

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

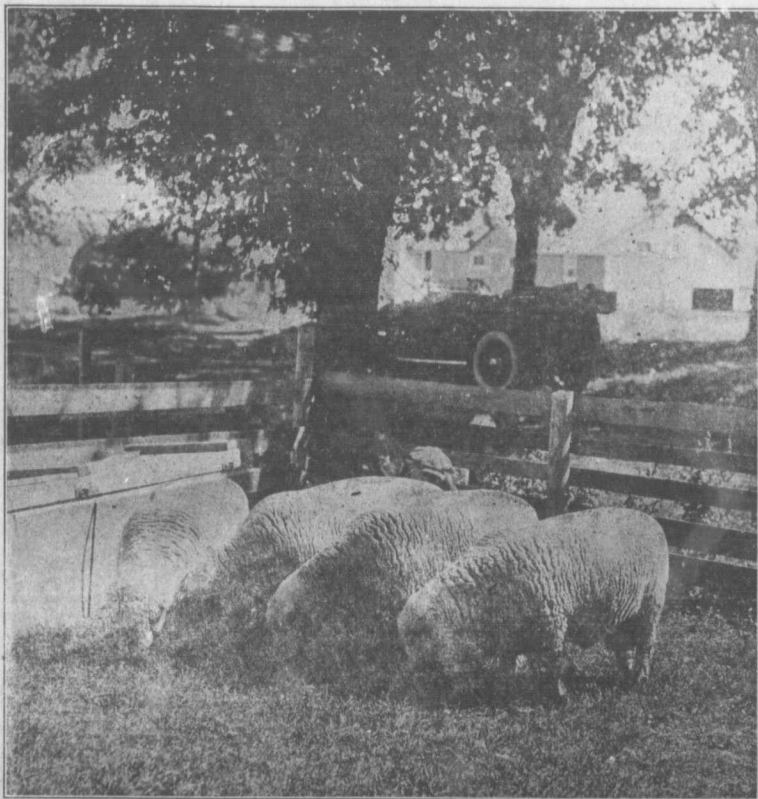
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COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 23, 1915



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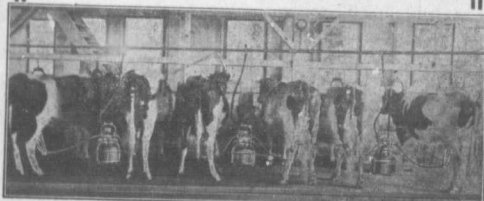
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THE London Fair was bigger and better than ever this year. The heat was intense and the humidity added to its oppressiveness, but this did not deter the crowds, which kept pouring in in greater numbers than in any former year. Although rain threatened and there were several showers, the judging was carried on without interruption. Several thousands of soldiers are at present encamped at London, and no doubt their friends took advantage of cheap rates to visit them and the Fair. This however, did not account for all the increase. The healthy growth of the western fair has not been checked by present unsettled conditions.

The display of agricultural products was a credit even to the Western Fair. There were several displays of farm products, besides produce entered in the competition. The farm of the London Hospital for the Insane had, as usual, a large and very attractive exhibit, which included grains, vegetables, and fruits. The local branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture had an educative exhibit of field, orchard and garden products, fruit production, the whole displayed with a view to educating the visitors along the lines of improved agriculture. Two farm exhibits contributed by Lovesholm Farm and Hillcrest Farm deserve special mention, as they point the way to what might well be considered the fair boards, namely, a prize for the best farm exhibit.

The Central Experimental Farm of Ottawa had an educational display, consisting of models of farm buildings and equipment, beekeepers' outfits, grains, and new hardy varieties of apples raised on the farm at Ottawa. There was also an instructive exhibit of commercial fertilizers, showing their constituents.

Live Stock

The live stock exhibit was well above that of any former year, both in numbers and quality. The amount of stock shown has more than ever taken the amount of barn space available, but breeders are hoping that by next year fuller accommodation will be provided. The entries in the sheep sections were greater than ever. N. Park, from Norwich, in Cotswolds, and J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, in Shropshires, won the majority of the frisks in their respective classes. In Southdowns, Col. McCawen, London, captured the big end of the awards. Pigs were well up to last year, with more competition in Tamworths and Yorkshires.

Heavy Horses
The Clydesdales were placed by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. Some of the heaviest exhibitors were T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Wm. Hogg, Thamesford; W. J. Batt, Brooklin, and Wilkinson & Gentry, London. Elliott's Aydene Blend (Imp.) won the sweepstakes ribbon as the best Clydesdale stallion at the show. Hogg's Royal, a Cawdor cup winner, was the champion female. In Percherons, Elliott's trade, the Toronto Grand Champion, added to his laurels by winning the sweepstakes ribbon. J. M. Gardhouse, who also judged Percheron classes, recommended that for this breed all entries in pure bred classes should be registered to prevent horses of good Percheron type showing doubtful breeding from being shown.

Beef Cattle

Shorthorns and Herefords were both judged by Jno. T. Gibson, Denfield, alternately, giving better satisfaction to the Shorthorn than to the Hereford breeders. In the Shorthorn aged bull class J. A. Watt, Elora, with his Toronto champion, Gainsford Marquis, won over A. F. & G.

Auld, Guelph, with their Burnbrae Sultan. Watt did not show the old bull in the championship section, leaving the way clear for Gainsford Perfection, who besides winning the two-year-old section, defeated the Auld bull for championship honors. Mitchell Bros., Burlington; D. A. Graham, Wyoming, and R. Duff & Sons, Myrtle, each made a good showing, and won considerable prize money. In the Hereford section, O. Clifford, Oshawa, won first in the two-year-old and championship sections with Lord Fairfax. Startling reversal of Toronto decisions were made when the first prize calf at the Toronto went to fifth place, and the first prize aged cow and grand champion female was placed fourth. In man and T. B. Broadfoot had the best of it, the former winning the championship with his aged bull, Beauty's female sweepstakes with his yearling heifer.

Holsteins

As usual, the Holsteins had the largest number of entries of any breed. The sections of all well fitted, especially with the young calf, 12 yearling heifers and 10 competition calves being lined up in the type young stuff indicates that lots of milk are being produced. In the aged cow section 12 animals were lined up, dry cows being shown, Curries Crossing, Fred Rowe, Curries Crossing, won the male championship with his aged bull, Prince Abbecker Mercena, who held third place at Toronto. R. J. Kelly's inhibited by Houtje Calamity, ex-her class and champion female, G. T. Prouse, Ostrander, had the best and, winning first in the yearling and considerable second and third money of other sections. W. S. Shearer, Listowel, won the exhibition. Gordon Gooderham, Clarkson, won first with his graded herd, headed by his two-year-old King Segie Pontiac Posch. Elias Snider, Burgessville; Abrogast Bros., Selkirkville; C. C. Kettle, Wilsaville, and L. H. Lipsit, Stratfordville, made strong showings. The awards were made by Geo. Lairdlaw, Allentown, who gave good satisfaction. All told, the Holstein exhibit indicated an increase in number, an improvement of type, with a large supply of younger animals and continued improvement.

HOLSTEIN AWARDS

Bull, 5 yrs. and over: 1. Prince Abbecker Mercena; 2. Lipsit; 3. Prouse; 4. Snider.
Bull, 2 yrs.: 1. King Segie Pontiac Posch; 2. Gooderham.
Bull, 1 yr.: 1. Abrogast Bros.; 2. C. C. Kettle; 3. Trebilcock; 4. Prouse; 4. Kettle.
Senior bull calf: 1. Rowe; 2. Lipsit; 3. Rowe; 4. Kettle.
Junior bull calf: 1. Snider; 2. Oline and Carroll; 3. Lipsit; 4. Snyder; 5. Prouse.
Cows: 4 yrs. and over: 1. Kelly; 2. Gooderham; 3. Abrogast Bros.; 4. Prouse; 5. Snider.
Cow, 3 yrs. old: 1. Gooderham; 2. Abrogast Bros.; 3. Gooderham; 4. Kettle; 5. Snider.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old: 1. and 2. Gooderham; 3. Lipsit; 4. Snyder; 5. Prouse.
Heifer, 1 yr. old: 1. Prouse; 2. Shearer; 3. Snider; 4. Snyder.
Senior heifer calf: 1. Kettle; 2. Shearer; 3. Oline & Carroll; 4. Abrogast Bros.; 5. Rowe.
Junior heifer calf: 1. Kettle; 2. Lipsit; 3. Lipsit; 4. Lipsit; 5. Snyder.
Bull, any age: 1. Prince Abbecker Mercena; 2. King Segie Alastra Calamity; 3. Abrogast Bros.; 4. Prouse; 5. Snider; 6. Kettle.
Best four calves, graded and owned by exhibitor: 1. Kettle; 2. Lipsit; 3. Rowe; 4. Snyder; 5. Shearer.
Ayrshires

Ayrshires made an excellent showing at the Western Fair. Most of

(Continued on page 6)



We Welcome
Trade Invoices
Vol. XXXI

Basic Facts

THERE is a getting away dairying. In the which has place among the it well that a survey of those the continued growth in which all we, at this place, are so

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The bankers ar ing and in respon cows, these cows t ins of the cows. for both bankers a observe in passing that attention to which the latter r farmers which wo stock, improve the more healthful t

Details

1. Soil. Good, fe agriculture and is



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 23, 1915

No. 38

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.



The First Principles of Dairying

Basic Factors that Make for Success on the Dairy Farm.—An Address by Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph

THERE is danger in Ontario at this time of getting away from the first principles of dairying. In the striving after new things, we may forget the fundamentals of the industry which has placed this province in a foremost place among the producers of agricultural goods. It is well that we should, from time to time, take a survey of those things which are essential for the continued growth and welfare of dairying, and in which all we, who are met at this time and in this place, are so much concerned.

Taking a wide survey of the persons interested, we find a great many different classes and a great variety of industries more or less concerned in dairying. The streams of milk from a cow's udder as they touch the bottom of a milk pail start in motion lines of manufacture, trade and commerce in nearly all parts of the world. It is like the stone thrown into the lake, causing ripples and movements extending to the farthest shore. Manufacturers of tin, iron and woodenware are concerned in maintaining a healthy dairy trade. Merchants of all descriptions are interested, as the money received for dairy goods keeps the wheels of commerce revolving. The transportation companies are very much concerned in order that they may maintain healthy traffic. An American railway man in one of the Western grain States was asked why he took such an interest in dairying. He replied: "If the farmers along our line persist in the raising of grain and selling it, it will only be a short time before they will have nothing to sell, and as a result there will be no freight to haul."

The bankers are becoming interested in dairying and in some places are advancing sums of money to responsible farmers for the purchase of cows, these cows to be paid for out of the earnings of the cows. This looks like sound business for both bankers and farmers. We should like to observe in passing that bankers have not given that attention to the financial interests of farmers which the latter merit. More liberal terms to farmers which would enable them to buy better stock, improve their farms, etc., would give a more healthful tone to the whole province.

Details of First Principles

1. Soil. Good, fertile soil is the basis of sound agriculture and is the first and most important

principle in dairying. Lean soil means lean, hungry stock, and a man who carries a lean pocketbook. A rich, fertile soil means well fed live stock, and a man who carries a fat pocket-book or a good bank account. It is one of the wise provisions of nature and the chief means adopted by her to maintain a healthful balance, that plants and animals each feed on the refuse or by-products of the other. No fertilizer yet discovered can take the place of animal manure (a waste liquid-solid) for plants; and animals must have plants to feed upon. The poisonous

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the heart of man," indicating the close relationship which exists between the soil and its owner. 2. Feed. In spite of all that has been said and written on this question of feeding cows economically, we appear to be making very little progress. The cost of feed is increasing each year, without a corresponding increase in the price received for milk and milk products. This winter of 1914-15 finds dairy farmers required to purchase large quantities of feed, more especially in some sections where drought and army worm played havoc with the hay and out crops.

About the only feed that can be purchased at a reasonable price, according to its proteid content, is cottonseed meal, an imported feed, which needs to be fed carefully and be mixed with other meals for best results. While it is a wise policy to purchase a fair portion of meals for dairy cows, it is a better plan to grow, so far as possible, feed on one's own farm, else the cost of the purchased feed may run away with the profits from sale of milk and cream.

Looking over the whole question of feeds and their relation to cheese, it would seem as though it would be a good plan to adopt as a slogan a modification of an English rhyme, which may read as follows:

Canada's Capital C's—

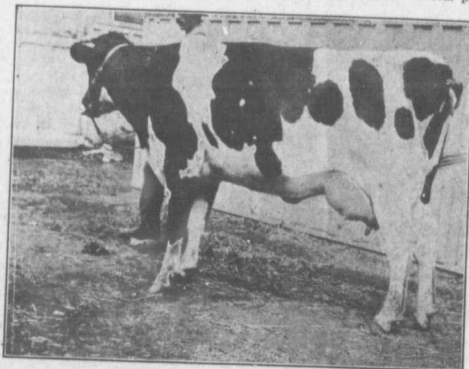
Corn, Clover, Cows and Cheddar

Cheese.

Just About Cows

3. Cows. There never was a time in the history of dairying so much good dairy stock is available for farmers as at present, yet it is difficult to sell good male animals at reasonable prices. These animals

much to further improve the milk-producing capacity of cows, but farmers are unwilling, or unable, to invest in this class of stock. Here is an opportunity for our moneyed men and farmers' organizations to invest some capital to good advantage, and start breeding associations among patrons of these factories and creameries. All cheese and butter manufacturers are, or should be, interested in this question of increasing the milk production for the manufacture of dairy goods. Operating expenses are much the same whether making five or twenty-five cheese a day; whether churning five hundred or one thousand five hundred pounds butter daily. Improved dairy sires is one of the cheapest and

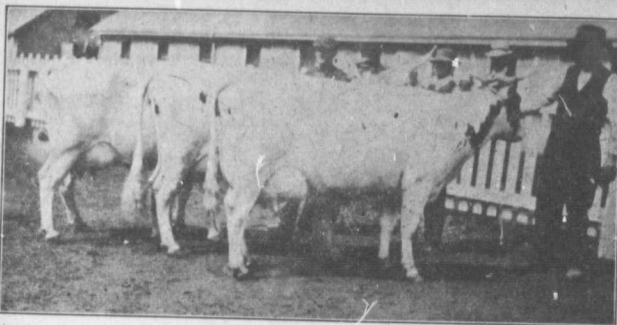


The Grand Champion Holstein Female at Toronto.

Rosa Bonheur Flower, exhibited by A. E. Hulet, Oxford Co., Ont., was first shown in the dry class where she took first place. Before the championships were judged, in which she captured high honors, she was the mother of a bounding Holstein baby. She is a cow of splendid conformation and quality, but lacks a little in substance.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

gas, carbon-dioxide, breathed out by animals is an essential for plant growth, while the life-giving oxygen gas, liberated by plants is absolutely vital to animals of all kinds. What a wonderful arrangement!

The kinds of soil found on Ontario dairy farms may be classed as clay, loam and sand, with various grades and mixtures of these. While successful dairying may be carried on, with any one of these classes of soil, experience indicates that soils of a clayey nature are best adapted for dairying. Whatever be the nature or class of soil used for dairying, it must be fed, preferably with animal manures, if we should hope for success. Byron said, "As the soil is, so is



For Uniformity and Symmetry Ayrshires Hold a Place That is All Their Own.

These three cows are all from the herd of Senator Owens, who made his first appearance at Toronto this year. The cow in the foreground, Dutchess of Montebello, was first in the mature milk class. Notice the splendid udders and good sized teats of all these cows; they exemplify the type desired in the Canadian showyard.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

safest means whereby increased production may be brought about on average farms. No man should be satisfied with cows which produce less than 6,000 pounds of milk or 250 pounds of butter per cow yearly. Many dairy farmers are now adopting standards of 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk and 300 to 400 pounds of milk-fat a cow in a year. While cow-testing associations, official tests, etc., enable us to locate the unprofitable cows in our herds, these methods alone can never increase our production per acre or on our farms as a whole. This can be brought about in one way only—by breeding, which is both a science and an art. Unfortunately, we know very little as yet about the principles of breeding, but we are getting new light each year. One of the stumbling-blocks which has held back the breeding of improved dairy stock is that proverb or maxim so frequently quoted, "Like produces like." While there is an element of truth in the saying, the newer scientists are recognizing the great principle of variation.

Variation or "Mutation"

De Vries, a Dutch scientist, was the first to bring this principle forcibly to the attention of scientific men. He makes use of the term "mutation" when speaking of an inherited variation and the word "fluctuation" when referring to a non-inherited variation. Right at this point is a very important principle. The wise breeder needs to distinguish between "mutations" and "fluctuations." Too many of the "flash" producers of phenomenal records are but "fluctuations" without the power to transmit producing capacity to offspring. What we need among dairy stock are more "mutations" and animals possessing what we have called the power of transmitting "upward variation." In this connection there is room for one of the greatest studies to be found on any dairy farm or in any scientist's laboratory—using this term laboratory in a very wide sense.

Pasteur, the great French scientist, said: "Nothing is more agreeable to a man who has made science his career than to increase the number of discoveries, but his cup of joy is full when the result of his observations is put to immediate practical test." The foregoing observation was made soon after the system of pasteurization, which he had worked out, was applied with success on French farms for the preservation and improvement of the wine industries which had been threatened with extinction.

The same scientist left an inspiring motto for young men, when he said: "Work can be made into a pleasure and it alone is profitable to a man, to his country, to the world."

This brings me to a brief consideration of the last principle we shall consider at this time.

4. The man. After all, it is the man beside the cow, working for and with the cow, who largely determines success or failure on the dairy farm or in any line of dairy manufacture and commerce. "The greatest study of mankind is man." He is the least understood of all animals. Who can fathom him? This animal, called man, may be guilty of the most foolish, inconsistent, barbarous, inhuman acts, and for these he may be lauded to the skies. Other men will strive for a place in the sun, while his fellow-men will do everything possible to keep him in the shade and shadow. These latter also expect to be praised therefor. Others, again, have worked practically all their lives to find some principle that will help mankind in the upward struggle, while they themselves have received scant reward for their efforts.

The dairymen needs to be a Reader, a Thinker, a Worker, and above all, Clean. If he be a reader he will probably have seen the statement of an American cow scientist who wrote: "Large animals within a breed are on the whole preferable to small ones, and may be depended on to make both the largest and most economical production of dairy products." He may also have seen that wonderfully comprehensive definition of Heredity by Burbank: "Heredity is the sum of all the effects of all the environments of all past generations on the responsive ever-moving life forces." The same scientist's definition of environment is

enlightening: "Environment is the architect of heredity." Thoughts like these are stimulating to the Reader, and tend to make him a Thinker. Someone has said, "the best part of a man is all over his ears, because here is located his thinking tank." Booker Washington advised his fellow-countrymen not to put "a five-dollar hat on a ten-cent head."

Brain Power

Brain power is needed on our dairy farms—even more so than other kinds of power. Because brain power is the most expensive kind of power known to mankind it tends to gravitate to towns and cities where such power is more likely to be paid for at remunerative rates. Because farmers in the past have been content with cheap brain-service and because they think the farm will not sustain expensive grey matter, the tendency is for this expensive material to leave the farm. How cheap some people regard brains, may be gauged from the following advertisement clipped from a Toronto daily on December 19th, 1914: "Wanted, immediately, legally qualified, experienced Ontario school teacher, to tutor boy entering High School. Fifteen dollars per month and board and room."

The whole social and financial systems need reorganizing so as to make it profitable for the brightest minds to be connected with productive agriculture. When this condition is brought about, we shall see not only the fertility of farms increased, but large producing cows kept on our dairy farms, fed on scientific and economic rations. When all this is done, which includes the third quality of our dairymen, a Worker, he will demand a fair and just price for the goods produced. This involves a knowledge of the cost of production, which includes interest on capital invested, at current rates; running expenses or what the manufacturer terms "overhead charges," labor cost, and manager's salary, or what some term "Labor Income," for the owner. Gross cash returns of less than \$2,000 a year on an average 100-acre farm in Ontario, means, as a rule, loss to the owner. Dairy farming, as well as all other kinds of farming must be placed on a sound business basis if agriculture is to prosper as it should. The Chinese have a proverb that a nation is like a tree—agriculture is its root, manufactures and commerce are the branches and leaves; cut the root, the limbs and leaves wither, and the tree dies. In this country it would seem as if the roots of the national tree have grown in the wrong place—the branches and leaves are regarded as roots and receive most attention from the husbandmen who are caring for the tree called "Canada."

Sterility in Female Animals

The Causes and the Cures—When Curable

H. G. REED, V.S., HALTON CO., ONT.

BARRENNESS in females is not uncommon, and is often a source of great annoyance as well as financial loss to the owner. In some cases the cause is easily detected, while in others it is most obscure, and occasionally cases are found in which it is impossible to locate any cause. Sterility may be either transient or permanent; the former is curable, the latter incurable. Transient barrenness may arise from occlusion of the neck of the womb, due to chronic inflammatory processes, or to scarred strictures due to laceration during delivery of calf. Such cases are usually successfully treated by opening up the neck of the womb before breeding.

This operation should never be performed except when the animal is in heat; the hand and arm should be washed in warm water and then oiled, when with a little patient effort the arm can be forced into the vagina, when the neck or

opening into the womb can easily be felt. The smallest finger should be gradually forced through, then a larger, till the opening will admit the forefinger. Sometimes an opening cannot be made with the fingers, and an instrument has to be used, in which cases a veterinary surgeon should be consulted.

Causes

Stricture or tightening of the vagina will sometimes prevent conception in cows. This condition may be overcome by gently forcing the arm to the elbow into the passage and dilating it. Displacement of the womb, or the partial prolapse of the organ, or growths therein, are all causes of sterility, and as it is often difficult for even a man of experience to diagnose such cases exactly, the ordinary farmer would not be very likely to succeed, and in any case, when it came to treatment, a professional man would be

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The Business Side of Farming

The Business Basis

By C. H. Bassett, Specialist in the Office of Market, United States Department of Agriculture

fields and orchards for want of profitable market. The remedy for this is more equitable distribution.

Cooperation and Marketing*

F. C. Hart, B.S.A., Director Cooperation and Markets Branch, Toronto

THERE are several factors entering into successful cooperative marketing. One of the most important of these is to have the goods graded before they leave the farm. At the present time seeds and apples are about the only farm products that are legally graded. There are many other products which could be graded to advantage. When eggs are sixty cents a dozen, the sixty cents helps to pay the poor

farmer for the bad eggs that are marketed and for the handling and culling that is necessary to detect them. Grading on a farm would to a large extent prevent this large waste, and both the farmer and the consumer would be benefited accordingly. To illustrate the benefit of grading we might take the case of three barrels of apples, graded numbers 1, 2 and 3 respectively. If these are taken and mixed up and then put on the

market, they would not bring as much as if marketed under the different grades.

Efficient marketing is another essential. In order to secure the highest price for his produce, the farmer must have it properly presented to the customer. Farmers do not pay enough attention to this part of their business. They should be very careful in selecting the right package and in making their produce look as tempting as possible to the consumer.

After a market is secured, great pains should be taken to keep it. There should be uniform grades for the community, and when production slackens it may be necessary to fill orders from outside quarters. Community effort in organizing grades should receive every encouragement.

Whenever possible the manager should be a business man. The average farmer is a producer, not a produce dealer or a business man. For that reason it is generally best for him to attend to the producing end of the work, and to hire a man to handle the business end of it. The manager, of course, should be at all times work under the control and supervision of the officers of the organization.

Cooperative marketing schemes work all right if they are properly organized. Failures are generally due to a wrong system of organization. In the first place, a club should not be organized unless the need of it is urgently felt, and on the constitution there should be a clause that contracts for the member's loyalty. In handling the farmers' produce it is a wise policy to pay part cash and to build up a reserve for this purpose. Start with handling one line of produce and spread out as the opportunity presents itself.

Our present system of marketing farm produce is inefficient, wasteful and costly. We must have a better one, and cooperative marketing is proving that it can greatly assist in solving our present marketing difficulties.

*Synopsized report of an address given at the School of Rural Leaders, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, August 3, 1915.

necessary. A very ordinary cause of sterility is an inflammation of the mucus lining of the womb which causes a discharge from that organ. Another cause is chronic inflammation of the vagina, often called "whites," in which case the discharge is from the vagina. The treatment in these cases is to flush out the parts with a five per cent. watery solution of carbolic acid or creolin till the discharge ceases. Sometimes a crop of blisters will form in the vagina, which will prevent conception for a time, but which usually soon disappear.

Cows which have suffered from contagious abortion are not likely to breed till all unnatural discharge from the vulva has ceased, which usually takes from two to three months. Some farmers have had difficulty with cows which have aborted coming in heat again in two or three months after being bred. The chances are those cows conceived all right, but aborted in a month or so, and then came in heat again. Such cases are most likely to cure themselves in time, as after a few abortions a cow usually becomes immune to the action of the contagion, and will carry her calf full term.

Sometimes barrenness is due to bacilli in the vagina, in which case the "yeast" treatment is often effective. It consists of adding to an ordinary yeast cake sufficient warm water to dissolve it, and allowing it to stand in a vessel for about 12 hours, then adding enough water to make a pint, and injecting it into the vagina about an hour before breeding. In the case of sterile mares, a watery solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), one ounce of soda to a pint of warm water, has been strongly recommended, injected into the vagina about an hour before breeding. The theory of this treatment is to counteract an excessive acidity in the secretions of the mucus lining of the vagina. The same treatment has been used with success in cows, and other preparations, such as soap, carbolated soda, creolin, and other alkaline agents, have given good results.

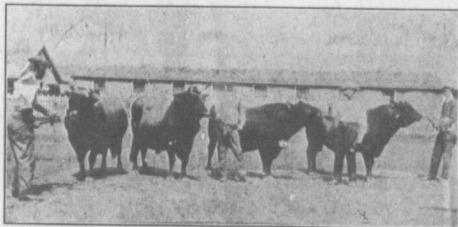
Incurable Sterility

Incurable sterility may be due to a variety of causes, such as an absence of the ovaries or a diseased condition of those organs. Sometimes the ovaries are only imperfectly developed, and in other cases have become shrunken and hardened, and occasionally we find an occlusion of the ovarian cavity, which hinders the egg from getting out of the ovary. The trouble is sometimes situated in the womb, which is occasionally very imperfectly developed and quite small; in other cases, the size of the organ is normal, but it is hardened by disease. Chronic inflammation

(Continued on page 9)

UP to now, the farmer has almost entirely disregarded the business end of his work, leaving this quite largely to his banker. Numerous agencies have succeeded quite largely in placing farming upon a scientific basis, but we have now reached the point where farming must be placed upon a business basis as well.

The problem confronting us to-day is not so much that of increasing production as it is disposing of the produce at equitable prices. Both producer and consumer complain—the producer that he does not receive a fair price for his pro-



Jersey Bulls That Got in the Money at Toronto.

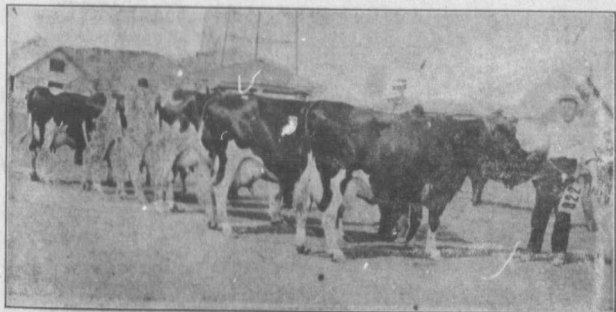
From left to right in order of merit they are: Olympia's Majesty, exhibited by R. J. Fleming; Sultan's Beauty, B. H. Bull & Sons; Brampton Mayor Lila, Herbert Colten, and Calender, R. J. Fleming. Those who know pronounced this a strong class.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ducts, and the consumer that he pays too much for them.

When the farmer has raised his crop he has accomplished but half of his work. The other half is selling and this determines his year's profits. In marketing his produce he comes face to face with his greatest problem.

The largest cotton crop and the largest corn crop in the history of our nation have yielded the producers of these crops less than former crops of less production and during this time of heavy yield prices paid by consumers have not reflected in a proper degree the low prices paid to the farmers.

It is evident that there is lack of an efficient system of distribution and marketing of agricultural products. While one market is suffering from congestion caused by over-supply, another may be suffering from death, even though tons of food at the same time may be wasting in



Who Would Not Be a Dairyman Were Cows Such as These Available to All.

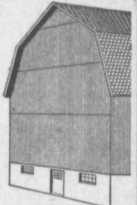
We here see the mixture Holstein cows in milk as they lined up at Toronto after Prof. Barton had placed his awards. In the front of the string is Bell Hansen, a 52 pound cow sold by A. G. Harde at public auction a few months ago. Next to her is Roward Count De Koi Lady Pauline, who has produced 26,000 lbs. of milk in the last 10 months. The others in the line are right good animals and more of the same kind do not get in the money at all.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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Banner Year for the Western Fair (Continued from page 2)

The breeders who made big winnings last year were again in evidence, and some new breeders appeared. The year has made its changes on the quality of some of the animals shown, Springhill Cashier, last year's champion, being defeated by Hillside Peter Pan, who won in the two-year-old class last year, for the sweepstakes ribbon. Alex. Hume, Campbellford, made a grand showing, winning six firsts and both male and female championships. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford, had 17 head on exhibition. A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, were in the money in most of the sections. E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville, though a new exhibitor at the London Fair, won several firsts in the younger sections.

AYRSHIRE AWARDS

Mature bull: 1. Hillside Peter Pan, Hume; 2. Springhill Cashier, Stewart; 3. Netherthorpe King Theodor, Turner.
Bull, 2 yr. old: 1. McCoin; 2. Hilliker. Bull, yearling: 1. Hilliker; 2. Hume; 3. McConnell & Ferguson.
Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2. Turner; 3. Hilliker.
Bull, junior calf: 1. Turner; 2. Hume; 3. Stewart.
Champion bull: Hillside Peter Pan, Hume.
Cows, mature: 1. Belland Nan, Hume; 2. Mountain Lass, Turner; 3. Snowdrop Turner.
Cow, 3 yrs. old: 1. Flonda of Springbank, Turner; 2. Humehaugh Helen, Hume; 3. Humehaugh Kate, Hume.
Heifer, 3 yrs. old: 1. Hume; 2 and 3. Hilliker.
Heifer, 1 yr. old: 1 and 2. Turner; 3. Stewart.
Heifer, senior calf: 1. Hume; 2. Turner; 3. Hilliker.
Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 3. Hilliker; 2. Turner.
Champion cow: Belland Nan, Hume.
Graded herd: 1. Hume; 2. Turner; 3. Hilliker.
Junior herd: 2. Hilliker; 2. Turner; 3. Hume.
Four calves under 1 yr: 1. Turner; 2. Hilliker; 3. Hume.
Four animals, get of one sire: 1. Turner; 2. Hume; 3. Turner.
Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1. Hume; 2. Turner; 3. Hilliker.

Jerseys

Competition was keener than ever before, especially in the female sections. B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, and John Pringle, London, were the largest exhibitors. Mrs. Lawrence, London, and Hazelton Farm, London, also had out a few good animals each. Brampton Vixen, a model of the breed, won the female sweepstakes. Mr. Pringle has greatly strengthened his herd during the last year, and is now hard to beat in the show ring. The awards were placed by Mr. W. Humpage, London.

JERSEY AWARDS

Bull, 3 yrs. and over: Bull.
Bull, 2 yrs. and over: 1 and 3. Bull; 2. Pringle.
Bull, senior yearling: 1. Bull; 2. Mrs. Lawrence.
Bull, junior yearling: 1 and 2. Bull; 3. W. H. Robinson & Mrs. Lawrence.
Bull, senior calf: 1, 3 and 4. Bull.
Bull, junior calf: 1 and 3. Pringle; 2 and 4. Bull.
Bull, senior champion: Brampton Royal Favor, Bull.
Bull, junior champion: Brampton Bright Don, Bull.
Bull, grand champion: Brampton Bright Don, Bull.
Two animals progeny of one bull: 1. Bull; 2. Pringle.
Cow, 4 yrs. and over in milk: 1 and 4. Pringle; 2 and 3. Bull.
Cow, 4 yrs. and over, dry and in calf: 1 and 4. Bull; 2 and 3. Pringle.
Cow, 3 yrs. old in milk: 1. Hazelton Farm; 2 and 4. Pringle; 3. Bull.
Cow, 3 yrs. old, dry and in calf: 1 and 3. Pringle.
Heifer, 3 yrs. old in milk: 1, 3 and 4. Pringle; 2. Bull.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old, dry and in calf: 1 and 2. Pringle; 3. Bull.
Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 4. Bull; 2 and 3. Pringle.
Heifer, junior yearling: 1. Pringle; 2 and 3. Bull.

(Concluded on page 19)

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Agricultural Features Strong at the Central Canada Exhibition

THE agricultural features of the central Canada Exhibition held at Ottawa last week were a credit to the management and to the section of the country which the exhibition represents. The exhibits of live stock in practically all departments showed a large increase over last year's marks. This was due largely to the fact that \$5,000 out of a special grant of \$5,000, received from the Dominion Government, was added to the prize list for live stock.

The exhibits of dairy cattle are always strong at Ottawa, in fact they generally surpass those shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. While they did not do that this year they were so large and representative of the best of the country can produce in the line of dairy animals, as to make the exhibit a most attractive one. A separate report is given elsewhere in this issue of these exhibits. Altogether 150 Holsteins, 180 Ayrshires, 70 Jerseys, 60 French Canadian and 40 Guernseys were shown. The animals representing the first four breeds were of high class quality, but the Guernseys were an inferior lot. It is a question if they were entitled to receive the prize money that was awarded to them.

Beef Cattle

In the beef cattle sections there was a creditable exhibit of choice animals. Eastern Ontario being a strong dairy district, the entries of beef cattle are always smaller than in the dairy cattle section. Shorthorns made the strongest showing but there was also 60 Polled Angus cattle, including some very fine ones, and 85 head of Herefords. The Shorthorn exhibitors were mainly J. A. Watt, of Elora; J. Guardhouse & Sons, of Highfield;

Kyle Bros., Drumbo; and T. Scobie & Co., Scobie, Ont. In addition there were a number of small exhibitors.

Herefords were entered mainly by W. H. and J. H. Hunter, Orangeville; James Page, Wallacestown; and B. A. Alger, Eston, Que. Polled Angus included entries from the herds of J. D. Larkin, Queenston, John Lowe, Elora; J. A. McLeod, Plainville, and Wm. Cannon, Brentwood.

Horse Classes

About 400 horses were shown, this being an increase of about 25 per cent. over last year's exhibit, due to the fact that the prize list had been increased by \$1,000. Much interest was taken in the classes for heavy horses many choice animals being brought out.

Sheep

The biggest increase in number of entries in any section was noticeable in the sheep classes, where about 400 were shown as against about 80 last year. This again was due largely to the prize money having been increased from \$400 to \$800.

Swine

The judge in the swine classes had a busy time, there being a considerable increase in entries. Yorkshires were shown principally by Joseph Featherstone & Sons, Streetville; J. E. Brethorpe & Nephews, Burford; and William Manning & Sons, Woodville. The principal awards were captured by Featherstone & Brothour.

In Berkshire the awards were pretty evenly distributed between W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, Ont., and H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham, although several prizes were captured by E. W. Booth, City View.

Tamworths were well represented, the main prize winner being D. Dou-

glas & Sons, M. Chell, Ont. Some good animals were also shown by T. Redmond & Sons, Streetville.

Chester Whites were shown by Daniel DeCourcy, of Mitchell; Pierre Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que., and M. W. Miller, Bromes Centre. The prize money was well distributed among these three exhibitors.

All the prizes offered for Hampshire were taken by Pierre Sylvestre. The awards for the best pens of export bacon hogs were taken by D. J. Forth, Glen Buel; W. Manning & Sons, and Jos. Featherstone & Sons.

Horticultural Department

The new horticultural building makes the horticultural exhibit one of the best features of the exhibition, and it enables them to be shown to excellent advantage. The main feature in this building was an exhibit by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which occupied all one end of the building, which represented all departments of the farm work, and which was purely educational in nature. Hours might have been spent in examining this one feature of the exhibition.

A most attractive display of grain from the standing field crops competitions, conducted under the auspices of the agricultural societies of the pro-

vince, and displayed under the direction of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, was a popular feature. The exhibit of fruit was very creditable for the Ottawa district. Some splendid vegetables were shown, including a display by the Ottawa Vegetable Growers' Association. The floral exhibits were also strong.

Dairy Features

Much interest was taken in butter making contests held in the dairy building, as well as the exhibits of butter and cheese. The prize winners in these classes are published in another column. There was a creditable display of honey and also of maple sugar products, the latter being shown by the Grimm Mfg. Co., Montreal. The splendid new Machinery Hall is one of the best features of the exhibition. It was a large and instructive display of machinery. Many implements were shown in operation.

The amusement features were not so numerous as some years. The two attractions most enjoyed were a flying machine which ascended each afternoon, and a performance entitled "The Birth of a Nation," which was shown each night. In spite of the rainy weather the attendance was large. Several days it showed a considerable increase over last year's attendance.

The Jerseys at Ottawa

Few Herds but Close Competition

KEEN competition between old-time rivals featured practically every class in the Jerseys at Ottawa. Entries were not large but the quality of animals shown kept the judge right up on edge in sorting out the winners.

The premier honors of the ring were evenly divided between the two leading exhibitors, Brampton Rochette's-Heir, a wonderfully turned sire securing the grand championship for

B. H. Bull, while Combination Dark Buttercup carried the red ribbon for best female for R. J. Fleming, Toronto. This latter animal is a particularly showy one. Her straight lines, fine-cut head and almost perfect udder made it difficult to fault her. R. J. Fleming and B. H. Bull also won the group honors. With Brampton Rochette's-Heir, the grand champion, to head them, and followed by Patricia (second in aged class),

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Brampton Judy's Sultana, Brampton Dandy Dear (1st and 2nd in three-year-olds) and Brampton Bee Bevan (first in two-year-olds), B. H. Bull put up a herd of five worthy of first place. The red ribbon for the four animals from one sire went in turn to the Fleming herd.
The awards in detail:

Males
Bull, 7 yrs. and over: 1. Clrypha's Majesty, Fleming; 2. B. H. Bull; 3. Fleming.
Bull, 2 yrs. old: 1. Brampton Burma Knight, B. H. Bull & Son; 2. B. J. Fleming; 3. B. H. Bull & Son.
Heir, 1 yr. old: 1. Brampton Rochetta's Bull calf, one 6 mos. and under 1 yr.; 1. Brampton Radiator, B. H. Bull & Son; 2. Fleming; 3. Fleming; 4. B. H. Bull & Son; 5. B. J. Fleming.
Bull calf, under 6 mos.: 1. B. J. Fleming; 2. B. H. Bull & Son; 3. B. J. Fleming.
Grand champion: Brampton Rochetta's Heir, B. H. Bull & Son.

Females
Cow, 4 yrs. old and over: 1. Combination Dark Buttermilk, Fleming; 2. B. H. Bull & Son; 3. Fleming; 4. B. H. Bull & Son; 5. B. H. Bull & Son.
Cow, 3 yrs. old: 1. Brampton Judy's Sultana, B. H. Bull & Son; 2. B. H. Bull & Son; 3. B. J. Fleming; 4. B. J. Fleming.
Heifer, 2 yrs. old: 1. Brampton Bee Bevan, B. H. Bull & Son; 2. B. J. Fleming;

3. B. H. Bull & Son; 4. B. J. Fleming; 5. B. H. Bull & Son.
Heifer calf, 1 yr. old: 1. Gyras Patricia, Fleming; 2. B. H. Bull & Son; 3. B. J. Fleming.
Heifer calf, over 6 mos. and under 1 yr.: 1. Brampton Silver Beech, B. H. Bull & Son; 2. B. H. Bull & Son; 3. B. J. Fleming.
Heifer calf, under 6 mos.: 1. Brampton Bright Blanche, B. H. Bull & Son; 2. B. J. Fleming; 3. B. J. Fleming.
Female any age: Combination Dark Buttermilk, B. H. Bull & Son.
Hard, consisting of one bull and four females, over 1 yr.: 1. B. H. Bull & Son; 2. B. J. Fleming.
Four animals, get of one sire: 1. B. J. Fleming; 2. B. H. Bull & Son.



A House for 150 Hens
"Not more than 50 foot to a flock," was once a standard rule with poultry experts. To-day the model house recommended by the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College is designed for 150 laying hens, all together in one flock. Prof. W. R. Graham and his assistants at Guelph are now experimenting with a still larger house designed to accommodate 150 to 175 birds. Last winter the house was used for the first time and with good results. The



A House Designed to House a Farm Flock Larger Than the Average. This 20 x 30-foot house will accommodate housing this number of birds in one flock and in this style of house is now being investigated at the Ontario Agricultural College poultry department, where this photo was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy approaching the house is Mr. Robert Essex, one of the well known poultry men of the United States.

experiment is being continued satisfactorily this winter, although the department is not yet ready to recommend this size of house for general adoption among farmers who wish to carry 150 to 175 hens.
This large poultry house is 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep. It was soon found that this space allowed for 160 great circulation of air, and partitions were run part way into the house, 10 feet from the back, and the roosting quarters arranged back of these partial partitions. The intent of this arrangement was to create a draught is apt to be created between the open spaces on either side of the door. Hence curtains have been provided on one side and these are dropped when the door is closed. When the door open, however, the open front works perfectly. The break in the rafters is necessary only as a means of reducing the height, as the greater the height of a poultry house the greater the tendency to draught and, every poultry man knows, height is not necessary to good ventilation as in the case of quarters for larger live stock.
This house is a more costly one

to build per hen than the 100-hen style advocated by the poultry department, and illustrated in our Poultry Annual last spring. The house illustrated herewith cost \$1.60 to \$1.75 a hen to build, while the 100-hen size may be erected for \$1 a hen.

Are Phenomenal Records Advisable

By Michael K. Boyer.
NATURALLY, poultry farmers are ambitious. They want to go all the good out of the hens possible. They have installed trap nests and are breeding only such hens as give big records. First they arrived at the 200-egg strain, and now they want to make it 50 eggs more. Prolificacy, coupled with stamina, is a worthy object to work for, but prolificacy should never be encouraged when it is known to jeopardize hardiness.
When the aim is to establish a 500-egg strain—that is, have the flock average that number of eggs in 12 months—a number of individual layers will be compelled to lay as many as 250 eggs, or even more, to make up for those who have not reached the 300 mark. Of late I notice a tendency to get still higher, some advocating a 250-egg strain. That would make it almost necessary to have some hens lay 300 eggs in one year.
150 Eggs Average Advised
What will be the outcome of all this



The following method has been tried for many years for the purpose of producing nearly large enough chickens are put in a shaly run and are given clean water twice a day, and a feed that they can consume in one hour. For variety and whole. For variety and bread crumbs ration. Also when this is given the method will produce looking carcasses.

Roosters are shipped to six months of age. The majority of the low-stamina carcasses are the meat of a few breast and thighs, to have a brood to and fishes up young. The market weight of fowls varies according to the small bone, short legged form are good for early roaster market weight birds, the increasing until late winter.
The C.I.E. F. at
THOSE in chicken Experimenting on a... their endeavor to h... of the experiment... of notice of the... through the medium... a former years lar... displays were prepar... at the largest exhibi... smaller displays an... have been prepared... sent to many of... throughout the Don... three or four s... been sent into... thing is being done... and in the Maritime... provinces the bran... are conducting... The object of the... ive publicity to the... erimental Farm sys... ysmers that this sy... and to inform... the use of it to the... competent men of... large of the work... which are very attr... ill add interest to... all at which they a...

Marketing Pointers
FOWLS of the larger breeds are the best fitted for fattening. The age may be anywhere from three to five months, and the condition of the birds should be such as to show

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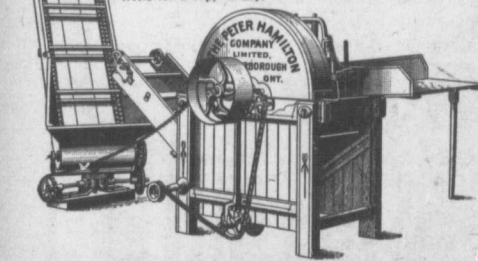
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There are few people who consider that eye-glasses add to their appearance, surely they add to no one's comfort, and if you prefer not to wear them, this free book will inform you how many others have accomplished this result safely, successfully and permanently.

A Interior View of a Large Sized Farm Poultry House.
This illustration shows how interior draughts were checked by building a partial partition six feet from the rear wall. As will be noted, the roosts are located here and as far from the open front as possible. The sides of this house are single boards tightly battened. The foundations are of cement, the roof covered with prepared paper.

healthfulness and a tendency to take so fat.

Fat poultry—but not hog fat—is pretty sure to always bring a good price. On the other hand, it hardly pays to ship poor, serf-wy stock. If shipped together in one lot the serf-wy ones will cause the good ones to be cut down in price. It is profitable to sort and ship in separate lots.

The following method of "finishing" broilers, has been used by some poultrymen for a number of years: When nearly large enough for broilers, the chickens are put into a pen having a shady run and a shady side. Here they are given clean, fresh water once a day, and all the fattening food that they can eat. Corn in various forms is given—cooked, ground and whole. For variety warm potatoes and bread crumbs are added to the ration. Also when it can be had, milk is given them to drink. This method will produce plump and fine-looking carcasses.

Roasters are shipped at from four to six months of age.

The majority of markets prefer yellow-skinned carcasses. The bulk of the meat of a fowl is placed on the breast and thighs. It is important to have a breed that grows rapidly and fleshes up young.

The market weights for roasting fowls varies according to the season. Small bone, short legs and well-rounded form are good points desirable. The early roaster markets call for light weight birds, the weight gradually increasing until late fall and early winter.

The C. E. F. at Local Fairs

THOSE in charge of the Dominion Experimental Farms are entering on a new departure in their endeavor to bring the benefits of the experimental farm system to the notice of the farming public through the medium of the fall fairs. In former years large and elaborate displays were prepared and exhibited at the larger exhibitions. This year, smaller displays and more of them have been prepared and they are being sent to many of the local fairs throughout the Dominion. In Ontario, three or four such displays have been sent out. In Quebec also something is being done along this line, and in the Maritime and the Western provinces the branch experimental farms are conducting similar work.

The object of these displays is to give publicity to the Dominion Experimental Farm system, to show the farmers that this system belongs to them, and to inform them how to make use of it to the best advantage. Competent men have been placed in charge of the work, and the exhibits, which are very attractively arranged, will add interest to any of the local fairs at which they are displayed.

Prof. Reynolds Goes to Manitoba

THE Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, Hon. Valentine Winkler, announces that Prof. I. B. Reynolds, M.A., of the Chair of English in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has accepted the position of principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College, to succeed Prof. Black.

Prof. Reynolds is eminently well qualified for the position; that, he goes to assume. Previous to his appointment as Professor of English at Guelph, he was Professor of Physics at the same institution. He is one of the few college professors in Canada who is the owner and manager of a farm run on practical lines and successful from a financial viewpoint. His qualifications as a man fit him for; he will be the head of an institution numbering hundreds of young men in its student body.

Sterility in Female Animals

(Concluded from page 5)

tion of the living membrane of the womb often produces incurable sterility and foreign bodies in the organ will have presumably the same effect. In some cases artificial sterility has been produced by placing lead balls or small stones in the womb. Hermaproditism is, of course, a cause of sterility due to a perverted condition of the sexual organs. In the case of twin calves, the heifer (whose twin male is a male) will likely be barren. Such animals are called "Free Rams." Hybrids are often barren; the most ordinary example of this is the case of the mule, which is, with very rare exceptions, sterile in both the sexes.

During the first week in November the Provincial Plowmen's Association will hold their thirty-fifth annual plowing contest on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. This contest has always been the means of drawing together several thousands of interested plowmen. To further stimulate interest in plowing, and to demonstrate to Ontario farmers the practicality of the light tractor of to-day a score or more of tractors will be sent to work. They are going to pull plows of every description in Ontario and do other stunts that rightly pulled plows should do. The one-man tractor outfit, with self-lifting plow, will be there also; it will receive a lot of attention, for that is the kind of machine the average Eastern Canada farmer needs most and wants badly.

Money invested in better dairy cattle will pay bigger dividends than any other investment in the land, or any of these 100 per cent mining schemes.

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

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Marketing the Wheat Crop

There is a general feeling that the Western wheat crop is being greatly over-estimated. Well informed farmers of Western Canada have been protesting against the estimates made public, but their protests are not allowed to go far. The press of the country is not anxious to publish anything but optimistic reports. The general impression among newspaper editors seems to be that glowing crop reports will tend to restore public confidence and sustain prosperity.

The Western crop undoubtedly is a good one, but only harm can eventually result from such gross over-estimates as those in which some self-appointed publicists have indulged. The moving factor behind most of these large estimates is a desire to depress the price of wheat. If we may judge from falling quotations, their effort is succeeding admirably. Transportation difficulties enhance further the effort of the "bears" to lower the market. Unless the crop is to be sold for less than it is worth, Western farmers must get more reliable statistics as to just what the crop amounts to, and the Government must take vigorous action to solve the transportation problem. If this were done, there would be less agitation for the Government to guarantee a price on Western wheat or buy the crop outright.

Farmers' Club Success

The character of its officers determines in a large measure the success or failure of the Farmers' Club, and the annual election should be a subject for serious consideration. No one should be elected or even nominated because he is a "jolly good fellow," or outstanding because of his success in business. Officers must be good business men, but they must be more; they must be public spirited. Particularly is this true of

the secretary. The president performs his duties in public, but the work that really keeps the club going is done between meetings, unostentatiously, and generally by the secretary. In the case of a club conducting commercial work, a good secretary is not only an asset, but an absolute necessity. He must have business acumen, tact in handling men, and a lively interest in cooperative work.

If we might add a final suggestion, it would be that when a good secretary is found that he be paid for his services. The servant is worthy of his hire, and we know of no more deserving public servant than the hard-working secretary of a progressive, wide-awake Farmers' Club with commercial as well as educational interests.

Successful Ontario Cooperation

The meeting of the executive of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, reported in Farm and Dairy last week, marks an epoch in the growth of this great cooperative concern. The United Farmers' Company made their humble beginning a little over a year ago with a small staff in a couple of office rooms on Church Street, Toronto. The business was then not sufficient to guarantee a living wage to the small body of officers who laid the foundations of the prosperous cooperative concern of to-day. The company is now, however, firmly on its feet and doing a business of one thousand dollars a day. Sales of binder twine alone during the past few months totaled \$34,673. Supplies of all staple farm products are shipped by the carload to every point in Ontario. So satisfactory has been the progress made that the officers of the company are now looking for larger and more desirable quarters.

Every farmer in Ontario should feel proud of the growth of this Eastern cooperative association. Its progress utterly disproves the slur so often cast on the eastern farmer that he cannot cooperate. In the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, Ontario farmers have one of the largest cooperative concerns in Canada, and their success is due largely to the fact that the company is purely cooperative, and that it has had the loyal support of thousands of Ontario's best farmers. And the membership is still growing. Let's all get behind and push.

Friends and Enemies

A RECENT estimate places the proportion of city wage-earners out of work or employed only a part of the time, at twenty per cent. of the entire working population of Canadian cities. If this be true or even approximately true, it indicates a serious condition of affairs for town and country alike. Excessive unemployment involves a city in grave difficulties. But the adverse effects of unemployment do not all fall on the city. Farmers, we believe, have not realized just how adversely city unemployment affects them. It means a curtailed demand for farm produce and consequently lower prices on everything that the farmer has to sell. There has been too much of a tendency in the past to regard producers and consumers as of two distinct classes whose interests are antagonistic. Nothing could be further from the truth. The farmer has his best market when all laboring men are able to buy. The wage-earner of the city gets full employment and a full pay envelope when farmers are prosperous and buying freely of the products of the city factory. The well-being of each is wrapped up in the prosperity of the other. Wealth producers everywhere should be as one great brotherhood, whether they toil in the factory or in the fields. Farmers and wage-earners might well work together against the common enemy—the financial magnates who

fatten on the special privileges of public franchises, the tariff and land monopolies. These are the real enemies of all who work. And isn't it strange that those of us who work have so little, while the few who merely scheme to corner the results of others' toil, have so much? It is the great enigma of our civilization and contrary to all the tenets of Christianity.

Our Own Calling

IT is far more important, in the end, that we raise fine-spirited boys and girls than that we seek to choose for them their place in life. This they will do for themselves far better than it can be done for them. But the parent who slanders his own calling in life narrows down the choice of the child by shutting out that calling from fair consideration. In fairness to your children, cultivate optimism, and live on the sunny side of the road of life.

The foregoing from a United States contemporary, Farm, Stock and Home, contains a world of truth. We know of many homes where the general topic of conversation is the hardships of farming, its long hours, monotonous work, loneliness, poor returns, and so on and so forth. In contrast with this gloomy picture, city life and conditions are always given a rosy hue. Life in the city is represented as free from all the hardships of the farm and a mode of existence much to be desired.

As a matter of fact, neither of these pictures are correct. The farmer earns his living by the sweat of his brow, it is true, but the farmer who will, has his full share of pleasures. There are many in the city who live lives of ease and pleasure-seeking, but there are many thousands more who toil longer hours than the farmer and for a wage sufficient only to keep soul and body together. Taken all in all, no class of the community lives under as desirable conditions as the farmers of the land who enjoy greater security than possibly any of their city brethren. Let us by our conversation and teaching, inculcate in our children a full rounded knowledge of both farm and city, and if we do this, John will not be looking for a job in town at some critical time when labor is most needed on the farm.

Rye for Sandy Land

LAND that is sandy or very low in fertility, is better adapted to fall wheat than to any other crop. Fall rye will grow and yield a fair crop where oats, wheat, barley or other grain crops would fail utterly. Rye has another advantage in that it is an excellent catch crop for clover. The red clover may be seeded in the spring and make better growth than it would with any of the other grain crops, not excepting fall wheat. This gives rye great value as a poor land crop.

Another use frequently made of fall rye is to seed early in the fall and then pasture it for a month or so in the fall and again for a month or so in the spring. Such a system enables one to put more of the corn in the silo, to turn the cattle out to pasture earlier in the spring than one would care to turn them on the regular pasture, and also an opportunity later in the spring to plow down a nice quantity of humus, the ingredient most needed in sandy land.

As a feed, rye does not differ materially from wheat in composition. Work horses in Germany are fed rye to a limited extent, each animal receiving from two to four pounds daily in addition to oats or other concentrated feed. Many dairymen are wary of using rye as it tends to flur milk and cause bitter butter. It is probable that if used in limited quantities, it would prove satisfactory for dairy cows. Danish experiments show that rye has a feeding value equal to barley. In Europe rye is used very commonly for human food.

Holsteins

HOLSTEINS showing at the Exhibition. About 150 head of this was not as point of number year, the quality superior, and in so of the record ex before at the Ca Prof. J. N. College, who was judged also at ed at Ottawa a y particularly favo making well inf "The exhibit," Farm and Dairy cord as regards stock shown, the less inferior anim years. In this assess the Toron size it is one of Holsteins I have point of quality is exhibit. I am ing with the evid with made toward a development and means much number of the cla sember of the unif



These growers, under the Ottawa

animals shown. comments was c who had an oc these exhibits.

The competing those of A. E. Haley Bros., of Brethen, of Norw VanKleeck Hill; F. R. J. Craig, Cor Stevens, of Ph the whole were p ed. In a few ca into the prize list had won honors a tional Exhibition. Barton's decision animals came be those he had mad The male and ships were captu winners, the award going to Haley's of Favre, and for Hule's Rosa Bonn

Male Aged bulls.—Fol Judge Bilton follow Toronto on the fa Haley's Sir Bell to Brethen's Hiller There is little of c to, Holsteins bu the male propo in the square in the c bull probably had line and barrel, at with age. Hall of win Colony Canada bull of something the first two, but

Holsteins at the Central Canada Exhibition

HOLSTEINS made an excellent showing at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, last week. About 150 head were shown. While this was not as large an exhibit in point of numbers as was made last year, the quality throughout was superior, and in some respects surpassed the record exhibit made the week before at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Prof. J. N. Barton, of Macdonald College, who judged at Toronto, judged also at Ottawa. As he judged at Ottawa a year ago, he was in a particularly favorable position for making well informed comparisons. "The showing at the Central Canada Exhibition," said Prof. Barton to the Farm and Dairy, "constitutes a record as regards the quality of the stock shown, there being noticeably less inferior animals than in previous years. In this respect it even surpasses the Toronto exhibit. For its size it is one of the best exhibits of Holsteins I have ever seen, and in point of quality is ahead of last year's exhibit. I am particularly pleased with the evident progress that is being made toward a given type. This is a development of the last few years and means much for the breed. In a number of the classes the battling for first prize was very keen, largely because of the uniformity in type of the

scale throughout and lacking their proportion. Fourth went to McPhee of Vankleek Hill on Pieterje DeKol Beauty.

Bulls, 2 yrs. old.—Five entries. Honors went to Caldwell's Orville Butter Boy, a well-finished, deep-bodied vigorous bull, with a good barrel and showing type throughout. He might have had a little more length, but deserved the placing. Second, Hulet's Prince Colomthus Abbecker, the fourth prize winner at Toronto. Third, Jas. Paul's King Segis Beets Walker. Fourth, Manning's Sunny Brook George.

Bull, 1 yr. old.—1st, Woodlawn Count Canary, Hulet; 2nd, Colanthe Payne Butter Baron, Haley Bros.; 3rd, Hillcrest Hengerveld Ormsby, Brethen; 4th, Inka Lane Posch, Caldwell. The first two bulls were both promising yearlings, very similar in type, on which the awards might have been reversed without criticism. Hulet's probably had a little more substance. Brethen's bull was rather young for the class, but a youngster likely to be heard from.

Senior bull calf: 1. Primo Payne Harold, Haley Bros.; 2. Korndyke Paul, Hulet; 3. Roxie's Sir Posch, McPhee; 4. Rhadew's Voca Posch, Hulet; 5. Baron Brook De Kol, Haley Bros. **Junior bull calf:** 1. Kitchener Oano, Haley Bros.; 2. Bonheur Korndyke, Hulet;



Four of a Kind, and a Desirable Kind Too.

These growthy, uniform youngsters were awarded first place as "set of six," at the Ottawa Fair last fall. Exhibited by Haley Bros., Oxford Co., Ont.

animals shown." Prof. Barton's comments were confirmed by others who had had an opportunity to follow these exhibits.

The competing herds comprised those of A. E. Hulet, of Norwich; Haley Bros., of Springfield; G. A. Brethen, of Norwood; D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill; F. S. Caldwell, Carp; R. J. Craig, Cornwall; and W. C. Stevens, of Phillipsville. Prizes on the whole were pretty well distributed. In a few cases animals slipped into the prize list ahead of others that had won honors at the Canadian National Exhibition. As a rule Judge Barton's decisions, when the same animals came before him, followed those he had made at Toronto.

The male and female championships were captured by the Toronto winners, the award for bull, any age, going to Haley's aged bull, Sir Belle Favne, and for female, any age, to Hulet's Rosa Bonheur Flower.

Male Classes

Aged bulls.—Four faced the judge. Judge Barton followed his placings at Toronto on the first two, first going to Haley's Sir Bell Favne and second to Brethen's Hillcrest Ormsby DeKol. There is little to choose between these two, Haley's bull being a little the better proportioned throughout and squarer in the quarters. Brethen's bull probably had a little better top line and barrel, and should improve with age. Hall of Kenmore was third with Colony Canary Rag Apple, a bull of something the same type as the first two, but built on a smaller

& Hillcrest May Echo Boy, Brethen; 4 and 5, McKee.

Female Classes

Aged cows in milk.—This was a large class, there being 11 contenders for honors, including three Toronto winners. Brethen's grand performer, Rauverd Count De Kol, with her 27,500-pound record in 11 months, combined with excellent show yard type, which stood second at Toronto, went to the top of the class. Caldwell's Polly Merton, a cow much the same in type and markings to the winner, with large udder and good veining, was second. Third went to Craig's Lyla of Pleasant Valley, a cow of good dairy type and having possibly the best quartered udder in the ring and fine veining. Hulet's Annette Abbecker, which stood third at Toronto, was fourth, and Haley's Lady Frances Schuling, the fifth prize winner at Toronto, was fifth here also. This cow was grand champion at Ottawa last year, but had been milking for nearly a year, and was not showing at her best.

3-yr-old class, in milk.—Nine entries. First, Rosa Bonheur Flower. This cow, the senior and grand champion at Toronto, went naturally into first place owing to her good form, grand constitution, and exceptionally good udder. Second, Colanthe De Boer, Haley Bros. a large, deep-bodied cow of good dairy conformation. Third, Grey Favne Homegood, Haley Bros. This cow had just freshened. She was possibly the largest (Concluded on page 16)



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Many other excellent features of this engine are described in the Alpha Engine Catalogue. Ask for a copy—it will give you a lot of valuable engine information.

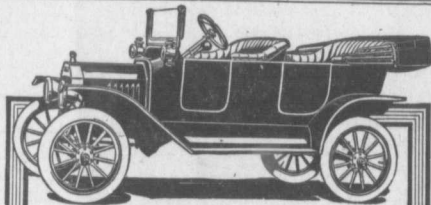
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A NOBLE heart, like the sun, shows its greatest countenance in its lowest estate.—Sir Philip Sidney.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY
Copyright 1914, Hobbs-Merrill Company
(Continued from last week)

"SURE you can," insisted Brassy. "It's made of herbs, roots and nature's own remedies, and contains no antimony."

Clem whispered into Brassy's ear: "It came in a taxicab and—"

"Where—but we're putting on dog. You must have saved a lot of loved ones to-day."

"But I didn't want to come that way—"

"Oh, that's all right. I won't feel bad. Street cars are still good enough for me. Have you seen this year's demountable rims and mohair tops?"

"But I haven't paid for it yet."

"I understand—just taken it on trial! See if you can't get them to throw in an extra set of tires."

Clem pined Brassy in a corner and whispered into his ear. Brassy's face became more serious. "By jooks, we'd just better go down and buy it and send the chauffeur home! I haven't got enough to ride around the block; I'd have to get off at the first muddy crossing and walk. If they were selling taxicabs two for a quarter, I couldn't blow up a bicycle."

Clem put his hand on Brassy's arm. "It's getting higher every minute."

"Give me room to think—stand, I've got a idea!" He whirled away to the cashier's window and came back smiling. "Got an advance on next week's pay. Where's the bandit—do you suppose he'd take it out in Universal?"

The two hurried to the elevator and to the street. Brassy paid the three-shell game, said Brassy, as he drew Clem to a cafe. "It's so respectable and you got to ride all the time, too."

"There's something on your mind, Mr. Pointer. Is the loved one business going bad? Don't the people believe it's light as a feather and strong as a cable?"

"It's not that," answered Clem, and explained about the Southern Development Company.

At mention of the Southern Development Company Brassy's eyes opened. "Say," he exclaimed, "I heard Mr. Savers, our vice-president, talking about them the other day, and he knows all about them. They've been putting out a lot of bad stock and have been mixed up in all kinds of shady deals. He'll tell me how to go after them. When is the mass meeting in Curryville?"

"Drumming his fingers."

"Morday night."

The finger march stopped. "Well, the Railey Fire-Escape Bell and the Universal Hog Cholera Cure Company should have representatives on the ground. I guess I can get another advance on my wages."

Stepping over to the telephone he

called the information bureau at the railroad station. "Say," Brassy asked anxiously, coming back, "haven't they got any other hotel there besides the New Palace?"

CHAPTER XVII. OUR FAIR CITY.

After the attempted lynching, Curryville was humbled. The generosity



These is a Comfortable, Substantial Appearance to This Home. The homes of English speaking farmers in the Bedford District of Quebec, have an air of permanency that favors of the rural homes of the older lands. In the one here illustrated lives W. A. Quackenbush. The farm adjoins a splendid stone road running out of Cowansville. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

hearts of its citizens were more than willing to make up for what a few of the worst element had done. Doctor Fordyce was quick to take advantage of their regret. Outraged at first he was ready to bring charges against the town, when another plan occurred to him. When definite word came proving his alibi he flashed the papers in the people's faces and was ready to cram them down their throats. He talked of an expensive lawsuit and of the damage to his reputation. Suddenly his attitude changed. If the people of Curryville would hold an immediate election, condemning the Bellows Bottom and give him an option on the lots for his medicine factory he would say nothing more about the great damage done him in his profession as a physician.

Tuesday was set for the special election which was to determine whether or not all the property in the bottom was to be condemned and offered to Doctor Fordyce by his promised factory. Curryville had been in a state of lethargy since the disappearance of Clem Pointer, but now it was all excitement. The two sides were about evenly divided. At the city hall on Monday evening the question was to be debated and the

voting on the morrow would settle the question once for all.

The crowd came early, massing down in front of the railing. Outside the railing sat Hulda, her black dress drawn across her bosom as if the buttons were just on the point of flying off, her little black bonnet clamped over her forehead as if no power could raise it. Her black tape-bordered, palm-leaf fan scratched nervously across the front of her black dress, while both of her hands were rounded into balls by the tight-fitting black cotton gloves. By her side sat Mary Mendenhall, as if hovering near her for comfort. Doctor Fordyce bowed elaborately; she nodded and responded with a formal nod.

Inside the railing were the speakers. Reverend Sadnow and Mr. Kiggins, who were in favor of pushing the vote through and allowing Doctor Fordyce the option, sat side by side. Nobody realized the seriousness of the situation more than the Reverend Sadnow; he sat crouched down in his chair as though some great hook had seized him under the collar, swung him over the heads of the audience, and dropped him in a lump on the cane seat.

At his side sat Mr. Kiggins, nervously running his fingers through his beard, and casting a fidgeting eye over the growing crowd. His glance shot here and there so that no one could tell whether he was merely nervous or was taking this opportunity to discover how many in the audi-

commonly known as the Bellows Bottom. It gave a great pleasure to present to you our fellow-townsman, Mr. Kiggins, a celebrated speaker, a prominent citizen, a progressive merchant, and proprietor of the famous White Front Hardware Store, Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Kiggins."

A round of applause greeted Mr. Kiggins, although every person in the hall knew him by sight and name, and many of them had known him for twenty years.

Mr. Kiggins advanced to the middle of the platform and seized the tight-legged table on which rested a pitcher of ice-water and a tumbler. He seized a corner in each hand as though the thin-legged table were going to take to its heels and leave him all alone on the platform. His heavy hands, more accustomed to clawing nails out of boxes, were never meant to restrain a light table. The pitcher and glass huddled together in fright. Mr. Kiggins' eyes wandered to and fro over the audience and finally settled on a steel engraving over the door at the end of the hall showing Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, plying his bellows with one hand and holding the anvil with the other, absorbing his task of mastering seventeen languages. The tip of Mr. Kiggins' tongue slipped out and went sliding along his lips.

"Ladies and gentlemen," whined his high voice, "we are met on this night to discuss a serious question of interest to every citizen, man and child in the confines of our fair city."

There could be no doubt that it was a solemn occasion. Mr. Kiggins looked as if the last ray of hope had been blotted out and the sun had risen for the last time.

"However, it gives me great pleasure to appear before such an intelligent audience, an audience composed of the flower of the intellect of our fair city."

The pleasure of Mr. Kiggins' face was not very apparent.

Mr. Kiggins was loyal to his fair city. To him it was the greatest in the world; other towns might have more population, but they could not begin to compare with Curryville, the city of homes, education and refinement.

Mr. Kiggins clapped his hands to his eyes. "What do I see?" he demanded, looking past the humble blacksmith, who was still plying his bellows, into the dim distance.

The audience turned involuntarily. "I see a great city with smoke from a factory rising up into the blue sky, with men and women and merry children playing on the sidewalks, and shaded drives with fine ladies whizzing up and down them in automobiles, and men bowing and taking off their hats to 'em. I see a new city built out of marble and pigeons on the streets, coming to their mates, and people down the street in silk hats, and when one man comes riding down the street in his automobile a cheer sends the air. Who is that man?"

Mr. Kiggins pined dramatically. The audience turned about as if to see if by any chance it could be the ambitious blacksmith.

"Who is the man that is responsible for all this?"

Mr. Kiggins raised his thick finger and moved it around over the audience to locate the party. But the man referred to was not sight. Mr. Kiggins looked nervously over the hall again but still couldn't find him. His listeners followed the finger expectantly.

(To be continued)

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The Upward Look

The Power of Kindness

BE kindly affectioned, one to another.—Rom. 12: 10.

Here is a story, the contents of which are vouched for as being the truth. At the inauguration of a United States Governor, a large public reception was being held. Two little girls pushed their way timidly through the crowd. They were not well dressed as other children, but their clothes were neat and clean and their faces showed anxiety. The Governor's private secretary noted their presence and asked them if they wanted to meet the Governor. The girls were abashed and showed their confusion, in being paid this attention and shrank back, but the secretary pressed them for a reply. At last the older girl timidly replied: "We don't want that, but we want something else."

"What would you like?" asked the secretary.

"We'd like that flower on your nose," volunteered the smaller one. "Papa is sick at home and couldn't come and we'd like to take him a flower."

She was given the flower—a large American Beauty rose. It made her so happy that she broke down and cried. Then it was that willing hands stripped several of the vases and the two little ones were given all the flowers they could carry home to the sick papa—and to cap the climax, the Governor's auto took them home.

This is a simple story, but does it not contain a world of love and devotion, the like of which we seldom see. A significant feature of the narrative is that these little girls cared not for the great display of beautiful things and richly dressed guests at the grand reception, their own ambition was to secure a flower for papa. Henry Becher has said that "flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made and forgot to put a soul into."

And we can easily imagine that the mother of these children would fully appreciate this sentiment when his little girls returned.

How much better this old world would be if more of us would take a lesson in kindness and sympathy from the above illustration. Some have said that there is more power in tenderness and sympathy than in a man. It is of such a different kind and that perhaps no comparison is possible, but if the two can be in any way compared, the difference is all in favor of the power of kindness. Kindness has a power is surely worth striving for.—M. R.

As usual, I asked for a tent with a

view, and strange to say, though I never have made any reservations ahead, I have never failed to get either a tent or a room with one. From this one, right straight above me rises Glacier Point, with a straight cliff of 3,000 feet. On the other side are Half Dome and North Dome, the roar of whose waters is very distinct.

Next morning I went in a tally-ho to Mirror Lake to see the sunrise. It is nestled at the foot of the mountains. I saw the sun rise four times over different peaks, each time reflected far below in the water. It was wondrously beautiful. Then I started up a mountain trail to Vernon Falls. This trail leads nearly all the way by Merced River, rushing, bounding, roaring, spraying over great rocks. The Falls were grand. I had my lunch and ate it at the very foot in a spot which one of the rangers showed me. That man walks at times 40 miles a day with his camping outfit of 300 pounds on his back. I met people constantly on the trail, but there I had all the majesty and beauty of the whole to myself. I walked eight miles that day, of which, though I took eight hours in which to do it, I am very proud.

Of course, I was from the first very anxious to get to the famous overhanging rock, 3,000 feet straight up above my tent. To my joy, I found I could go up by auto, though we had to go 96 miles in the morning and left at 10 o'clock in the morning and reached the summit in time for dinner. It did not seem right that I had that magnificent view from my tent, indeed, from my bed, as I could open the whole front up, all alone. Across the valley I could see the High Sierras, the peaks all snow-covered; the whole of Nevada and Vernon Falls were to be seen; down fell the valley below me. After dinner, as soon as I could tear myself away from my own view, I went to Overhanging Rock. It stretches a few feet out, about five feet wide, right out over that abyss of absolutely straight 3,000 feet from the floor of the valley, which is itself 4,000 feet high. The first thing I saw was a girl standing straight up on it. I actually turned and fled, and it was a full hour before I could summon courage to go over to the railing to look over. The tents looked like envelopes, and we had

great trouble even with glasses to distinguish any. One gentleman offered to stand on the rock and have his picture taken, but it was too late to be much of a success. That same day and two gentlemen lay down on it and looked over.

That afternoon I became acquainted with two ladies from St. Louis who were travelling with chauffeur and maid. They have gone around the world four times, through Darkest Africa, interior of China, South Amer-

ica, Cannibal Islands, Arctic Circle, North Cape, Aleutian Islands, everywhere you could imagine. I could take hours describing some of their experiences, about which they told me.

The sunset and moonrise up there were glorious. I know now what the Alps glow is. The moon rose there at 8.30 and at 10.30 they telephoned up from the valley to know if it were up. The sun rose at 5.30; at Mirror Lake it was nearly eight. That was a

(Concluded on page 15)

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On the Way to the Exposition

(Continued from last week)

ON the way to Comp Carry we passed through the wonderland of the Big Trees. Here are measurements of one 8,000 years old, 104 feet in circumference, 10 feet high, first limb six feet thick, 100 feet from the ground. From there the road leads most of the way by the river and the valley, from which we had grand views as we came down into it. Suddenly there is a turn we reached Inspiration Point, and there had an indescribably fine view. Even to think of it thrills me. To the left towered old El Capitan with a sheer front of 3,000 feet. In the foreground rose gleaming in the sunlight, Sentinel Dome, to the right were Cathedral Spires, or which the Bridal Veil Falls fell shimmering mist thousands of feet. I passed the last named in time to the glory of the afternoon rain-storm.

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THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

French Tomato Pickles

One peck green tomatoes, six finely sliced onions; sprinkle one cup salt over and let stand overnight, then drain well and scald with vinegar for 10 or 15 minutes, drain again and scald with two quarts vinegar; one pound sugar; two tablespoons curry powder; two tablespoons garlic; two teaspoons cinnamon; two teaspoons cloves; two teaspoons allspice; two teaspoons mustard. Simmer all a few minutes. This is a fine rich pickle.

Pickled Cabbage

Select solid heads, slice very fine, put in a jar, then cover with boiling water, and season with grated horse radish; salt; equal parts black and red pepper; cinnamon and whole cloves; Cover with strong vinegar. This is convenient and always good.

Pickled Cauliflower

Cut off all the green leaves, but allow to remain on the stalk, with a little salt and supply of boiling water for five minutes. Take three cups of salt and water and dip into cold water one minute to send to heart of cauliflower. Cut in convenient for jars, then make mixture of one tablespoon mace; one clove, allspice, ginger; two tablespoons white mustard seed and a red pepper pod with each gallon of vinegar. Let mixture boil and pour over cauliflower and let stand overnight and a week, then pour off vinegar, add and return hot again to cauliflower. Put in jars ready for use. It is best to use cider vinegar. It is a precaution before beginning to turn cauliflowers upside down in salted water to remove possible insects.

Spiced Tomatoes (Ripe)

Take four pounds large red tomatoes; two pounds good brown sugar, half stick cinnamon. Stew all together in a preserving kettle, until soft are cooked, take tomatoes to cool and let syrup go on little fire slowly. When tomatoes are returned to syrup for a little while, then let mixture become cold, adding molasses. Seal and tie in with waxed paper. This is an excellent recipe.

Green Tomato Pickles

Green into a jar one peck tomatoes, one small head of cabbage; one small head of cauliflower; two cups celery. Add green peppers as desired. Cut all in small pieces, sprinkle with salt, let stand two days, then drain. Scald in equal parts vinegar and water, and then in this. Make a paste of one cup sugar, five tablespoons mustard, one cup flour, one half gallon water. Boil mixture until it comes to a paste, and then pour over the vegetables and seal.

French Pickles

Two quarts cucumbers; one quart salt; one small head of cabbage; one small head of cauliflower; two cups celery. Add green peppers as desired. Cut all in small pieces, sprinkle with salt, let stand two days, then drain. Scald in equal parts vinegar and water, and then in this. Make a paste of one cup sugar, five tablespoons mustard, one cup flour, one half gallon water. Boil mixture until it comes to a paste, and then pour over the vegetables and seal.

you ever try dropping a marshmallow into the centre of each baked apple, before taking the apples from the oven? If you have never done this, you will find that baked apples will take on a new lease of life.

On the Way to the Exposition

(Continued from page 13)

strenuous, memorable night. We talked until five o'clock. We gave a morning call for 3:30 so as to see the whole sunrise glow, and twice in the night they called me to see the moonlight on different falls. Next morning they started up a trail 1,000 feet higher to the top of Sentinel Dome. The valley is almost circular, and from there we had a splendid view of almost the whole of it. In one place, if we had slipped, we might have gone down 4,000 feet, but I kept clear of that place. At the top we found a dear old man who had spent the night there in order to see the sunrise, sunset, and moonlight. I hated to say good-bye to it all.

In one place, coming up in the car, we passed through most beautiful meadow, gay with flowers of every imaginable color. Down one side stretched a great pile of snow. As there one but myself had ever touched snow, we got out to go across to it. To these we found the beautiful snow flowers, a little in shape like the white snow, rising crimson out of the white snow. The guide picked us one apiece. When he told us to be sure to hide them, as they were so rare there was a \$50 fine for anyone who was glad he told us after they were picked. I have mine still, but the color is fading sadly.

Coming down into the valley, there were two ladies in the seat with me who had travelled extensively in Europe, including the fjords of Norway, whom it was very interesting listening to and comparing notes. I met many delightful people here, but my favorite was the New Zealand minister, who is 77 years old and has climbed the highest peak of all. There is everywhere an atmosphere of adventure.

The drive from Camp Curry to the Portal was very beautiful, keeping close to the river nearly all the way. This whole valley should be called Canyon, as the former name does not adequately express the height and depth of those grand old cliffs. I realize as never before the deficiency of our language in regard to adjectives. I have varied and re-used the few we have until I am heartily exasperated with them all.

I have thought until I am dizzy about the comparative merits of Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, and Yosemite. I realize that, though on account of plateaus and peaks, at any one place in the last-named, one cannot get the same sheer rise of 3,000 feet as at Yosemite, yet for one look at the Canyon from Grand View, I ever give up both the others, however high they may be. Grand View comes Yellowstone, even though I did not have the opportunity to stay as long and become as well acquainted with any one place in it as I did at Yosemite.

It Pays

To buy new rubber rings for fruit jars each season. The price of a jar of fruit spoiled through a defective rubber would purchase sufficient rings for a season.

It pays to sterilize fruit jars and to dry before filling, so that no germ laden drops of water may remain to develop plant mould.

It pays to invest in paraffin wax for covering jelly, jam, etc. The same wax may be used repeatedly by washing clean and re-melting.

It pays to use bottling wax for sealing ketchup and pickle bottles. A 10 cent tin may be made to last two or three seasons.

Between Season Styles that Should Please

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest patterns. If you send Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state just what measure you wish, age for Address all orders to Patterns Dept., Farm and Dairy, Pittsburg, Kan.



THE recent spell of warm weather which we have had tends to make us forget such articles of apparel as our summer clothes. The majority of us which dominates the coming of fall and winter. It is time, however, that we begin to plan for our fall costumes, in order that we may be ready when the cool weather does set in.

In the matter of fall hats, while the sailor continues in favor, the small turban is quite as well liked and is usually more comfortable for an all-round practical hat. The prevailing style is black velvet with white trimmings, such as corded silk, white wings or pom-poms, of steel and bead ornaments will also be quite popular.

1189—Girl's Apron—Now that the children are off to school again little aprons, such as No. 1189 will come in very convenient, not only for school wear, but for school. This apron is very quaint, and should prove a favorite. Notice the strap over the shoulders and the rounded effect in the back. Five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 years.

1383—shirt for Boys and Youths—Here is a very comfortable looking shirt or the young lad who is fond of sports, and which normal boy in this style is made for wear during the summer only and the short sleeves will be found very handy, as most boys like to wear their sleeves rolled up. The smaller views show high neck and long sleeves. Five sizes: 10, 12, 14 and 15 years.

1284—Girl's Dress—A style that might be adapted to either summer fabrics or some of the heavier materials for fall is the one shown herewith. This model is quite unique as will be noticed by the small back view. The wide belt trips are with buttons at each side and the back fasten-

ing over it, presents a very smart appearance. The front can be made in either of the two styles illustrated. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1385—Lady's Apron—This model should be a favorite with most practical housekeepers as it is a complete coverall for the skirt over which it is worn, and is also quite a protection to the blouse. Notice that this style does not open around the armholes, but has more of a bib effect in back and front. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

1259—Middy Dress—No style has received quite so much favor this summer as the middy and is in all probability its popularity will be carried on into the fall and winter. The middy dress here shown might easily be made from some of the fall materials. When trimmed with buttons which are very much in vogue, it should make a charming costume for the young girl or small woman. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

1386—Lady's Maternity Dress—This model, while very simple, is attractive, and would make up nicely in a soft material which would be suitable for gathering or laying in fine tucks. The yoke, collar and cuffs of net and the black velvet girdle will be all the trimming that is necessary. Four sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

1259—Lady's House Dress—Checked materials are well suited to house dresses, as they usually hold their color well and thus look neat and clean. In the illustration all the trimming that is shown is of a contrasting material, and a few buttons down the front of the blouse. A chemise gown along with the pattern, which may be used if desired. Six sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

When sending in for patterns, take advantage of the opportunity of securing one of our Fall and Winter Catalogues. An extra list enclosed with your order will take one of these catalogues to you.

Ayrshires at Ottawa

OVERS of good dairy cattle had a real feast among the Ayrshires at Ottawa Exhibition last week. The old exhibitor remarked that it was the best showing in twenty years, and a very close rival in numbers to the Holsteins. The 183 entries included animals from eleven big herds. Large numbers of entries and keen competition in nearly every class distinguished the prize money quite evenly, though the herds of R. R. Ness, Senator Owens, D. T. Ness and H. Black were outstanding. There were few herds, however, but that in general were well selected, a red color. This fact is specially encouraging and should be an inducement for many more of the smaller breeders to appear with their best stock. The showing at Ottawa this year was indeed a great honor to the breeders of good utility Ayrshires. As at Toronto, Hobland Masterpiece again won the senior bull and Grand Championship prize for R. R. Ness. This was a good class, every animal being worthy of recognition. The winner was the smoothest bull in the show. He could be slightly larger in advantage, but he is thick, deep and with all kinds of substance and

made the placing difficult. Burnside Pearl 4th, a cow for both show and work, took first place for D. T. Ness. She was heavily veined, with deep chest and large digestive capacity, and with very straight top and bottom lines. Sunnyside Bell of J. W. Logan was also a good one in second place, though with scarcely the finish. A very fine quality heifer won the two-year-old class for R. R. Ness, Ryegrove Geneva, a very deep, broad, heavy heifer, belonging to J. P. Cavers, of Ormstown, scored second. She was very strong in the heart and carried a full square udder. The yearling heifers presented the finest class of the day. There were 23 of them out and honors were keenly contested. Burnside Baroness 2nd carried the points for R. R. Ness. She was a lean cut heifer with a feminine head and well placed teats. She secured first and junior championship at Toronto.

In the dry cows, three years and over, with thirteen competitors, was the outstanding mature class at the Fair. The cow that won first in this class last year, only made fifth place this season. This gives an idea of the quality. Auchencrain Hattie that

What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "internal bath," has not been given the little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water croup is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post mortem the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would undoubtedly prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little this is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could stand this and this not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else neces-

sary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange as it may, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practise internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably wish to know **WHAT** is an Internal Bath, **WHY** people should take them, and **THE WAY** to take them. There are countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled **"THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING"** written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information as this booklet, man, the worker, and the housewife, all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell at Room 305, 2nd College St., Toronto, Ont., and mention having read this article in Farm and Dairy, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these two statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will still need to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Prostration is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something, and it is the same in this case. It is the thief of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural when you can be such a simple thing to be well?

Ayrshires Hold First Place in the Rich County of Chateaugay, Quebec.

The particular Chateaugay herd here represented is that of Hector Gordon, who was a competitor in the last Ormstown show. His cows are big, deep, good udders, with good udder and teats, the ideal for which Canadian Dairy

quality. White Hill King of Hearts, very breedy bull owned by E. M. Mack, came second. He was a larger cow, deep and stylish, but scarcely strong in the lines. The two-year-old bulls brought out seven—not an especially strong class except for the two or three. Netherland Lochan was easily the winner for Senator Owens. The youngest bull classes were very strong with fifteen and seven entries, respectively. The senior calves carried many young promising herd headers, and it was no disgrace to be even in fifth place. Robert Fishman secured the red ribbon with Hobland Landlord, a growthy November calf (imported), that promises to make a good one in every way.

The Females.

Auchencrain Hattie (illustrated in Farm and Dairy last week) again was the admiration of breeders, and easily won for R. R. Ness, first in the dry cow class, and later carried off the grand Championship for females. She approaches the ideal in dairy cow information, being somewhat a duplicate of Auchencrain Fannie in form and make-up. She is a half-sister of the latter and should have won record ahead of her. The only sale for her this year was that of old Champion.

An even dozen of very good ones made up the aged class of milkers. Some of the best of these were being seen at a show ring was carried by Senator Owens' winning cow, Duchess of Anselmo. On the left side of the page ran forward right up to the top. She carried a full well-balanced udder, snugly attached both before and behind. In the Canadian and three-year-olds, the thirteen competitors made up a string of good forms and good udders that

won for R. R. Ness has few equals in the ring or for utility either—strong, smooth, refined and very deep—indeed every way the desired dairy type. Lady Mary of Kelso that scored first in the Canadian bred class last year, drew second place for Senator Owens. It took a good one to beat her.

The finest sight of the day in the judging ring was the awarding of the herd prizes. There were eight entries, making one of the finest show-bills of the Scotch breed ever seen in Canada. This honor went to R. R. Ness with a string headed by Hobland Masterpiece, Senator Owens secured second. In his usual quiet and decisive way, W. W. Ballentyne, of Stratford, again demonstrated his ability to judge to the satisfaction of

AYRSHIRE AWARDS IN DETAIL.

Bull, mature: 1, Hobland Masterpiece, R. R. Ness; 2, White Hill King of Hearts, D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Que.; 3, Mrs. W. J. Beal, Oam, H. J. Longmore, Barb., Phillipsburg, Que.; 4, Hobland Baroness, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que. Heifer, 2 years: 1, Netherland Lochan, Senator Owens, Montebello, Que.; 2, Springburn Emblem, Geo. T. Tuttle & Son, Montebello, Ont.; 3, Hector, Robert Fishman, Lacchu, Que.; 4, D. T. Ness, Howick, Que. Bull, 1 yr. old: 1, Hobland Picomeal, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que. Heifer, 1 yr. old: 1, Vaudreuil Pride, H. Black, Ottawa, Que.; 2, Vaudreuil Pride, H. Black, Ottawa, Que.; 3, Lakeland Spicy Hero, Montebello, Ont.

Bull calf, over 6 mos. and under 1 yr.: 1, Hobland Landlord, Robert Fishman, Lacchu, Que.; 2, Burnside Lochan, R. R. Ness; 3, Sunnyside Masterpiece, R. R. Ness; 4, Sunnyside Baroness, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que. Heifer calf, 6 mos. to 1 yr.: 1, Burnside Zomodal Masterpiece, R. R. Ness; 2, Sunnyside Baroness, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que. Grand Champion 2nd Owens, 4, Mack of Kelso, MacFarlane.

Grand Champion on bulls: Hobland Masterpiece, R. R. Ness.

(Continued on page 10)

to bulk of the highest class, and their first calves will be extremely well bred. All acre of coarse, tuberculin tested by inspectors of the Health and Animal Division, and all are believed to be sound and rich in milk.

Some idea of the class of this consignment may be had from the fact that in Dalry Pouch, Francey Horn, Aggie Mercedes, Daphne Canary Cows and many other good cow crosses. One after grass, both dam and sire's dam with over 100 lbs per day, and milk is bred to a bull whose sire's dam also produced over 100 lbs per day. Several are prize winners in the dairy tests at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Shows.

No pains have been spared by the Guelph Committee to make this consignment of stock will meet the wants of all the prospective purchasers in British Columbia, and the results of this experiment in cooperative marketing will be awaited with interest.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
KINGS CO., P.E.I.
MONTAGUE, September 16.—The harvest is over and the first crop gathered. What is extra good. One after grass, both dam and sire's dam with over 100 lbs per day, and milk is bred to a bull whose sire's dam also produced over 100 lbs per day. Several are prize winners in the dairy tests at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Shows.

QUEBEC
RICHMOND CO., QUE.
DANVILLE, Sept. 16.—Haying is all finished with lot of good hay. Harvesting will start in a few days. Very little rain. Corn and soybeans are doing well. Many cows are dry and most farmers are wishing for rain. Potatoes are a fine crop, and in some places there is a surplus crop of apples. Butter 30c. Eggs 26c. Pork has also a rise. Beef remains about the same.
COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, Sept. 16.—We have had fine weather here in past weeks, which has enabled farmers to get caught up with hay harvesting. All crops have turned well. Potatoes nearly everywhere are raised and beginning to rot badly. The crop will be a big one. Many farmers, which looked bad in the early part of the summer, has come on fine and will be a bumper crop. The early sowing is being planted over in the spring.

ONTARIO
GRENVILLE CO., ONT.
DOWVILLE, Sept. 13.—We have had very little weather during harvest and most of the farmers have had quite a quantity of snow growing after it had been snowed out of the grain in the barns now and some are threshing. The grain is turning in the best in years, although slightly less than in the west. Wheat, barley and oats are showing a good crop. Potatoes make a fine crop and are being sold at a profit. The crop will be a big one. Many farmers, which looked bad in the early part of the summer, has come on fine and will be a bumper crop. The early sowing is being planted over in the spring.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.
PETERBORO, Sept. 12.—This is the final of our county fair. Jerseys prevailing in the dairy cattle. Many of the best of the county animals. Holsteins are being shown. W. A. Wood, Ottawa, had six animals and got first for milk and first on his herd. Several of the younger females showed and had prizes on their good bull. May Eddy's Aryshires were shown by John and Harry Elliott. There were some nice Shorthorn and a few Jerseys. Bobayars had herd of 25.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
BENTON, Sept. 12.—The unusual heavy frost which gathered, and there was no more rain. Corn has turned well. Potatoes are being sold at a profit. The crop will be a big one. Many farmers, which looked bad in the early part of the summer, has come on fine and will be a bumper crop. The early sowing is being planted over in the spring.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
AETHU, Sept. 12.—The haying is over and the first crop gathered. What is extra good. One after grass, both dam and sire's dam with over 100 lbs per day, and milk is bred to a bull whose sire's dam also produced over 100 lbs per day. Several are prize winners in the dairy tests at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Shows.

OXFORD CO., ONT.
NOBWICH, September 16.—Wheat ranges in price from \$1 to \$1.50, according to quality; much of it has to be sold for the market. Potatoes are doing well. Many cows are dry and most farmers are wishing for rain. Potatoes are a fine crop, and in some places there is a surplus crop of apples. Butter 30c. Eggs 26c. Pork has also a rise. Beef remains about the same.

BRUCE CO., ONT.
PAIRLIE, Sept. 13.—Many of the farmers are through harvest. They would like to keep dry for another week, but, practically, except hay, will be saved. Every crop even corn has made good progress to be an average crop, and promises well. Potatoes and other roots are fine crops.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B. C.
CHILLIWACK, September 2.—Today we are getting our first rain since two months ago. The pastures consequently have been severely dried and are suffering here. Threshing will soon be over yielding good another year. The grain is in. The prices of grain have fallen in. Potatoes are doing well. Many cows are dry and most farmers are wishing for rain. Potatoes are a fine crop, and in some places there is a surplus crop of apples. Butter 30c. Eggs 26c. Pork has also a rise. Beef remains about the same.

Banner Year for the Western Fair
(Continued from page 6)
Heifer, senior calf; 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Pringle.
Heifer, junior calf; 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Pringle.
Female, senior champion: Brampton Vinton. Pringle; 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Pringle.
Female, junior champion: Brampton Vinton. Pringle; 1 and 4, Bull; 2 and 3, Pringle.
Two animals produce of one cow: 1. Heifer, bull; 2. Heifer, 2 yrs. old and heifer under 1 yr.; 1. Bull; 2. Pringle, 5 Bull.
Heifer, bull 3 yrs. old and under 3 yrs., two heifers 1 yr. old and two heifers under 1 yr.; 1. Bull; 2. Pringle.
Heifer, bull 3 yrs. old and under 3 yrs., two heifers 1 yr. old and two heifers under 1 yr.; 1. Bull; 2. Pringle.

Aryshires at Ottawa Best in Years
(Continued from page 17)
Female.
Cow, mature: 1. Dookens of Montebello, Owens; 2. Terran Heather Bell, R. R. 3, New; 3. Lochgower Catherine, D. T. Ness; 4. Collins Derby 2nd, R. R. Ness; 5. D. M. Watt.
Cow, 3 yrs. old, 1. Sunnyside Governor, Logan; 2. Rusty May, D. T. Ness; 3. E. B. Black, Owens; 4. White Violet of Jean, Black, Owens; 5. Craighair Lady Jean, Black.
Cow, 3 yrs. old, 1. Canadian Red, Logan; 2. Pearl 4th, R. R. Ness; 3. Sunny-side Bell, Owens; 4. Finesse of Riverwood, Owens; 5. Tidy of Mirabel, Dalglish; 6. Blossom, Logan.
Heifer, 3 yrs. in milk: 1. Dalhousie J.

minna Jane 2nd, R. R. Ness; 2. Ryanogue Geneva, Cavers; 3. R. E. Ness; 2. Ryanogue Montgomery; 4. A. Primrose, Butterly, Owens; 5. Stockwood Flow, Watt; 6. Edgerly Heifer, 1 yr. old; 1. Burnside Maggie Fin, Clayton 4th, R. E. Ness; 2. Dawn 2nd, R. R. Ness; 3. 4. Burnside Spotte 2nd, R. E. Ness; 5. Laidlaw Emma, Geo. H. Mont; 6. Cavers.
Heifer, senior calf; 1 and 2, R. R. Ness; 3. Macfarlane; 4. Owens.
Heifer junior calf; 1. Logan; 2. D. T. Ness; 3. R. E. Ness; 4. Owens.
Dry cow, 3 yrs. old and over: 1. Anchen-brain Mattie 6th, R. E. Ness; 2. Lady Mary side, Owens; 3. Topsy of Riverdale, Heifer, 2 yrs. old; 1. Dalhousie Daisy, Viola 2nd, D. T. Ness; 2. Dalhousie Valiey Drummond 3rd, R. E. Ness; 3. Sunnyside Maggie, Logan; 4. Trim of Riverside, Owens.
Female, any age: Anchenbrain Mattie, R. E. Ness.
Group Awards.
Graded herd: 1. R. E. Ness; 2. Owens; 3. D. T. Ness.
Breeder's Young Heifer: 1. R. E. Ness; 2. D. T. Ness; 3. Owens.
Four animals, get of one sire: 1. R. E. Ness; 2. Logan; 3. Owens; 4. D. T. Ness.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.
The premium List of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, to be held at the Union Park Stock Yards, Toronto, in December, are just out and carry many new classes among which are special prizes by the Walker Horse and Cattle Show, the secretary, Mr. C. F. Topping, of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, would be glad

LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTO, ONT.
Breeder of high-class Holstein-Friesian Cattle, offering a choice Young Bull, born May 27, 1915 out of 200, Sir Lord Dam and sire by Dutchland Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the World's champion 100-lb milk cow. Price and particulars on application.
F. O. SLEIGH, Prop., V. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS
Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 16 to 18 months old, also high bred individual Bull Calves. Dams with records from 20 lbs. to 20 lbs. in 1 day. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon.
DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop. Write or come and see them.
GORDON H. MANNARD, Mgr.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
CHAS. E. MOORE R.R. 3 PROTON STATION, ONT.
HOLSTEINS
19 Bulls, 50 Females. One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Stag 60 day milk record for Canada, for a senior 3-year-old. His dam is a Grand-dam of R. M. HOLTYR.
— R. D. A. POOT PERRY, ONT.

AVONDALE FARM
We have a dozen Young BULLS from our King Pontiac and Woodcrest Plette Bull, with high record dams, up to 32 lbs. milk, with several extra good ones fit for R. LYNN, HERDSMAN, R. R. No. 3, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
THIRD BIG SALE
OF
Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Clyde, Shire and Hackney Horses
AT
COLONY FARM, ESSONVILLE, B.C.
THURSDAY, OCT. 14th, 1915
Manager of Sale **AUCTIONEERS** Clerk of Sale
D. MONTGOMERY T. J. TRAPP W. M. ATRINSON C. FLETCHER

to give Premium List or any information on application.
ANNUAL SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND CLYDEDALE SHIRES
ALSO HACKNEY HORSES AT PUBLIC AUCTION
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1915
TO BE HELD AT
COLONY FARM, ESSONVILLE, B. C.
The coming AUCTION SALE to be held at the above mentioned place, Colony Farm, is an event of importance to all stock breeders in the province. It is acknowledged that the cattle advertised in some of the sale are the offspring in the World, and of the finest Bull ever offered for sale in Canada.
Included in the list are sons of "Aaggie" and "Mackling World's" Milk Records, and his record milk producing cows.
Included also are Bulls from Cows of 30 100 to 125 lbs. milk; also sons of "Korndyke" and "Royal Hay Pride," and "Colony Korndyke Segia."
The Horses are mostly all imported stock from England, with the exception of the young stock, which has been bred right on Colony Farm from imported purebred Shires and Dams.
This important offering is scheduled to commence promptly at 11 a.m., and will not be largely attended by stock owners who wish to take advantage of stock offered for sale in Canada.

to give Premium List or any information on application.

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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

**THE IDEAL FERTILIZER FOR STIFF CLAY SOILS
EFFECTIVE IN QUALITY MODERATE IN COST**

On the 1st January, 1912, our factory in Sydney, Nova Scotia, started operations. At that time the use of BASIC SLAG was unknown in Ontario. Our first sales there were made in 1913, and the demand is rapidly increasing. The figures are:

Sales in 1913	-	-	-	230 tons
Sales in 1914	-	-	-	1028 tons
Sales in 1915	-	-	-	1642 tons

And all indications point to our trade being doubled in 1916. As evidence of the increased demand our shipments to Ontario last month (August) amounted to 46 carloads, representing in quantity 1019 tons (see Certificate herewith).

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

G. O. FORBES
Agent

Refer to File No.

Sydney, C.B., August 30, 1915

This is to certify that the Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd., of Sydney, Nova Scotia, shipped to Ontario during the month of August, 1915, 46 carloads of their product, representing a quantity of 1019 tons.

G. O. Forbes
Agent

Now we ask Ontario farmers to consider what this means. Does it not show that those who are using **Sydney Basic Slag** are satisfied, and that their neighbors who have been watching the results are also commencing to use our product.

12,000 tons Sydney Basic Slag were used in the Province of Nova Scotia last season, a quantity which is considerably greater than the consumption of all other fertilizers put together, and when the farmers of Ontario get a further experience of the benefits of Basic Slag the demand will be equally great there.

Descriptive Literature and Further Particulars on Application to:

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED
SYDNEY - - - NOVA SCOTIA

Practically every Ontario farmer now realizes that the use of commercial Fertilizers means bigger crops and better quality, but many of them think that when they are called upon to pay \$30 to \$40 per ton the results are got at too great an expenditure. On the other hand, the

Cash Price of Sydney Basic Slag is \$20 per ton

and hundreds of Ontario farmers say it has done at least as well for them as other Fertilizers costing \$10 to \$20 per ton more money. If you are a user of commercial Fertilizers, is it not worth your while therefore to make a trial of **Sydney Basic Slag**? If you have never used commercial Fertilizers, send us your name and address, and we will arrange for our general Sales Agent to call on you and give you further information.

Agents Wanted in Districts Where Not Already Represented

We want Ontario farmers of good financial standing to take our agency in districts where we are not already represented. You may need a few tons of Fertilizer for yourself, and if you could take a carload of 20 tons and distribute the balance amongst your neighbors you would be conferring a benefit on them in introducing **Sydney Basic Slag** into your district, and at the same time you would be reasonably remunerated for your trouble. If you are interested in our proposition, do not wait until the spring, but write us now, and our general Sales Agent will give you a call. He is a fertilizer expert, and whether business results or not we are sure you will be pleased to have a talk with him.