

FARM AND DAIRY

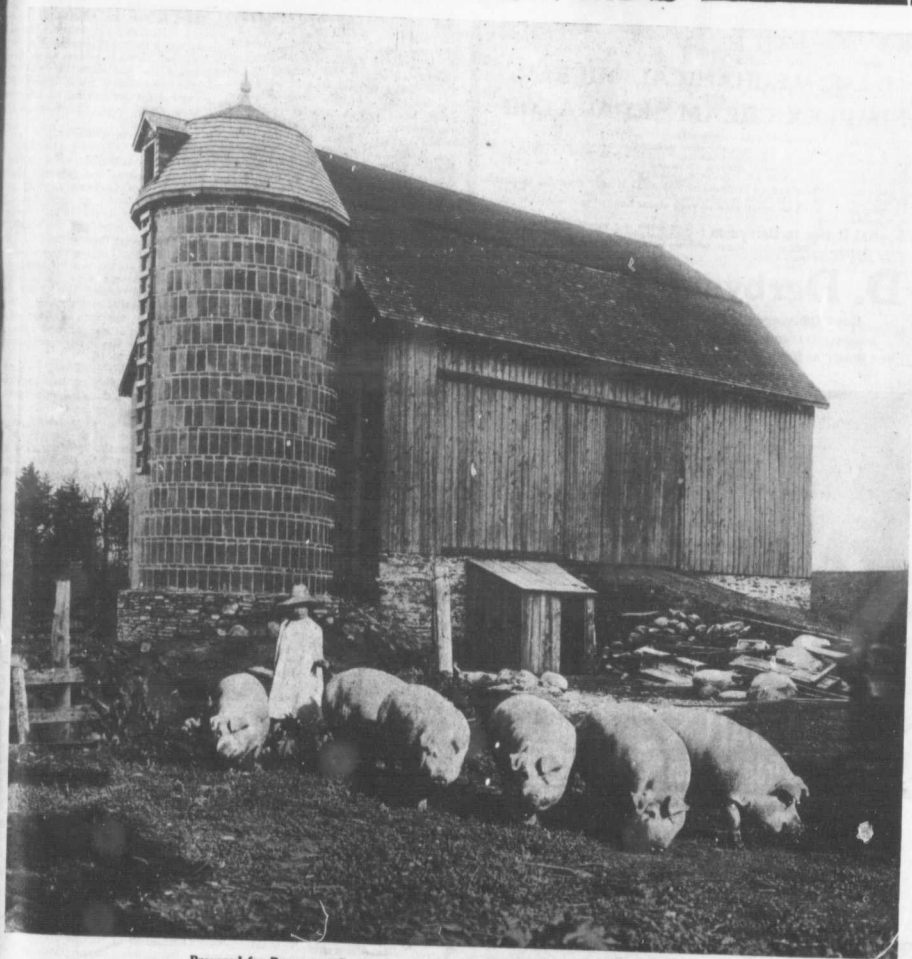
AND
&
RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 3, 1914



Country & Cook Magazine
14 Dec 1914



Prepared for Permanent Prosperity on the Farm of John Wilson, Jr., Halton Co., Ont.

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War Prices

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



Our Folks in British Columbia.

Our B. C. Letter

(From Farm and Dairy's Special B.C. Correspondent.)

Farmers in this province, calculating the possible effects of the war, are confronted with disturbing facts. The outbreak of hostilities had an immediately depressing influence on the prairie fruit trade, while the effect on domestic conditions within the province was bad, tending toward curtailment of industrial operations. The lumber trade was picking up rapidly, and at mills sprinkled along the coast and in the interior there would have been a sale for products particularly hay, which would have helped matters. Some localities, like the Northern Okanagan Valley, depends on the lumber camps for the sale of practically all the surplus hay, the amount of which is considerable, as dairying is not extensively followed. Last year hay reached the lowest price in several years.

It is not possible to tell at this time to what extent the fruit ranchers will be handicapped by war conditions, but it is certain to be considerable. The major portion of the fruit output of the Okanagan and Kootenai districts, besides small fruits from the Mission-Hatley district, is marketed on the prairies. Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, provincial market commissioner, who spends the season in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, keeping in touch with the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association members by regular circular correspondence, had adverse conditions to report the moment the European situation became unsettled.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON FRUIT TRADE.

To most people fruit is only a semi-necessity, and to many it is a luxury. The tightening of purse strings coincident with the outbreak of war meant a curtailment of fruit purchases. The supply was heavy and prices naturally came down. That is the way matters stand at the present time. The outlook is for greatly reduced season's profits. In the Okanagan, considerable reliance is placed, quite reasonably so, on the government-aided, co-operative association, the Okanagan United Growers, which will handle most of the fruit and vegetables. This year also, the output of the fruit canneries will be doubled, and large quantities of peaches and apricots will be dehydrated. These two outlets are expected to make the returns more favorable.

At the New Westminster and Vancouver public markets, trade in poultry, vegetables and dairy products is not slow. Prices are lower, generally speaking, than a year ago. Some of the quotations at this writing are: Potatoes, \$20 a ton, \$1.25 sack; live weight poultry, 16c to 19c; eggs, 40c; honey, 25c a pound.

The situation with regard to grain is a curious one. Wheat and oats at Calgary have advanced \$8 a ton, and the prices are absolutely prohibitive for British Columbia countrymen. The Coast grain quotation has always been governed by the prairie price, but in this instance, it is possible to bring in wheat and oats from Washington State at a saving of \$5

to \$6 a ton over Alberta grain. This feature is protecting the poultrymen at present, but if Washington prices are advanced, the egg men will have their worries. The only saving development will be an increase in egg prices, but, immediately this comes, Washington producers will export in large quantities.

There is now no Alberta grain entering British Columbia. Instead, dealers get their supplies in Washington, where there has been an advance of but \$1 a ton since the outbreak of war. American grain comes packed, and a further saving of \$2 a ton is thus made over Canadian grain, which is in bulk.

THE CLOVER ENSLAGE.
For what is believed to be the first time, clover ensilage is being given a thorough trial in the splendid dairying district of Chilliwack. The provincial department of agriculture is assisting in the experiment. Recently a demonstration of the work was given at the modern farm at Sardis, of Dr. Arson Knight. The clover was allowed to remain in the sun for two hours. Then the cutting and filling outfit got busy, converting the clover into half inch lengths, and elevating it to the silo at the rate of six tons an hour. The silo was of the type recommended by the department—standard, and 10 ft. by 24 ft.

"I believe this trial will lead to a revolution in dairying in the Chilliwack district," declared one man in touch with the work.

The provincial department is encouraging the use of silage, and that end offers the free use of a gasoline filling outfit to the first man in any Farmers' Institute who builds a small silo for clover or corn.

BARBING BARRS.
When war broke out the Vancouver Exhibition management met and doubled the advertising appropriation for this year's fair. It will be held in September, and one of the attractions will be a daily exhibition newspaper.

Pickers' excursions are being run by the C.P.R. from Calgary and Vancouver to the Okanagan Valley.

Fowl brood is a big disease which British Columbia may almost be called immune. Recently, however, an outbreak occurred at Chilliwack, and Mr. T. Dundas Todd, Fowl Brood Inspector, was kept busy several days stamping it out.

An experimental station is being established by the provincial department of agriculture at Summerland. The dry farming stations at Nook and Lilovet are giving results. It is stated that developments indicate quite an agricultural future for the semi-arid belt of the great interior.

Coming Events

- Western Fair, London, September 11 to 19.
- Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., September 5 to 12.
- Ninth Dairy Show, Toronto, October 22 to 31.
- Dominion Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., September 21 to 30.
- Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, September 11 to 19.



Trade Increases
Vol. XXXIII

It is not often that homes in the north are heard to remark upon the portion of Brant County of money in farms have seen to-day.
"Those homes answered the old was addressed."
"I can remember when One crop of wheat noticed. I'm afraid so well they hoped Those were the day long prices, and frequently one of the prospecting of the prospering war times. The farmer men of participating engaged in another war has recently secured veteran farmers who war is still fresh.

A YET
"I will remember Mr. Albert Tamblin recent letter to Farm thirteen years old. 20th of March, 1894. thing was high. Wh land went from \$50 choice places as high as \$100. Many were building and making money concession of Clarke years, eight or nine brick ones, costing most of them were built.
"A farmer was no the time of the Russian man who at that time acre farm and went three years he had one per cent. and since \$80 an acre, and paid retired.

"My father bought \$1,200 at eight back the next year of This is the same plan working. And we had
HITOT CO.
"We had about 40 acres of bushes an acre, and sell you. Mr. Edilton, word of living now, but I had paid at Russian war time \$700 and \$800 from \$80 to \$120 for a and harness. When it

Everything for the Camp and Trap line at remarkably low prices. "Hallam's Animal Bait" for all flesh-eating animals, "Hallam's Muskrat Bait" for muskrats, and "Hallam's Trill Seed" will materially increase your catch of furs. We buy FURS, HIDES AND WOOL, and we are round at high prices.

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FARM AND DAIRY



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. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3, 1914

No. 35

Reminiscences of Crimean War Times

It is not often that one finds so many fine farm homes in a small section," a tourist was heard to remark recently after driving through a portion of Brant Co., Ont. "There must be lots of money in farming to build houses such as I have seen to-day," he added.

"Those homes are a product of war times," answered the old gentleman to whom the remark was addressed. "At least a lot of them are. I can remember when wheat sold over \$2 a bushel. One crop of wheat paid for lots of the homes you noticed. I'm afraid some farmers were doing so well they hoped the war would keep right on. Those were the days when farms were bought at long prices, and paid for in record time."

Frequently one still hears men well on in years telling of the prosperity of rural Ontario during past war times. The reminiscences of our older men are of particular interest now that we are engaged in another great war. Farm and Dairy has recently secured letters from a couple of the veteran farmers whose memory of our last great war is still fresh.

A VETERAN SPEAKS.

"I well remember the Russian war," writes Mr. Albert Tamblay, of Durham Co., Ont., in a recent letter to Farm and Dairy. "I was hardly thirteen years old. War was declared on the 28th of March, 1854. As regards prices everything was high. Wheat sold from \$1.50 to \$2.50; land went from \$50 an acre to \$100, and some choice places as high as \$140. Most all the farmers were building barns, houses, buying land, and making money fast. There are on the 6th concession of Clarke, where I have lived for 60 years, eight or nine stone houses, and twelve brick ones, costing from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and most of them were built from 1854 to 1865.

"A farmer was not afraid to buy a farm at the time of the Russian War. I know one young man who at that time started to work on a 100 acre farm and went \$900 in debt to start. In three years he had over \$2,000 let out at eight per cent., and since then bought the farm at \$80 an acre, and paid for it. He is now living retired.

"My father bought a 100 acre farm, and borrowed \$1,200 at eight per cent., and paid it all back the next year off the 150 acres we farmed. This is the same place my son, A. J., is now working. And we had money left.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

"We had about 40 acres of wheat that went 39 bushels an acre, and sold it over \$1 a bushel. I tell you, Mr. Editor, we talk about the high cost of living now, but I have seen it beaten. Farmers paid at Russian war times from \$200 to \$250 for a buggy and \$700 to \$800 for a double carriage, and from \$80 to \$120 for a double set of silver mounted harness. When it came to building churches

I know of farmers who signed \$300, \$500, \$750 and \$1,500, and paid it. It is not the high cost of living to-day; it is the high cost of extravagance, high tariff and bad voting, that makes hard times."

A CAUTION.

"My recollections of the time of the Crimean war, in the eighteen fifties, is that it was a time when some farmers got very high prices for their grain, and others held it until the war was over, and then sold for what they could get," writes Mr. Charles O'Reilly, of Peterboro Co., Ont. "A man in Seymour Township had a large crop of wheat, for which he was offered \$2 a bushel. He said it would go higher. When the war ended he

sold it for four shillings (80 cents) a bushel. Others did the same and sold for what they could get when the war was over. Prices came down suddenly, and times were bad for some time after the war. My experience has taken it is better to sell when the price is good and take no chance of a drop. The man who sells when he is ready to, if prices are right, usually is the safest in the end."

Farm and Dairy would welcome letters from others of Our Folks whose memories carry them back to the early fifties. We do not expect an exact duplication of conditions, but such reminiscences are most interesting to us of the younger generation.

A Corn Belt Opinion on Plowing

By H. H. Smith, Illinois, in Farmers' Review

CONTRARY to the opinions of some farmers it has long been my method to prepare my soil in the fall for the next year's planting. Some still cling to the belief that sod soil will do better for corn if it be freshly turned over in the spring time, but from numerous experiments along this line, I am convinced of the value of my system.

As late as possible in the fall I hitch to the three-horse sulky, and begin cutting off the ground in deep slices. I plow deep, but do not turn all the grass under. I try to leave it ridged in strips of uniform thickness. When the entire field has been thoroughly upturned, I leave it until the spring. During the winter the soil thoroughly freezes, which is of great benefit to the soil itself as well as an important factor in ridding the ground of grub worms and other insect pests.

I have often observed the unsatisfactory results of shallow working of the seed-bed. One year when I was plowing for corn ground across the field from a neighbor, he criticized me for cutting my ground, declaring that I was thinning my horses and putting myself to extra, unnecessary labor, when a four-inch fallow was quite sufficient. However, I went ahead, carrying out my principles, and in the fall garnered a third more corn than he.

I am also a firm believer in frequent plowing. Just for experiment we fall plowed a five-acre tract twice, re-broke it in the spring, and planted to corn. The result was a field that yielded an average of more than ten bushels per acre more than the adjoining field that had been fall plowed once, disked and harrowed in the spring.

I consider the value of fall plowing three-fold: first, as a means of absorbing moisture; second, as a factor in ridding the ground of grub-worms and other insects that infest the soil; and third, as a means of quickly decaying manure and vegetation.

Here is a Territory Not Disturbed by War

WHILE marching hosts are tramping down the crops of Europe, while their screaming shells are destroying villages and towns, prosperity reigns in the home of the Canadian farmer. His duty it is to produce the wherewithal to help feed the peoples of the world. And he will not do it unrewarded. Consider:

The Dominion Government will send 1,000,000 bags of flour to the British Government; the Province of Ontario 250,000 bags. The Province of Quebec will make a gift of 4,000,000 pounds of cheese to the Imperial authorities. Alberta will donate 500,000 bushels of oats to the same cause. Sir Frederick Benson of the British War Office estimates that 4,000 or 7,000 horses will be required from Canada. In addition to special gifts vast quantities of all foodstuffs will be required at the seat of war. These requirements must be met in large measure by the Canadian farmer. How will the war affect him?

Let the Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. White, reply: "To many of our industries," said he in the House of Commons, "and notably to agriculture there should be a PRONOUNCED STIMULATION and QUICKENING OF ACTIVITY." The enhanced prices of our grain, food and other products will give us GREATER BUYING POWER than we should otherwise possess from this source." Canada's best journalistic authority on trade matters, the Montreal Journal of Commerce, remarks: "It should be pointed out that the outbreak of hostilities will mean increased prices for the grain and cattle and the other produce which our farmers have to sell."

Whatever depressing effect the European cataclysm will have in Canada will be in the cities and industrial centres. It will not influence the rural community, except to create a greater demand for the things the rural community produces; and that means higher prices for farm produce, greater buying power and more prosperity.

What Does it Cost to Fill Your Silo?

Adequate Machinery and Cooperation in Work will Simplify the Operation.
'Some Filling Hints.'

HOW much does it cost to put ensilage in your silo? Three hundred Missouri farmers answered the question recently in the light of their own experience. The highest estimate was \$1.65 a ton; the lowest was 23½ cts. a ton; the average was about 60 cts. a ton. Estimates made by silo owners in various parts of Canada show an equal variation in cost, which on the average would be somewhere between 60 and 70 cents. Even the Experimental Stations vary widely, reporting all the way from 71 cts. to \$1.50 as the cost of putting corn in the silo. Why such wide variations?

There are few operations on the farm that call for better management, if costs are to be kept down to a minimum, than the filling of a silo. First in importance comes machinery of the right size, and the right kind. Then we must have just teams enough to keep the blower going at its maximum rate. If there are too few teams the men in the silo and the one feeding the blower are idle. If there are too many teams there must be a team standing idle the greater part of the time. We must calculate to have just enough extra men in the field to help load the corn on wagons, and always be busy. Every farmer must study this problem out for himself, taking into consideration the distance of the field from the barn, the size of loads generally hauled in his neighborhood, and all other factors that affect the amount of help required. The experience of one year should be made to assist in laying plans for the succeeding year.

COOPERATION IN FILLING.

The best system of silo filling is the cooperative one. Seven farmers with farms of average size and one or two silos to the farm, make a good combination for silo filling. Exchanging work may be no cheaper than hiring all the help necessary to fill your own silo, but in most localities these extra men cannot be had at any price. One such silo filling circle includes seven farmers owning 12 silos, ranging from 125 to 200 tons capacity. These men got together and bought a 17 inch corn cutter with 30 feet of blower and distribution pipe, and then they hired a traction engine from a threshing outfit to furnish the power. The engine cost from \$8 to \$10 a day. Each man furnished his own coal, and boarded the men and teams.

This circle showed their wisdom by making their first purchase a corn binder. It takes a lot of men to go into a field and cut enough corn to keep a silage cutter busy, and it was this item of expense that accounted largely for the top estimates of those 300 Missouri farmers. Usually it will not pay to use less than a 14-inch silage cutter and one with a 17 inch knife is better. Such a

cutter has a capacity of 10 to 15 tons an hour. A mistake frequently made where silage machinery is bought on the cooperative plan is to try to run the cutter with too small an engine. Nothing under ten horse power will give maximum speed to a medium sized blower.

WHERE TO PUT THE BEST MEN.

The packing of the ensilage inside the silo is a point of great importance, and the proprietor should either be in the silo himself or have his best and most reliable men there. The silage should be distributed evenly, keeping it somewhat higher in the centre and thoroughly tramping it down, particularly at the edges. Only in this way can the air be satisfactorily excluded, and the silage properly preserved. Two men can keep both hands and feet busy distributing the silage and tramping it down in a 12 foot silo.

An old illusion in regard to the silo is that green corn makes the best silage, and the corn binder is often started too early in the season. Green corn has a tendency to sour and silage made from it has no the feeding value of silage made from corn that has reached the glazing stage. A still older myth is that the ears do not add to the value of the silage, and that they may be pulled off for grain and only the stocks and leaves put into the silo. This mistake is more frequently made in the corn belt states than in Canada. Farm and Home tells of the experience of one dairyman, Mr. Matthew Michels, of Wisconsin, along this line. "He fed his cows up to mid-winter on silage made from whole corn, then changed to silage made from stalks and leaves only. The milk production dropped off heavily at once. To bring the herd back to its former standard and maintain it there, Mr. Michels had to feed not only all the corn he saved by taking off the ears but a lot of expensive mill feed besides." This hint may not be needed by most of Farm and Dairy readers, but we have heard of a few cases where the ears have been removed from silage corn.

SILAGE SHOULD BE MOIST.

The more moisture there is in silage the better it will set and the longer it will be properly preserved, provided the proper stage of ripeness has been reached. Where corn is ripe and hard it is advisable to add moisture. A 17 inch cutter running to full capacity would cut corn enough to require all of the water that could be run into the blower through ¾ inch hose attached to an elevated tank or barrel. There is very little danger of getting it too moist. Where corn has been frozen the addition of moisture is an absolute necessity if the ensilage is to be preserved.

When silos first came into use it was thought necessary to weigh them down after filling. One

progressive eastern dairyman has confessed that the first year he had a silo he had no less than one ton of stone on top of the planks that covered the ensilage. We now know that the weight of the ensilage itself is a much more effective means of compression than any weight that may be added. A few days after the first filling the silo will have settled several feet and if there is corn left the silo may be filled a second time. A better plan, however, is to erect boards of a height of eight to 10 feet around the silo, tie in with fence wire, and fill in to allow for settling. The operation may then be completed at one operation when the help is at hand.

For covering the top of the silo probably nothing is cheaper than corn with the ears removed. Some farmers prefer wet straw. No matter what is used for covering the silo the top should be thoroughly saturated with water, and this will reduce the rotting by a couple of inches. In any case there will be a few inches of decayed silage on top that will have to be removed when feeding commences.—F. E. E.

Increasing Grain Production

F. C. N., Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

MANY farmers, when urged to try growing fall wheat, have excused themselves on the plea that it did not pay, but it is likely that for the next year or two, there will be ready sales at good prices for every bushel of wheat grown in Canada. Every farmer should endeavor to increase his production of grain next year by putting into use every acre capable of producing it. There are hundreds of acres in Central and Eastern Canada that would successfully grow fall wheat. By preparing the land immediately, a great number of farmers could sow at least a few acres each this fall. No risk is being taken in so doing, as the extra cultivation for the fall wheat would increase the yield of a spring wheat crop in the event of the wheat being winter-killed. The land would need only to be disked and cultivated to prepare it for spring grain.

The grain production can also be increased by plowing up the old unproductive meadows at once and sowing to grain in the spring. They should be plowed shallow now, and packed and disked and kept worked until autumn, when they should be thoroughly plowed again, ready to be worked early next spring. The importance of plowing the land for next spring's crop early this summer, and keeping it worked during the autumn cannot be too strongly emphasized. Those who are now practicing a systematic rotation might profitably increase the grain area next year, and to those who are following the old meadow plan of farming, a better opportunity was never offered to change to a systematic rotation by breaking up the old sod and putting in grain. It will pay to make use of every acre possible in producing grain, as it is sure to be needed.

The production of root seed on the farm is well worthy of consideration and trial. Especially is this true when we consider the poor germinating qualities and low vitality of some of the imported seed that has been distributed in late years.

Crop rotation is of utmost importance in dealing with weeds. Some sharp, short rotation of crops should be adopted which will allow of the frequent use of a smother crop or hoed crop.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O.A.C., Guelph.

The gossip is a universal institution. It is either her business to make broken hearts, disrupted homes and trouble generally. Though civil law cannot punish the gossip, we have faith enough in eternal justice to believe that eventually the gossip will receive a just reward.

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R. C.

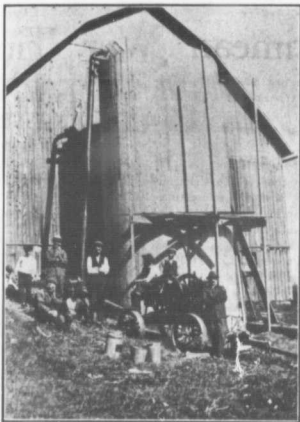
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A Wooden Silo Without Hoops

This unusual type of silo was constructed by F. J. Harvey, Stanstead Co., Que. The feature that appeals most strongly to its owner is that there are no hoops to get loose. Will Mr. Harvey please send more details regarding the construction of this silo?

When Shall We Plow---Some Opinions

Plow Deep and Do It Now

R. C. L., York Co., Ont.

Many improved cultivating implements have come on the market in the past few years, but in my estimation the plow still holds first place as a soil worker. No other implement goes so deeply or breaks the soil so effectually. In the words of an American writer my creed is, "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and do it in the fall."

Moisture more often than plant food is the determining factor in crop production. The components of water, hydrogen and oxygen, enter largely in the structure of plant tissues. Water in addition to being an actual plant food therefore also serves as a carrier of the other foods necessary—nitrogen, calcium, and so forth—from the soil to the plant. It is the moisture in the plant that carries the raw material to the leaves for manufacture, and from the leaves back to the parts of the plant where it is used for plant growth. How does deep fall plowing meet this requirement of moisture supply?

WHY DEEP PLOWING?

First, I will discuss depth of plowing. Investigations show that loosened soil holds 17 per cent. more moisture than soil that is not cultivated, hence the soil plowed deeply has more moisture available right at or near the surface to give the new seed a start. Another result of deep plowing is that better root systems form. Roots in developing follow the path of least resistance, and if there is a thin skin of loosened soil at the surface they will grow out through that rather than down deeply as is the case in deep plowed land. Another argument for deep plowing that I have heard and which I believe to be correct, is that the land so plowed does not crack easily. This is a big argument in favor of deep plowing on hard clays. This cracking of the soil breaks the root systems of the plants, separating them from their source of supply. Yes, I know that deep plowing is harder on the horses, perhaps harder on the man, but I do it in the fall in cool weather, making a hard job as easy as possible.

Half of my plowing is turning down sod. I throw deep furrows giving a little more than a one-half turn. A field so plowed does not look as nice as one with furrows turned neatly all the way over but the air and moisture gets through the clods easier, causing quick rotting of vegetation. The food resulting from rotting vegetation is then ready to feed the young plants next spring. With spring plowing and the immediate working of the soil that must follow, it is some weeks and perhaps months before vegetation rots and becomes available for food. The action of frost and water, which I understand tends to change inorganic plant food into available form, is also lost in spring plowing. With some inorganic plant food and the food resulting from rotting vegetation, crops on fall plowed land get a good start. And that may mean everything



Two Furrows at a Time

in some seasons. This last season for instance. Another point in connection with the unrotted vegetation in spring plowing: when turned over it stops capillary attraction. The soil dries out along this layer of unrotted vegetation and the roots do not penetrate to any depth. The growth of crops stops if rains are not plentiful. I used to wonder about that check in the roots of grain crops after spring plowing, but here I believe I have the explanation. The moisture must come from the sub-soil and it cannot get through the old sod.

In the spring it is often a question as to which to do, take time to work land well and get grain in a little late, or to put the seed in on poorly prepared soil and trust to the extra early seeding to more than counterbalance lack of preparation. This is never a question with me, however. I do both. With my land all plowed in the fall and ready for cultivation in the spring

When Shall We Plow

James Gilroy, Oxford Co., Ont.

When shall we plow? This question has been submitted to me by the editor of Farm and Dairy. As a general rule I would say, plow in the fall. In preparing land for spring grains I almost invariably plow in the fall. In this case the fall plowing makes early seeding possible and early seeding in the case of oats is a thing to be considered as of first importance. I find, too, that land plowed in the fall, owing to the action of the frost, works up much easier in the spring than does spring plowing.

I make one exception: that is for corn. Corn is a tropical plant and requires a good warm seed bed to make a good start. During the winter and spring I give the corn land a good dressing of manure on the sod. Sod and manure are then both turned under, and I believe that the fermentation of this vegetable matter causes heat which warms the seed bed in a way that is favorable to germination and growth of corn. Several of my neighbors have come to the same conclusion that I have in regard to the advisability of plowing corn land in the spring, although all are agreed as to the advisability of plowing grain land in the fall.

Fall Plowing Favors Alfalfa

By W. W. Weir.

Failure to fall plow has been the cause of many unsuccessful attempts to grow alfalfa. When the alfalfa seed bed is plowed in the spring or shortly before plowing, the soil is too loose for good germination and a poor stand often results. The seed, and later the tiny rootlets, do not have the proper contact with the soil to sprout and grow well. When fall plowing is practiced, however, this difficulty is overcome and by planting

time the seed bed is properly formed and in the best condition to promote rapid growth. From the standpoint of weed eradication, fall plowing is also important to the alfalfa grower. Weeds must be quite thoroughly killed out before alfalfa will do its best and this is more easily accomplished by fall plowing. By disking the field in the

spring, when the weed seeds turned under in the fall begin to come up, the farmer can get rid of two or three crops of pests before the alfalfa is seeded. If plowing is not done until spring, these weeds do not come up until about the same time as the alfalfa.

Farmers who intend to plant alfalfa on acid soil may benefit especially by fall plowing. Such soil must be treated with lime to correct the acidity, and this can be best done in the winter for then, if the land is plowed, the lime can be hauled directly from the cars and placed on the field, thus eliminating one handling.



"Plow Deep While Sluggards Sleep and Do It in the Fall."

I am able to both work the land well and get the grain in early.

It may be that I am a crank on fall plowing, that there are advantages of spring plowing that I have not taken into consideration. My results, however from fall plowing have been good enough to be convincing. I plow with four horses on a two furrow plow. Three horses are hardly enough where one turns a good deep furrow, especially if the ground is a little dry.

Keep your face always toward the sunshine and the shadows will always fall behind you.

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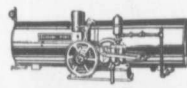
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Fall Cultivation Notes

The field that is green with weeds is having as much moisture taken up by the weeds as a crop would use, and it is moisture that should be carried over in the soil for next year's crop. Early fall plowing will kill the weeds and save this moisture in the soil for next year's crop. The longer these weeds are allowed to grow, the more difficult it will be to plow, as the soil will become too dry.

T. E. Clarke, one of the representatives of the North Dakota Experiment Station, in Wells County, in an experiment in discing after the binder in 1913, found in the spring of 1914 that the piece thus disc'd was moist to a depth of 3½ feet which was as deep as the auger would reach. The field adjoining, cropped in the same way, but not disc'd, was moist only 14 inches.

To Avoid Side-Filling Accidents

By observing three simple rules, the farmer who is using silo filling machinery for the first time may avoid some of the accidents which occasionally damage new machinery beyond repair.

Here are the things that, according to W. E. Markey, the inexperienced man should do:

1. Be sure that the machine is being run at the proper speed.
2. Take care that corn is never put into the machine until the motion is up to full speed.
3. In stopping be careful not to shut off the power until the elevator is empty.

If the elevator is not empty the cut material will fall back and lodge in the fans. Then when the machine is started again, the cut corn jams the fans and as a result they are bent or broken.

Items of Interest

At the annual picnic of Welland County Farmers' Institute, held at Crystal Beach, Ont., Mr. W. C. Good, of Brant Co., President of the United Farmers' Co., was present by invitation of the management, and spoke in the interests of the cooperative movement now in progress in Ontario, dealing chiefly with the need of co-operation among farmers, and the position of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. thereto. Active operation of the company as soon as the busy season is over will commence.

Mr. Jas. Walker, farmer, of Scottville, Macoulin County, Ill., sold at Chicago, August 19, 1914, five cars of cattle (80 head) for \$11,784.15, of which 47 steers averaging 1475 lbs. brought \$10.60 per 100 pounds, or \$15.45 per head, while 26 avg. 1878 lbs. brought \$10.50 per 100 pounds, or \$144.70 per head. These are the highest prices he ever received for such stock. Mr. Walker is 81 years old and has fed cattle and hogs for the Chicago market continuously for 52 years. Within this period he has sold the best cattle as low as \$3.75 per 100 pounds and the best hogs at \$2.50, and has seen corn selling at eight cents per bushel such as now brings sixty cents.

Model barns at exhibitions have been one of the features at United States shows. This year the Canadian National Exhibition is to have such a model barn. It will be situated at the eastern end of the grounds near the northern boundary. It is to be 56 feet by 76 feet, with two lengthwise rows of cow stalls, with ample cow stall accommodation and horse stalls and box stalls at the other end. This barn will be erected by the Metal Shingle and Siding Co.; Beatty Bros. will provide the equipment; the National Fire Proofing Co. one of the Natco silos, and the milk house is to be equipped with the latest De Laval machinery.



SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but you have may have a bunch or bruise on the Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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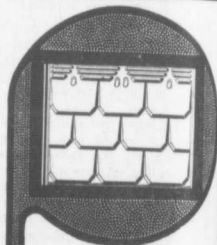
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We have a Silo erected at Exhibition Grounds, Toronto. Call and see us. FARMERS' SILO CO. MARRHAM - ONTARIO

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Reduced Prices on Flour

On Orders Received By Sept. 12th

Last week we announced a reduction of 10 cents a bag on orders for 5 bags or more of flour received by September 5th. We have decided to extend this offer until September 12th, but, with the understanding that if flour prices should sharply advance before that time we have the liberty of withdrawing this offer.

On account of the unsettled condition due to the war, it is altogether impossible to foretell what might happen to the flour market even a week ahead. There are some people who believe flour prices will remain stationary. Others think they will advance. If you are among the latter, you will need no urging to take advantage of our Special Offer. Those who lay in a stock of flour now are at least taking no chances.

Anyone sending us an order for 5 bags or more of Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

or for 5 bags or more of our other flours may deduct 10c. per bag from the prices quoted in the advertisement, provided the order is received at our office on or before September 12th. This offer applies to flour only, not to feeds or cereals.

We are doing this with an idea of securing 5,000 or 6,000 new users for Cream of the West flour. We

want to make this flour—the pride of our mills—better known in every locality of the province. We know when it is once used it will be always used. It makes such great, big, bulging loaves of the lightest, whitest and most wholesome bread.

We also believe you will want to continue to use our feeds once you have tried them. See the following prices:—

Flours	Per 96-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread).....	\$3.30
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes).....	3.20
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry).....	3.20

Cereals	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag).....	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag).....	3.00
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag).....	3.00

Feeds	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran.....	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings.....	1.55
Extra White Middlings.....	1.65
"Tower" Feed Flour.....	1.80
"Gem" Feed Flour.....	2.00
Whole Manitoba Oats.....	2.15
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats.....	2.20
Manitoba Feed Barley.....	1.75
Barley Meal.....	1.80
Chopped Oats.....	2.20
Oatmeal.....	2.20
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process).....	1.90
Imported American Fall Wheat.....	2.45
Whole Corn.....	1.95
Cracked Corn.....	2.00
Feed Corn Meal.....	1.95

Premiums

In addition to our War Time offer of 10 cents a bag reduction on 5 bag orders, we continue our Premium offer of books. For orders of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" formerly "Dominion Cook Book". This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "The Foreigner," Marion Keith's "Duncan Polite," "Tremaine Valley," "Lisbeth of the Dale," J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on, up to 10 cents for each bag over for postage.

Terms:

Cash with orders. Orders may be assorted, as desired.

On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market change.



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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertisement in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us or one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your subscription, and such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that is, return to you within one 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 our readers you declare: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

PETERBORO, ONT.

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

On To Democracy

WHO made this war? The conviction is becoming world-wide that it is the work of a reactionary group of tyrants and their supporters who feared the growing spirit of democracy in their own dominions more than the armed strength of their neighbors. The emperors of Germany and of Austria have vested in them prerogatives of government which in Canada living under democratic rule, can hardly conceive as being possible in this century of enlightened understanding on the part of the masses. But the spirit of freedom has been growing even in Germany and Austria. Many people no longer believe in the divine right of their emperors. This rising tide of independent thought must have eventually put a curb on the militarism that has ground liberty under its heel for generations. And with the end of military domination would have ended the supreme power of emperors and the military parasites who surround them.

Only one thing could stem that democratic tide, the same old method so often used to keep kings on their thrones during the dark ages, a successful war. If not at present, it was in time going to become a choice between sacrificing their own authority or sacrificing the lives of thousands upon thousands of their subjects, and, tyrant-like, those in authority seeing an opportunity to bring things to a crisis, chose the latter alternative.

The war seems to have been successful in its first object, the uniting of all classes in Germany and Austria for a common purpose, and detracting attention from internal reforms that threatened autocratic power. If the peoples of Germany and Austria wage war successfully, the net results to them will be a more complete subjection to military despotism than ever before. If the Allies win it means the end of the military

ideal and to Germany itself freedom from the military burden, and the triumph of the democratic ideal.

No more then will the peace of Europe be at the mercy of the handful of despots who are now in the forefront of the hunt, raising the hue and cry. Like despots of old, they will be brushed to one side in order that the will of the people may prevail. Then will the peoples of the world be free-free to govern themselves, to develop the arts of peace, to perfect their social system and bring about that millennium of peace and justice when—

"The common sense of many will hold a fretful realm in awe

And the kindly earth shall smother them, lapped in universal law."

This is not a war of aggression or aggrandizement. It is a war of freedom. On to democracy!

Dairy Type Essentials

WHAT constitutes the best dairy type? The old text books laid much stress on the shape of the neck, the formation of the withers, the straight back, the well set tail head and numerous other points, many of them more or less fancy. Gradually we are discarding some of the smaller points and paying more and more attention to a few essentials. Perhaps the best way to determine what these essentials are is to examine the conformation of the greatest producers of each of the dairy breeds.

May Rlima, the Guernsey, has produced more butter fat in a year than any other cow in the world. Banostine Belle De Kol is the greatest Holstein producer, while Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th and Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, are the crack producers of the Ayrshire and Jersey breeds respectively. If we compare the illustrations of these cows, which have appeared in Farm and Dairy in past issues, we find that the conformation of these cows is similar on several points and we are therefore justified in taking these points as the essential ones. First comes digestion, or ability to manufacture large quantities of food; this is indicated by a good sized middle with lots of stomach room and made possible by a well sprung rib. Good circulation of blood to carry this food is the next essential, and this is indicated by a large heart girth and other characteristics that go with the strongly constituted animal. Finally we must have a good mammary system, as found in the udder and milk veins. Along with these three—digestion, circulation and mammary development—goes that indefinable something known as the dairy temperament.

These are the essentials of a good dairy cow. If we can get the finer points on conformation too, well and good, but production must always come first, and if we would have production we must lay first emphasis on essentials.

The Place of Alfalfa

NOTICE that Farm and Dairy is a great advocate of alfalfa. I have a small "dairy farm, and if you would consider it advisable I would try to get every acre into alfalfa. If a little alfalfa is good, surely a lot is better. Would you recommend some books on the culture of the crop?—F., Durham Co., Ont."

It is possible to have too much of a good thing; we would not advise our subscriber to plant his whole farm to alfalfa. We believe in alfalfa; but we would have alfalfa in its proper place. Rotation of crops, for instance, is necessary to the soil's welfare and maximum production, but on a small farm particularly alfalfa

does not fit into the rotation. On a one-crop dairy farm too the most economical feeding of the herd would be impossible. Corn ensilage and alfalfa make the ideal combination, a combination that would be impossible on a farm all together in alfalfa.

Perhaps the greatest objection to an alfalfa farm that would occur to the practical farm manager would be the impossibility of distributing horse and man labor over the whole season. Once the farm was seeded down to alfalfa there would be a great rush for both men and horses during the harvest of the two or three crops and practically nothing for them to do during the rest of the season. If we have to pay a man thirty dollars a month and board and it costs at least a hundred dollars a year to maintain a horse the alfalfa farm is at once seen to be a disadvantage. And where would the farmer buy a very hard winter and spring winter-killed alfalfa?

We believe that every dairy farmer should give alfalfa a thorough trial. If he believes that it can be grown to good advantage on his farm, he would be wise to grow a considerable acreage. Alfalfa is a particularly good crop on fields somewhat distant from the barn, in that a stand once established remains for several years and the fields may be handled with less work than if they were in the regular rotation. On other farms only small portions are adapted to alfalfa, and there the alfalfa should be grown. There are few farms, however, where alfalfa could be grown as an exclusive crop.

Better Safe Than Sorry

VALUE of barn and commodities, \$3,200; insurance, \$1,000. This tells the story of one farmer's misfortune in a recent electric storm in Peterborough, Ont. In another section of the same county on the same day a barn valued at \$2,000 was burned on which there was no insurance. Both owners are now indulging in vain regrets, one that he did not carry more insurance, the other that he allowed his premiums to remain unpaid and the policies to run out.

There is no place where it is better to be safe than sorry than in fire insurance. Even tiled buildings are not altogether safe from electric bolts. No building is safe from the overcurrent lantern, the half-extinguished match, or the cigarette stub of the stray tramp. Premiums for fire insurance are small considering the benefits that may be derived.

Farm Furrows

The latest thing in the world is a lane or cause.

The less a man has to do the more he will complain of the heat.

The general adoption of wire fencing may lead to a secondary but important development—less sheep on the average farm. Inadequate fencing has been a deterring factor to sheep husbandry development in the past.

A good place for the manure that may be accumulated is on the weak spots of the new clover meadows; and there is nothing like a manure spreader to apply it.

Labor saving machinery on the farm should give dad or the boys time to give mother a lift with the work in the house.

The canning season is now with us. Mother has already started operations on the small fruits. Father expects a couple of busy days canning corn in his silo. And it is just a question if the product of mother's labor will be any more appreciated in the house than the contents of the silo by the dairy herd.

War and

UNITED STATES are protesting against the war on the ground that it is a waste of money. The United States therefore, been in a situation and speculate on the farm. States people have been doing business as agents of value at the time the war appeared in a recent issue. Farmer, from Ralph W. Moss, a United States Congressman in this:

"This is a bad crop. Before the war broke out, the corn was short more than 400,000 bushels as compared with 1913. Now, it is 1,000,000 bushels short, leaving a deficit of 600,000 bushels. Truly, we have come hand in hand with the war. In 1913 we imported 2,000,000 bushels of corn more than 2,000,000 bushels of corn, under normal conditions. Now we are exporting our domestic surplus and absorbing our entire surplus." "The world faces a famine for years to come. For every bushel of grain supply in the U. S. in meat products, more fortunate. It is the European countries that are not growing a full crop of corn and are not even under their own soil. The soldier will not fight for a battle that has been done in the shelter of his home. It is certain and milk herds will be sold for their sustenance. The British and French stock of corn in Europe can not build up a year's stock in a year. In any way, you will be confronted with the products of our country which will exceed our supply for years to come. There is no question as to the long period of farm products which no production can prevent. If these products must reach the limit of the purchaser to pay. We are in the first time in the history of a period when the life are to be measured not in proportion to the income, but in proportion to the ability to pay. The world is no longer of the world is inadequate food supply. The inevitable result of this war is against the future of the present civilization of the world."

WAR AND WEALTH. A more conservative view of the Country. General Editor, Philadelphia. Editor: "During the Napoleonic war, wheat above two dollars a bushel at the outbreak of the war, but in the December of 1914, it was a dollar a bushel at Chicago. It is probably as good a rule as any anybody could give in the time of the war, to say: 'Buy wheat before it goes up.' The price of a European war when the first gun is fired, but war's effect upon wheat is to be psychological rather than physical. It is a rule for no war increases the price of wheat. The price of wheat is not to be increased by the war. At best this year's harvest is only moderate. Russia, France and Austria are the wheat growers of the Continent, and Germany

War and Prices—A Review of the U. S.

Farm Press

UNITED STATES farmers are as interested in the effect of the present war on produce prices as we are in Canada. If anything they will benefit in even greater degree than all farmers on this side of the line. United States farm papers have, therefore, been studying the market situation and speculating as to its effect on farm prosperity. As United States people have the reputation of being good business men their opinions are of value at this time.

One of the most thorough reviews appeared in a recent issue of the Indiana Farmer, from the pen of Hon. Ralph W. Moss, a member of the United States Congress. Mr. Moss says in part:

"This is a bad crop year in Europe. Before the war broke out, it was estimated that the continent would be short more than 300,000,000 bushels of grain as compared with a normal yield. How great this shortage will be, now that men have been called into the fields, leaving the harvest to rotting under the sun, can only be conjectured. Truly, war and famine have come hand in hand. With grain prices based on peace conditions, last year we imported 2,000,000 bushels of corn more than we exported. This year, under normal conditions we could not export a bushel of our corn crop—our domestic demands would absorb our entire supply.

"The world faces famine conditions in Europe while we have but a scanty grain supply in the United States.

"In meat products, the world is not more fortunate. It is well known that the European countries now at war do not grow a full domestic supply of meat even under their low standard of living. The soldier will consume more meat on the battlefield than he would find done in the shelter of his humble home. It is certain that breeding and milk herds will be seized for slaughter. A sustained war will so diminish stock stocks of animals that Europe can not build up a normal supply of live stock in a generation.

"In that way you may, and you will be confronted with a demand for the products of our Indiana farms which will exceed our ability to supply for years to come. From this conclusion there is no escape. We are entering a long period of high prices for farm products which no governmental investigation can prevent. The prices of these products must rise until they reach the limit of the ability of the purchaser to pay. We are entering, then, a period when the necessities of life are to be measured out to men, in proportion to their ability to consume, but in proportion to their ability to pay the prices which the hunger of the world will place upon inadequate food supply. This is the inevitable result of this stupendous war against the future as well as the present civilization of the world."

WAR AND WHEAT.

A more conservative view is taken by "The Country Gentleman," of Philadelphia. Editorially it says: "During the Napoleonic wars wheat went well above two dollars a bushel. At the outbreak of the present war wheat for a bushel at Chicago, which was probably as good a guess at the time. On the Board of Trade it used to be said: 'Buy wheat on the prospect of a European war, but sell it when the first gun is fired'—meaning that war's effect upon wheat is likely to be psychological rather than physical, for no war increases the consumption of that cereal and a short war will increase the production. "At best this year's European crop was of only moderate proportions. Russia, France and Austria-Hungary are the greatest wheat growers on the Continent, and Germany raises about

two-thirds of what she eats. In all four countries military service is universal and compulsory, practically every able-bodied man between twenty and forty-old belonging to the army, and in all four the reservists were called to the colors before harvest was completed. For this reason there may have been an actual decrease in European production. True, if war should last until next summer there would almost certainly be a decrease in production; but next summer is another question.

"If home production has not been materially reduced by calling out the reservists from the harvest fields, the only other question is whether, as an important foreign source of supply is likely to be cut off. Our brush with Spain in 1906 sent wheat for export to a dollar and seventy-five cents a bushel—because Europe, with bare granaries, feared the war would cut off her supply from this country.

"England, importing more than two hundred million bushels of wheat annually, is far more dependent upon foreign supplies for her daily bread than is any other country. But she has decidedly the biggest navy. England, France and Russia far outweigh the Triple Alliance in naval power. Presumably, then, England will keep the ocean roads open to her own shores and France and Holland, and will find the ships to fetch her own food in at least. Russia is a large exporter to Western Europe, but England's big navy is on her side. India and Argentina are potentially under England's wing also. Thus it seems improbable that any important foreign supply will be cut off.

"As the Chicago Board of Trade interpreted the situation at the beginning of hostilities, the wheat trade may be expected to take pretty much a normal course—except that to the normal supply-and-demand principle something will always be added for the war risk, and importing countries will try to increase their wheat stocks. "A long war no doubt would send wheat again into the Napoleonic mountain peaks; but whatever interference can be drawn from the last big war—between Russia and Japan—indicates a conflict comparatively short and terribly destructive."

WAR AND BUTTER.

The New York Produce Review, speaking for the creamery interests, advises its readers not to expect too much from the war. "Butter is, in a way, a luxury," cautions the editor. "It is not a necessity, and there are whole nations to-day who hardly know the meaning of the word butter. They never eat butter. War is expensive. It is so expensive that the nations engaged in it always reduce their expenses to the lowest possible point. Luxuries are entirely done away with."

"With a surplus of millions of bushels of wheat, corn and oats coming at a time when the balance of the world will be short of provisions because of international war," says the "Iowa Homestead." "The United States, and especially the ten rich states of the grain belt, occupy a supreme commanding position. Europe is blessed with a good crop this year, but unfortunately the war broke just at harvest time. The pluniering armies will devastate thousands upon thousands of men not be able to save the crops for food. The interference with interior transportation will necessitate most of the foodstuffs coming through the seaport. With the war only in its infancy, food prices are advancing throughout the European centres and will continue to advance. This advance will be felt throughout the world, and the nation or state which has a surplus of grain to sell at this time is most fortunate."

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CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.



"Object Matrimony"

By ANNETTE CHADBOURNE SYMMES

(Continued from last week)

"H'ES almost too good to be true!" she whispered, exultantly, "and he loves me! He loves me!"

The next morning Martin woke with a sense of depression upon him, for which at first he could not account. But presently it all came back to him: He was the host and the object of pursuit by two females on matrimony bent, with no decent means of getting rid of them until the morrow! The storm of the night before had cleared off, and a high wind was blowing, straight from some frozen region of eternal snows, and as far as the eye could see the world was a glitter of ice.

When Martin went to the barn he put on a pair of metal "creepers" which he had used on ice that winter, for without them he would have been bothered to go the yard at all, as the house stood on the top of a little hill, the barn being considerably lower.

When he returned breakfast preparations were in full swing, under the joint efforts of Dolores and Matadora, who was attired in a red wrap which displayed her charms to even better advantage than the one she wore the night before. There was nothing wrong about the meal itself, however, which was a toothsome triumph of Southern and New Zealand cookery.

Mrs. Jones appeared in a lilac morning gown, just as the family was sitting down.

"Did you hear anything of Miss Montessor?" asked Martin, as they drew up their chairs.

"I spoke to her as I came down," replied Mrs. Jones, "and she said she wa'n't in the habit of gettin' up in the middle of the night."

"H'm! S'pose she 'spects a tray sent up to her, an' a lady's maid to brush her hair?" snorted Matadora, whose opinion of Daisy was not very good.

At the conclusion of the repast, when the family was rising from the table, Mrs. Jones touched Martin upon the arm.

"If it's convenient, I'd like a word or two with you," she said.

Martin followed her to the parlor with unhappy face, while Dolores, with an impish twinkle in her blue eyes, demurely busied herself with the morning's work.

"Now, Mr. Greenleaf," said the grass widow determinedly, facing him, "we might just as well understand each other first as last. I'm not a woman to fritter away my time in beating about the bush. I've always I think much of some of the things I've seen since I've been here, but a smart capable woman with no nonsense about her can remedy them, and I like your appearance, and the looks of the farm and house. I've always been 'hard-workin' and economical, but I've been kep' back by a worthless man. Now, with such a smart

man as you, I'd be a partner who'd make things go; you'd get ahead, and you wouldn't be pestered with hired girls and viddylike actresses. I'm willing to come an' do my best to make you a good home an' a good wife. What do you say?"

Martin stared at the woman in a sort of fascinated wonder. She was perfectly sober and intensely in earnest. He gathered his scattered wits at length and essayed a reply.

"My dear Mrs. Jones," he began, "I've no doubt that you are all you claim to be, but I do not think we



Some of Those Who Showed Their Interest in the Rural Problem of Huron County

Following a survey of Huron county under the joint auspices of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, a series of three meetings were held in the county to present the findings of the survey to the people. This photograph was taken after one of the meetings, in front of

would be congenial as married people. Something more than mere business ability is required to make a marriage happy. Since I wrote that advertisement, I have learned to love another woman; so even if I were inclined to accept your offer, I would have no right to do it. I wrote the advertisement in ignorance of what it would bring to pass. If I had known I certainly should never have written it. I am very sorry you have gone to the trouble and expense of coming here for nothing, but I feel that it would be injurious to both of us to permit you to think that anything could come of it."

"Well," said Mrs. Jones, after a moment, during which she swallowed hard, "I s'pose it's all right. As long as it ain't that Daisy, I shall feel better 'bout it. As far as I can see, that D'lora is a good girl 'nough, and perhaps she'll do as well as you to other. It don't take any eyes to see you're taken with her, but I hoped—but there. What's done is done! Now if you'll tel' me what time the train goes—"

"But, Mrs. Jones there is no train before to-morrow morning," said Martin.

"No train! Why, the agent said there were four!" "Not on Sundays. He must have forgotten what day it would be. The first train goes at nine o'clock to-mor-

row."

"For mercy's sake! Have I got to stay here 'til then?"

"I'm afraid you have," replied Martin.

"But isn't there a hotel—"

"Mrs. Jones, if I should take you to the hotel, it would cause so much gossip as to make it very unpleasant for me. Since you came here uninvited the least you can do is to make it as easy for us as possible. As long as you are an agreeable housemate, which I have no doubt you will be, you are welcome to stay 'til to-morrow, and indeed I must insist upon it."

"All right," was the laconic response. "What can't be cured, must be endured."

Martin turned on his heel, opened the door, and went out. Mrs. Jones made no effort to stop him, and he escaped to the kitchen, where Dolores drew him to one side.

"We've got to have two chickens killed!"—she began.

"Yes, yes," hastily agreed Martin. "But that can wait. Have you thought any more about—that I said last night?"

"Not a think!" retorted Dolores. "And I don't intend to until your company is gone! That'll be time enough."

"But when they're gone, you'll say 'yes?'"

"If I don't say 'no'."

"For pity's sake, Mrs. White, what does this mean?" gasped Dolores.

"Why I came up to tell her she mus' get up as we could get down done," replied Matadora, "an' she loved she wa'n't goin' to 'til she got good an' ready."

Dolores' mouth twitched, but her face was grave, as she replied: "You ought not to have done that, Matadora."

"Spec'ly not, but laws, Miss D'lory, how's a body to help her?"

"I know," responded Dolores, "but you see, she will be here but a very short time, and we can bear it as she goes, an' now Miss Montessor, 'til the drenched damsel in the bed, we have no right to come here and upset our work and our plans, when we were not invited here. It is time you get up, and Mrs. White was right in thinking so, but she went too far in drenching you."

"I guess she did," sputtered Daisy with malevolent eye. "Let her try 'till I pull out every bit of wax out of 'er!"

"Wool, eh! Wal' it's all wool, an' way, an' it ain't bleached an' colored, an' pampounded, an' pulled out, 'till it looks like a crazy fool! You pull on my—"

"Come, come!" interposed Dolores, apprehensive of trouble. "You had better go down stairs, Mrs. White 'till she cools off. I'm going down to see if I shall put Miss Montessor's breakfast on in exactly fifteen minutes, and if she is not there, she can eat it cold, or go without it, whichever she pleases."

Promptly on the minute, Daisy appeared below stairs, in a gorgeous kimono of green and blue silk, decorated with rampant dragons, and nibbled at the food which had been prepared for her. When she had finished, she swept into the parlor, and intentionally ignoring Mrs. Jones, absorbed in a book.

In the kitchen Dolores tried to collect her scattered wits enough to tell the plans for dinner. Matadora, who had headed the privy of the decision, they had just finished the decision upon the menu, when the title of bells took Dolores to the window to see a young girl with an old-fashioned "grin-sack" being deposited upon the doorsteps by the station team, which immediately drove away.

"Is this Mr. Greenleaf's?" asked the new-comer, when Dolores opened the door. "I've come—about the advertisement—"

"Come in this way," said Dolores, closing the doors. "Now tell me all about it."

"My name's Stella Burns," began the girl. "I'm sixteen. My folks has just moved on to a farm in Caly. I isn't my folks, just my step-mother and her second husband, and I didn't like to see a young fellow as a kid, children younger than me, an' I had to work hard and don't get any pretty clothes nor go anywhere, an' I made up my mind I'd run away to-day, to see a young fellow in Wading Bells. And I thought—I thought I'd—like me. In the story papers girls answers 'personals' and get married and live happily ever after—and I won the prize for the best of the best girl in a beauty contest."

"How did they come to let you leave home?" said Dolores.

(Continued next week)

Wifey Scores

"Why do you feed every stray who comes along? They never do any work for you."

"No," said his wife, "but it's quite a satisfaction to me to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."

The Up

The Little T

Henry Van Dy

story of the wise visit Christ in no of the story is not actually reached. ters of Mary, one who did no others he had collected all his his long and and Christ. But he tained along the low mortals called. Thus in deeds of of again and again and man, he realize that he can he died to reach the greater face of those whom saw the face of Christ. At times all of with our lot. We more to bring ab We would be faint f shoulder with the g against sin. In those circumstances multitudes. Few of again and were little trying; we little to come. A great war bring a few. But what fington, Napoleon an general of the army not been for their of whom we hear so Christian in his fight to comfort him—that we saw little will be cated by the Heav the work of the great reason to the humb things' will soon vian. After all, is no more often due to a pride of men than are doing well in work as God sees it. desire for human discontent with 'the things' will soon vian. for humanity.—J. H. N.

Where Summer C

By Emma Case
It was only eight o'clock but the boys already adverting their heads to the cash tubes and the store in the list of the clerks had in to counters piled his mountains of sample five dollars "day money-eight"; rung in customers, to a tyrannical, to confusing transfer the headache, and he comes in the store shut-in. Rung in, the blossoms and breezes ca the voices of the June set—in in the glorious out of doors.
"Won't you wear one hair boy looked puzzled in a quaint little old fashioned bush rosebud and button hole, then flitted or stopped at the third floor elevator cage didn't say a word. Every thing cool pink, but didn't the old picket fence at and there he swung among and blush roses, so happy and courtesy cheer

The Upward Look

The Little Things We Do

Henry Van Dyke tells a beautiful story of the wise men who came to visit Christ in the stable. The hero of the story is not one of those who actually reached the humble quarters of Mary and her Child, but of one who did not get there. Like the others he had heard the call, he had collected all his worldly wealth for the long journey and a wonderful gift for Christ. But he was constantly detained along the way. Suffering fellow mortals called to him for help. Thus in deeds of mercy he was delayed again and again, until finally, an old man, he reached Jerusalem to realize that he came too late. But ere he died he realized that his had won the greater part and in the face of Christ.

At times all of us feel discontented with our lot. We would like to do more to bring about the Kingdom. We would like to gain fight shoulder to shoulder with the great leaders in the east against sin and injustice. Instead circumstances force us to work unobtrusively. Few notice our good while trying and we wonder if it is worth so little to count.

A great war brings great fame to a few. But what fame would Wellington, Napoleon and the other great generals of history have won, had it not been for their humble followers to comfort him—that his work, be it ever so little, will be as fully appreciated by the Heavenly Father as the work of the greatest leaders, provided both do their best. And the reward to the humblest is as great as the reward to the greatest.

After all, it is not our discontent more often due to a desire for the satisfaction of men than the satisfaction of knowing that in God's sight we are doing well. Let us value our work as God sees it and forget our discontent with the gratitude and our humility will soon vanish. Let us pray for humanity.—H. N.

Where Summer Overflowed

By Emma Case Moulton.

It was only eight by the big court house clock but the clerk of the court already adding their whirr to the click of the cash tubes and the clang of the elevator doors in the big department store in the hot, dusty city. The list of the clerks had rung in—rung in to counters piled high with remnants at "one-half the marked price"—mountains of sample skirts worth five dollars, "to-day, only, for one-ninety-eight"; rung in to exacting customers, to a tyrannical floor walker, to confusing transfers, to backaches, headache, and heartache that comes in the summer months to the clerks. Rung in, when a bird and blossoms and breezes called with all the voices of the June time to ring out—in the glorious gladness of the out of doors.

"Won't you wear one?" The elevator boy looked puzzled and foolish as a quaint little old lady took from a basket of old fashioned roses a big fresh rosebud and stuck it in his button hole, then fitted away as the car stopped at the third floor; but the old lady's elevator cage didn't hold that day. Every whiff from the old pink bud carried him to the gate of the old picket fence at grandma's—had there he swung among the lilacs and blue-bells and bush roses, so happy that his smile and courtesy cheered all who

rode in the cage that shot up and down from basement to roof garden and all that hot day.

"Just keep it on your desk, dear," and the little grey lady laid a fresh pink spray of sweet briar in front of the powdered blonde at the transfer desk. Before she astonished girl could tuck her nose-rag in her skirt waist, the little lady was gone, but that whole corner of the store. And counter she flitted, from counter to the fragrant June time after her, till the big brown basket was empty. "Wily, mother Tinsley, where have you been?" were the words with which lady with the empty basket, as she stepped from an inter-car car some hours later.

"Well, Jane, I just couldn't bear to have all this sweet smelling June in my garden going to waste, and I just was making up my mind that as long as there were lots of young hearts in the city that couldn't come into the summer where they belong until the summer in to them. And I am going to do it every blessed Saturday till frost comes." And she did.—Successful Farming.

The Home Water Supply

The United States Bureau of Education recently issued a statement made by President Joe Cook of the Mississippi Normal College which is rather astonishing. He pointed out that the average farmer's wife lifts about 2,000 pounds of water every day in performing her ordinary household duties. President Cook also says that this drudgery is responsible for so many farmers' wives losing their figures, the freshness of their faces, and the sparkle of their eyes.

"The getting of the water from the source of supply to the point of application," says Prof. Cook, "requires more manual labor than any other item of housekeeping. The water for the kitchen has to be lifted from the well, carried to the kitchen, poured into a kettle, poured out of the dishpan out of the dishpan, and from six times the water is handled, and a bucket of water containing two gallons, with the containing vessel, will weigh 30 pounds.

"When this is handled six times, the total lifting is 120 pounds. The cooking of three meals a day on a meagre allowance of water will necessitate 10 buckets, which will make for cooking alone 300 pounds of lifting per day. When to this is added the water necessary for bathing, scrubbing, and the weekly wash, it will easily bring the lift per day up to a ton, and the lifting of a ton a day will take the elasticity out of a woman's step, the bloom out of her soul, and the enjoyment from her life."

This hardship might be greatly reduced on the most isolated farm home by the installation of an up-to-date water system, representing no very great outlay of money. Such a water system brings to the country home all the sanitary and convenient features of running water under pressure. While many farmers are installing a pumping system, many, many more have not done so. Surely the returns from such a system would be well worthy of the outlay necessary for its installation.—Julia.

Men may be great when great occasions fall. In little duties women find their sphere—the narrow cares that cluster round the hearth.

We'll just have to learn to adjust ourselves to this old world and its ways; it will never change its way or revolving to suit our notions.

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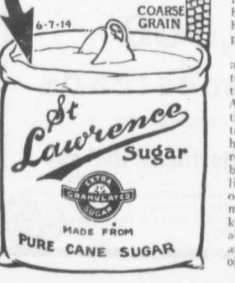


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Encouragement for Boys and Girls

By Ich Dien.

The other day I read that 3,000 men sought work on the new Union Station in Toronto, and that the majority were old men. And it occurred to me, dear country boys and girls, that here is a thought just for you. You are very dear to my heart because I live and work amongst you, and I know you. I know you often become discouraged, the more so when your city cousins come out for a visit, and you note their abandon, and hear of all the glitter and fun of the city, and you feel that the life on the farm with all its duties is a hum-drum one. But this is only because you are not able to judge of life as a whole.

City children clamor for the green fields, and you want to go to the city. We all want to do what we cannot. But the thing to learn is to be content where we are, and in that place make our lives.

Then I felt to wondering why so many were "old men." It is because they had not prepared while boys for some profession or trade, and now, in old age, they are without work. Of course not every boy or girl is able to become a professional or acquire a trade, but a great majority are if they will only apply themselves. And youths everywhere should be encouraged to exert themselves in some valuable pursuit.

In a little while school will open. Some of the big boys and girls are not going back to school because they are too big. You are not too big, my boy, if you do not know all that the public school can teach you. Take my advice, and go back, and if you have fooled away your time in school and tried to see how much trouble you could make that noble woman—your teacher—in time past, go now with a different purpose. Make this the red letter year of your school life, by making it full of real, painstaking work. Do always more than is required of you. Make a companion of your teacher, who will ever assist and encourage your earnest efforts.

THE BAKER'S BOY.

Some years after I had finished my academic work and had entered upon my life work, I was calling at a home, and just as I entered the gate I met a youth with a basket of bread coming out. We recognized each other. He had been a junior while I was a senior in the same institution. We talked for a few minutes, he asking about the students, and then he said: "The great mistake I made was to leave school; I could have kept on, but I wouldn't." I said to him that he could start back now. He only replied, "It is too late, too late!"

Beloved boys and girls, if father and mother or your teacher wants you to keep at school, do it, even if you think it means a lot of hard work. And always do your best. We all know that on a warm day in June or September the cool shade with a baited hook is more inviting than a warm room and books; that nutting and book-reading are vocation, and that to live in no fairy world, sports. But we die, admirably, and that is the world of reality, with real men and women, and real work, and real hard knocks and real play. You are boys and girls only for a very short time, and it is necessary to improve every opportunity, or we are seriously

handicapped when real difficulties present themselves for our solution.

You perhaps have some ideal, some man or woman that you admire and would wish to be like. You can be just what you would like to be. There is no worthy ideal to which you cannot attain, if you will ever keep it before your mind.

THE PLUCK THAT WINS.

Commenting to a cultured and well educated scholar, a gold-medalist with honors at college, and a specialist in her chosen work, upon her success in life, she replied that she had done nothing that anyone might not do if they fixed their eyes upon the goal and never looked away from the vision. It is concentration of purpose that counts. Even those of mediocre ability attain wonderful proficiency in the lines on which they concentrate.



"Daddie's Little Man"

This young man is getting his first lesson in the management of the drill. No, he is not losing time at school. This photo was taken on a Saturday, on the farm of Mr. Henry Crook, Oxford Co., Ont.

With this thought: I leave you; I have vet to know of the case of a boy or girl who regretted having continued at school. Only the other day a middle-aged man said, "I owe everything to my teacher insisting on my passing the entrance. I didn't want to go to high school, and then I wanted to go to college, and I did; and all through the encouragement of my teachers and pastor!" They knew what was best for me."

Go back to school, boys and girls.

OUR HOME CLUB

Necessities or Luxuries

It really made me angry the first time I saw that new rig coming down the main and only street of our little village. It's all very well to talk about farmers desiring the best of everything, that they should ride in as good rigs as anyone, and so on and so forth; but I say, get the necessities first.

The young couple who rode in that new rig, I shall say, made a very poor investment. The old rig was still fairly respectable. It was only silly pride that induced the new purchase.

Listen to this. That young woman is a friend of mine. I have been at her house many times. It is without a proper kitchen, what we might call kitchen work being done in one end of the large dining-room. It is even lacks what I would call an abominable sink. In the sink, there are no sanitary conveniences. The dish water is thrown out the back window, forming a soggy puddle, admirably adapted to the breeding of flies and mosquitoes. She has always told me that they were going to improve their home when they got the money. Instead, they have gone and bought a flashy driving rig. Like as not when they get some more

money they will buy a flashy driving horse to match the rig. And when a little more accumulates it will be a new set of harness to match the outfit.

Another purchase in the neighborhood that made me feel somewhat indignant was made by an older couple who should have had more sense. It cost \$400 more. These people cannot play themselves, they have no children at home, and the children couldn't play if they were there. They just thought it would look nice in the neighborhood. They bought a complete modern convenience. That \$400 would have installed a running water system, a complete bathroom, laid a new hardwood floor in the kitchen, and dear only know what it needed had enough, and bought paint enough to make the outside of the house respectable if it were applied.

I may be all wrong, but I don't live in a fine rig and have it done to show your friends who drop in occasionally, but the more common-sense investment would be these conveniences that enable labor 365 days in the year, enable us to live longer and enjoy life more. We all like luxuries, but let them come after necessary comforts.—"Aunt Fanny"

The Farm Boy

I read so much in laudation of the country in our Home Club that I sometimes believe it might be called a mutual admiration society. We hear much of the success of country bred boys in these columns and elsewhere. Particularly do we hear of those boys who hold the high positions in life—Premiers, Cabinet Ministers, and so forth. This is very good. I believe it is more important, however, to determine how the average country boy makes out in life. Are they doing the ordinary things and there is all credit coming to us if we do the ordinary things well.

In reading the advertising columns of city papers I have been impressed with the number of "Wanted" advertisements that end up with "country boys preferred." One ice company in Boston, with which a cousin of mine works, was once managed entirely by Canadian country bred boys. The manager would not have any other in his employ. In a United States paper I recently read of an interview with the manager of the Milwaukee Street Railway, who emphatically stated that his railway preferred country boys because of their energy and initiative.

They bear the same story everywhere. The country boy is preferred. And I believe that he is preferred because of what many people are thoughtlessly inclined to call the disadvantages of the country life. The country boy has no insurmountable obstacles while the city boy is wasting his time in idleness as a matter of his kind. Thus the country boy develops initiative, while the city boy is too apt to develop dissolute habits.

Idleness is the curse of the city boy. There is nothing to do except play, and playing itself becomes tiresome. Of course, we may go to the other extreme—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but a limited amount of healthy work is good for anyone and develops the kind of men who make a success of themselves, be their future paths in life or country. This back-to-the-land craze does not appeal to me very much. If I bring back boys who have left the farm, and stood. In my own community, the country boys are springing on the scene and they are the ones we want. The country boy is making good in the city. But we would rather be him in the country.—"Nephew Jack"

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This creamery, established is now one of the largest of the...

This arrangement has advantage to both parties. Running a regular creamery school led interference with the carrying on of work. Under the best all of their time for experimental work was done. Likewise, some Guelph Creamery start.

Some idea of the concern may be gotten annual statement. In year in which the creamery was started at the O.A.C., 11000 lbs. were manufactured first year. Stratton increased their output to and their makes in 1913 show then have been 35000 lbs. of butter and 700,000 lbs. of milk. Total sales have increased 80,400 in 1910 to \$217,310. In June of this year they 118,000 lbs. of butter and 700,000 lbs. of milk per pound of butter fat. Stratton, 23c. The average to patrons per pound of the years 1909-13 were: 2...

The Makers' Corner

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

The Guelph Creamery Company

The story of the Guelph Creamery Company, established only a little over four years ago, is one of constant success and an ever-expanding business. The growth of the concern is a substantial tribute to the ability of its managers and owners, Messrs. Stratton and Taylor. Mr. Stratton was formerly butter maker at the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School. Mr. Taylor had charge of the milk testing department at the school. They therefore made an ideal team for running a creamery when they decided to start out for themselves.

Their first patronage was secured by an arrangement with the creamery at the Ontario Agricultural College. They took over the patrons of the O. A. C. creamery, agreeing that the O. A. C. should have the cream whenever they wanted it, and in the quantities required for experimental work.



In the Make Room of the Guelph Creamery Company, Limited

The creamery, established only a few years ago by Messrs. Stratton and Taylor, is now one of the largest and best equipped in Ontario. Some of the growth of the business is told in the article adjoining.

This arrangement has proved of advantage to both parties concerned. Running a regular creamery at the dairy school had interfered seriously with the carrying on of experimental work. Under the new arrangement all of their time is available for experimental work and more is being done. Likewise, it gave the new Guelph Creamery Company a start.

Some idea of the growth of the concern may be gotten from their last annual statement. In 1909, the last year in which the creamery was operated at the O. A. C., 129,183 lbs. of butter were manufactured. The very first year Stratton and Taylor increased their output to 188,011 lbs. and their makes in the three years since then have been 354,979, 564,425 and 767,366 lbs. of butter. Their total sales have increased from \$49,908.40 in 1910 to \$217,810.86 in 1913. In June of this year their make was 118,885 lbs. of butter and the price per pound of butter fat paid to the patron, 23c. The average prices paid of low setting temperatures for over-ripe milk, notably among Canadian

26.71c; 29.95c; and 38.37c. In March of 1912 the prices mounted up to 33c. These are the net prices paid to patrons at their door or shipping point. When the plant was visited by a visitor of Farm and Dairy recently, the express companies were busy delivering loads of cream at the creamery. The rail trade accounts for most of the increase in the business. Collection routes run for 15 miles out of Guelph, twice a week delivery, but by rail cream comes from as far as Port Burwell in Norfolk county. Bills are made out at the end of each month with a statement of make, price, etc., for each patron.

The building itself is a splendid three-story brick. The first story is used as a creamery, the second and third stories are rented. Besides Messrs Stratton and Taylor, who are always busy in the creamery, there are five helpers and two girls in the office. The equipment is most up-to-date, the part that attracted our attention most being the new system of mechanical refrigeration, but of this we will have more to say at another time.

Most of the butter is shipped to dealers in Toronto. Practically all of the grocers in Guelph patronize the local creamery. Some goes to Hamilton. A little is sold at retail from the office. Buttermilk is disposed of

educators and the merit of their opinions is strengthened by recent Wisconsin experiments which indicated that the use of high temperatures and rapid heating with over-ripe milk showed no more complete moisture separation than relatively low temperatures and a more general heating.

Cheesemakers vary their setting temperatures all the way from 82 degrees to 92 degrees, and even go higher in some cases. The grade usually aimed at with normal milk is usually claimed to be around 86 degrees, though we have in practice the average setting temperature would be found upon investigation to be considerably higher. Most makers use too much guesswork at this stage of the game or else lack the facilities to control the setting temperature.

The Dairy Industry Act

The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, is largely a revision of Part VIII of The Inspection and Sale Act, which Part is now repealed. The underlying principle of this legislation is protection to the consumer and the honest trader. The whole object of the law is to prevent misrepresentation and fraud. No legitimate practice is interfered with.

A new subsection in The Dairy Industry Act deals with the butter of butter as put up in prints or blocks. This subsection reads as follows:

"No person shall sell, offer, or have in his possession for sale, any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one-quarter pound, one-half pound, one pound or two pounds at the time they are moulded or cut. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in milk or lumps of indiscriminate weights as sold by farmers."

The Regulations passed under authority of the Dairy Industry Act come into force September 1st, 1914. The chief innovations being with regard to the branding of butter.

These Regulations provide that all packages containing whey butter must be branded with the words, "Whey Butter" at the time of packing the butter.

Any butter which consists of a mixture of whey butter and creamy butter, or whey butter and dairy butter must be branded "Whey Butter." Any mixture of dairy butter and creamy butter must be branded "Dairy Butter."

All parchment papers used on dairy butter which has been moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints must be branded "Dairy Butter."

All boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamy butter must when used for dairy butter, be branded "Dairy Butter" at the time of packing.

All brands required by these Regulations shall be legible and indelible and all consist of letters not less than one-half an inch long and three-eighths of an inch wide, except in the case of parchment paper wrappers for butter, the branding of which shall be in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square.

Anyone making or packing butter, who does not comply with the Regulations regarding branding is liable to prosecution, and any one who knowingly sells, offers, exposes or has in his possession for sale any butter not properly branded as required by these Regulations is equally liable to prosecution.

No person except the final purchaser shall remove or obliterate or erase any brand placed upon any package containing butter as required by these Regulations.

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Wilkinson Climax B
REGISTERED
Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine — it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls 6 inches and set close to knives — solid, compact cutting butters. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct mechanical delivery. Knife wheel carries 140 lbs. No lodging, everlasting cut, wheel always clean. Steel fan case.

Made in a sturdy, low-maintenance construction. We also make larger type machines for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

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WE WANT CREAM WE Pay Express
WE Pay Every Two Weeks
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WANTED
Highest prices paid for daily delivery to Union Station, Toronto.
We supply sufficient cans.
Write for Particulars
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TORONTO

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—how much more easily it runs,
—how much time and labor it will save you,
—how closely it skims,
—how quietly it runs,
—how simple it is,
—how long it will last —
you would surely choose the

EMPIRE Disc Separator

Enter this year than ever — years in advance in every mechanical feature. If you have only 2 or 3 cows, look into the Battle Separators, the smallest of which sell at \$15. Selling Agents for Sta-Rite Gasoline Engines.

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competition. Quotations average about as follows: Choice heavy steers, \$6.60 to \$7.25; heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.60; good butcher steers, \$5.40 to \$6.25; choice cows, \$7.15 to \$7.50; good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; heavy, \$4.80 to \$5.75; feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; heifers, \$7.25 to \$8.25; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.50; good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; heavy, \$4.80 to \$5.75; canners and cutes, \$3 to \$5.

The trade in milk cattle is steady; choice, \$7.50 to \$8; good and med., \$4.50 to \$5; springers, \$5 to \$5.50; calves, \$4 to \$5 to \$10.75.

Small supplies caused an increase in prices about the close of the week of the last week. Spring lambs, \$6 to \$9; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; buck lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.50; yearling steers, \$5.25 to \$6.50; heavy sheep, bucks and culls, \$3 to \$5.25. Prices are now quoted higher on Toronto markets than on any other market. Choice eight-to-ten yearling steers quotation is now \$10.40 here as compared with \$9.80 at Chicago, \$9.60 at Buffalo and \$12.25 at Montreal. The f.o.b. quotation is \$9.90, the highest level for some time.

Quotations on the Montreal market are as follows: Choice heavy cattle, \$8 to \$8.50; cow to good, \$4.25 to \$5; yearling, \$4.75 to \$5.25; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butler, \$4.25 to \$4.75; choice steers, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$5.50 to \$6; springers, \$5 to \$5.50; lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; yearling steers, \$4 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs off stock, selected, \$10 to \$12; heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.75.

CHIEF BREEDERS
St. Hyacinthe, Que. Aug. 23-200 pack-ages butter sold at 27 1/2c, and 300 pack-ages at 29 1/2c.

Ux. N.Y., Aug. 24-2450 boxes small color-ated and small white cheese sold at 15 1/2c. Buter, 50 tubs, sold at 30c.

Ux. N.Y., Aug. 24-On the Little Falls market the Trade sales were reported as follows: Small colored, 61 boxes; small white, 1330 boxes; twins, colored, 20 boxes; twins, white, 360 boxes—all at 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c.

Ux. N.Y., Aug. 25-370 boxes sold at 15 1/2c.

Ux. N.Y., Aug. 25-580 sold at 15 1/2c.

St. Paul, Que. Aug. 25-700 cheese sold at 27 1/2c, and 300 boxes butter sold at 27 1/2c.

Ux. N.Y., Aug. 27-921 white and 1330 colored cheese sold, white sold at 14 1/2c and colored at 14 3/4c.

Kingston, Aug. 27-(Special)-Cheese sold at 14 1/2c. 438 colored cheese bonded. Bookings, Aug. 27-Offerings were 1200 white and 1200 colored. Sales were 39 white and 1730 colored at 14 1/2c.

Cornwall, Que. Aug. 29-417 packages of butter factors sold at 29 1/2c, one factory at 29 1/2c.

London, Ont., Aug. 29-659 boxes. No sale. Bidding was from 15 1/2c to 16 1/2c. Bookings, Aug. 29-1325 white and 900 colored offered. Sales, 960 sold at 14 1/2c and 18 at 14 1/2c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que. Aug. 29-450 pack-ages butter sold at 28c and 600 boxes cheese sold at 14 1/2c.

Watkins, N.Y., Aug. 29-Cheese sales, 148 boxes at 15 1/2c.

TWO RICHLI BRED SIRS.
These grand, good sire that has been introduced into our Holstein circles here in Ontario is the young bull, King Segie of Ontario, King Segie is probably the finest King Segie in Canada. His sire is the famous King Segie Alcatraz, which your Artman has made so famous in our country. Both his dam and his sire are 30 lb. three-year-olds, so that young Segie has the blood in him that gives him a very high producing offspring. He is owned by Abrogast Bros. of St. Albans, and P. S. Abrogast, of St. Albans, and in introducing such blood into this country, herds we may say that we are doing a good deed.

For the charge for their young sire \$40 for a live calf. To many Holstein breeders this price may seem rather high, but a moment's reflection will give you another view. It is not merely the raising of one calf from this sire, but the introduction into their herds and their future generations, the blood of a sire that has proved their worth as blood as this in a herd invariably increases the selling value of its individual many times over. Gordon & Gordon has proved this beyond measure with his young bull, King Segie Pontiac

Poach, for which he recently refused an offer of \$15,000. King Segie Pontiac, and King Segie Alcatraz, Calamity and three-quarter brothers, both being Artman's high priced sire, King Segie Pontiac Alcatraz, for which a Southern Government recently offered \$100,000. He has two young sires owned by J. J. O'Neil, of St. Albans, and Abrogast Bros. and have an opportunity of introducing into our herds the most valuable breeding in the Dominion at present.

MAY 26th, 1913.
The first big sale of sired at the fair of 1913 is that of M. A. C. Hardy, proprietor of "Avondale Farm," Brockville, Ont. This herd, as stated above, on May 26th next, was sold, as placed in this sale a very large number of richly bred Holsteins. Every animal will be a home side member, and all of them either bred and raised, or developed at "Avondale."

There will be a number of daughters with high records of Prince Henry and Pietje. Eight of his daughters that were tested this past season as two-year-olds (most of the yearling stock) averaged over 21 lbs. The daughters of a number of daughters of the popular sire, King Pontiac Arica Canada, these will be tested, and their records will not doubt give a worthy account themselves. Col. Kelly of Syracuse, and Haeger of Algonquin, Ill., have already been engaged to take the best.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
PRICE CO., P. E. I.

RICHMOND, Aug. 25-Haying is only just getting under way in this section and most all saved in good shape. Grain looks well. Some barley, wheat and oats are all in excellent condition. A good average crop. War is not considered on necessities of life. Whether prices will remain the same effect on farm products remains to be seen. No produce moving now. Eggs, 25c; butter, 26c.

QUEBEC
SHERBROOKE, QUE.
LENNOXVILLE, Aug. 24-Harvest conditions in this locality are good and a heavy crop of grain will be saved. Roots of all kinds are rather short, although the hay crop is excellent. War is the principal topic of conversation and general business is suffering from the uncertainty, but the farmer stands to gain by the heavy demand for all farm products.—H.M.F.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO., ONT.
TURRIFF, Aug. 25-Poverty of rains has fallen in some cases making it hard to muck this year from farms. Many have suffered from worms and caterpillars. Poultry raising is increasing in favor. The sheep industry seems to be on the decline. Farmers are holding circles here by the demand for pulpwood this winter.—W.R.V.

WILLINGTON CO., ONT.
GUELPH, Aug. 25-Harvest is practically finished in the southern part of this county, but a large percentage of the crop is still in the north of Guelph. Oats were a fairly good crop, but will weigh light per measured bushel on account of rust and drought. Peas have been nearly a failure, but have not been attacked them severely, along with drought. Corn, potatoes, root crops and pastures are all doing very well as we with the exception of some damage during the past week, which has saturated the soil to a considerable depth.—G.B.N.

WILLINGTON CO., ONT.
FEBIG, Aug. 25-The recent rains have been gladly welcomed. Although turo fields and corn will be greatly benefited. Hay is a light crop this year. Barley and oats are good, and account of the unusual drought. Corn is good; so are potatoes, in quality but not in quantity. They are selling out at present rates and they were very handsomely appreciated by the farmer, and quickly picked up by the thirsty land. Extensive pre-arrangements are going on for a large acreage of wheat.—F.O.

sent, as high as 55c a peck in the stores. Eggs, 25c; butter, 25c; hay, 35c-40c.

MURON CO., ONT.
NILE, Aug. 25-The grain is nearly all in the barns around Goddard. There is an odd field out yet. The stocks will be soaked to the bottom on account of the heavy rains. Thrashing has started. Fall wheat is turning out poor. It having been winter killed. There is a lot of cut-ear in it. Barley is a good sample and yielding well. Oats are a very yielding over the average and are clean only for an odd lot, where they are extra heavy. Potatoes are not many peas grown here. Root crops are looking fine, as is the corn also. Potatoes are going to be large and a good yield. The trees are well loaded, and many around yet. Clover on the newly seeded fields is a good catch. Oats are scarce and hard to pick up. Huron county has gone dry, but it can still rain.—A.E.M.

ELGIN CO., ONT.
TALBOTVILLE, Aug. 27—"The harvest is all gathered and thrashing is being hurried along. The yield of grain will be about an average one, but a little lighter in weight. A number of horses from the crop have been sold for war purposes. The price paid was about \$165.00. The call to duty made a quick market for saddle horses. The corn is coming along fine, and pastures from 15 to 20 acres look like quite a woods, so being so, and so on. We have had nice showers of

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Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance 'Phone in House B. NESS HOWICK, ONT.

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32 Registered Shropshire Triple Lamb Breeds
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"AYRMONT FANNY" - 2587 - Oct. 10, 1909. Sire, "Blonde" King, 2579. Dam, Woodside Fanny, 2578.
"AYRMONT LUCY" - 3065 - Feb. 26, 1910. Sire, Blonde's King, 2579. Dam, Burnside Augusta (imp) 2578.
"AYRMONT LOCKERBY" - 3492 - Oct. 3, 1911. Sire, Blonde's King, 2579. Dam, Woodside May 2nd, 2576.
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High-Grade Holsteins
Horses, Colts, Hogs
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1914
The property of E. F. Osler, Lot 22, Co. 3, Malton, E. P. Elgin County, The field, Ont., or G.T.C. and Wabash railroads to Aylmer, Ont.
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Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGEVELD. FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PIETERTJE HENGEVELD's COUNT JUNIOR bull, DUTCHLAND GOLDEN STAR BIR MONA, a son of COLANTHA JONAS LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.
Write for further information to
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We are offering for Sale, Lady Gretchen De Col. No. 901, R.M. 150. This is a Fine Young Cow due early in Aug., in good condition, nicely colored, and a good udder.
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Of cows due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 head in Aug., an entire crop of bull and heifer calves of this year's raising. Write to
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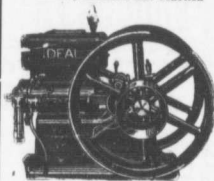
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20 years' experience—absolutely dependable quality.

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The machine that is driven, cuts and elevates direct from main shaft. Simple, compact—like other "Ohio" silo fillers—no clutching on any cut. Only drive on all other silo fillers and 1/2 inch drive

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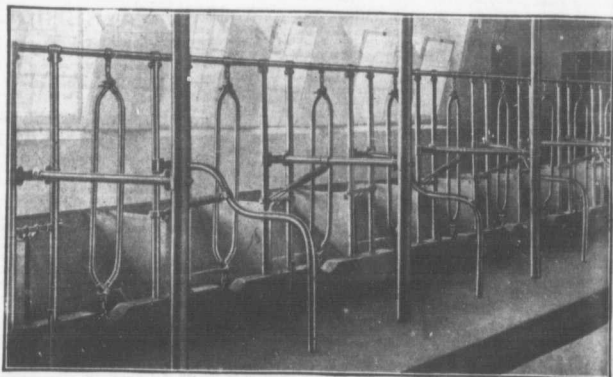
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