

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its heavy and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 31 ft. from the floor.

# The 1914 Women and Household Number

OF FARM AND DAIRY will be

Published October 8th

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Advertising Dept. Farm and Dairy

## Holsteins Make Great Showing at Toronto

THERE is no questioning the great popularity of the Holstein. The black and white classes at the Canadian National Exhibition each year bear strong testimony to the popularity of the breed. As old breeders drop out or take a rest for a year or two new breeders and exhibitors are right on hand to take their place and fill up the ranks. This in itself is a sign of vitality and growth. This year there were 19 herds represented by 133 individual entries; one more than at the great show at Cleveland the week previous, so the judge, W. H. Standish, of Lyons, Ohio informed us. A. E. Hulet so successful last year, was not seen in the show-ring. Gordon Gooderham and K. F. Hales had also withdrawn from the year. Among the new exhibitors the most prominent was L. H. Lipsit, of Stratfordville. Mr. Lipsit's herd had

Only brief mention can be made of individual entries. Watson's Homestead Colantha Prince Canary champion at the November fair, was declared first as mature bull last week, and finally as grand champion. Along with substance this bull has quality and breediness. The bull that was placed in third place, Prince Abbecker Mercena, looked more of a type with the winner than Mr. Holtby's bull in second place, but both were good enough to leave room for difference of opinion. As junior champion Kelly had a classy yearling in Dot's Bully Dot. Particularly in hindquarters did it excel as compared with the bull in second place.

Molly of Bayham, senior champion cow, was just fresh from many western triumphs. The class in which she won was not as strong as the milk classes of some other years, and when it came to a choice of grand champion



It's Welcome Peace

Trade increases the

Vol. XXXIII.

## Observations

THIS was a peace year

Exhibition. Elsewhere, the fact from the gateways into the fair was the feature. Every exhibition of peace. The exhibition of progress that Canada, industry and art, and a century of 100 years of progress that the celebration should also mean greatest war in history everywhere in evidence, and there calling out everywhere a group of red together the subject as the herdsmen stood judges' decisions they prospects of the Allies.

It was the diminished however, that spoke more; city people by all preparing for all in addition the weather able during a good fair. Not in many years seen so few watching. But, from the list of exhibits, the fair was the standard of previous the industries of the Dominion represented. The departments were a triumph of the fields were represented in the sheep exhibits of the Agricultural Field Crop Competition exhibits from Rainy River and Temiskaming and roots, and vegetable importance. The products fruitly represented in Ontario Branch and in Essex, Lambton, Kent and Canadian Harbor Farm. The usually attractive. "Yeild P. W. Hodgetts, "Yield"

DAIRY exhibitors whose primary interest had no cause to be disappointed. Particularly were of length. Five breeds were exhibitors, 142 Jerseys, 175 Holsteins and 23 French Canadian and three Breeds competition. After two there was no cause for the fair would not be

### The Grand Champion Holstein Male at Toronto:

Homestead Colantha Prince Canary, owned by R. & J. S. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont., added to the laurels he gained in the show ring last fall by capturing the grand championship in the Holstein classes at the Canadian National show. His conformation is well worthy of study; in addition he has lots of substance and is a broadly looking fellow.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

just returned from a successful tour of the western fairs. His cattle were in splendid shape, and both female championships fell to his lot. Others who were new to the Canadian National at least, were R. and J. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.; Fred Row, Currie's Crossing, Ont.; Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.; Robt. Shellington, Harley, Ont.; E. C. S. Chamber, Hatchley Station, Ont.; Cockburn & Son Milgrove, Ont.; J. E. Brethour and Nephews, Burford, Ont.; Hiram Dymont, Dundas, Ont.; R. P. Clarkon Summerville, Ont.; C. S. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; and Jas. Paul, Lachute Mills, Que. Other exhibitors who as in previous years, did both themselves and their breed credit, were Haley Bros., Springfield, Ont.; Elias Snyder Burgessville, R. M. Holtby, Port Perry; C. K. Kettle, Wiltonville, K. R. Marshall, Dunbar, Sunnyside Farm, Eglington, The Wood, Mitchell and R. J. Kelly, Colwood.

### COMPETITION REEN

With such a formidable list of exhibitors competition was keen. In only two sections were there fewer entries than there were prizes offered. Two-year-old bulls brought out only four entries, and the lack of a fifth herd left some \$10 in the hands of the exhibition treasurer. In most sections, however, the entries were around the dozen and in a few the number was nearer a score. In one group award, that of get of sire, Judge Standish had to consider the merits of 31 animals. Decisions were rendered more difficult by the uniformity in quality and fitting. Particularly in the younger stuff did the judge have his hands full. Although not yet so uniform as some of the other breeds, Holsteins are fast approaching a standard type; and it is a type that means business.

the decision was in favor of Lipsit's junior champion, Forst Kette S.A. a senior calf. The calf classes, particularly in females, were strong and uniform and contained many individuals good enough for championship honors.

Haley Bros., as of yore, were among the largest winners, but no one had a monopoly on the prize money, as the list of awards, which follow, abundantly testify:

### HOLSTEIN AWARDS—Male.

Bull, mature—1, Homestead Colantha Prince Canary, Water; 2, King of the Field, Segin Oothild, Holtby; 3, Prince Abbecker Mercena; 4, Logan Farm, Schulling, Wood; 5, Summerhill Sir Math Manning.

Bull, 2 yrs.—1, Sir Belle Payne, Hale Bros.; 2, Fintone King May Payne, Holtby; 3, Butler Boy Johanna Korndorff, Shellington; 4, Grace Payne, Sir Math Manning, Kettle.

Bull, 1 yr.—1, Dot's Bully Dot, Kelly; 2, Sunnyside Farm, Manning; 3, King of the Field, Segin Oothild, Holtby; 4, Sunnyside Farm, Manning; 5, Grace Payne, Sir Math Manning; 6, Mercena Ormsby, Charlton.

Bull, senior calf—1, Smith's Sir George, Schulling, Smith; 2, King of the Field, Segin Oothild, Holtby; 3, Mercena Prince, Chamber; 4, Baron Abbecker Mercena, Holtby; 5, Yogo Mercena, Buryer.

Bull, junior calf—1, Abbecker Olantha, Manning; 2, King of the Field, Segin Oothild, Holtby; 3, Grace Payne, Sir Math Manning; 4, Prince Korndorff Segin, Hale; 5, Canary Erinton Segin, Lipsit; 6, Hannah Korndorff, Abbecker, Shellington; 7, Abbecker Olantha, Manning.

Senior and Grand Champion—Homestead Colantha Prince Canary, Water. Junior Champion—Dot's Bully Dot, Kelly.

### Female Awards

Cow, 4 yrs. and over, in milk—1, Molly of Bayham, Lipsit; 2, Angus, Gordon Gooderham; 3, Princess Olantha, Manning; 4, DeKok Wood; 5, Cora Dekok, Kettle; 6, Homestead, Holtby; 7, Kettle, Manning; 8, Wood, Manning; 9, Cow, 3 yrs. old, in milk—1, Margaret, Brook, Holtby; 2, Hale, Buryer; 3, Lipsit; 4, Netherland, Francy, Sydney; 5, (Concluded on page 6)

# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



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.

The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

No. 36

## Observations at the Canadian National Exhibition

THIS was a peace year at the Canadian National Exhibition. Electric signs blazoned the bet from the gateway. An international peace motto was the feature of the evening performance. Every exhibit was a triumph of the arts of peace. The exhibition itself was a monument to the progress that Canada has made in agriculture, industry and art under the fostering influence of 100 years of peace. It seemed almost incongruous that the celebration of our peace centenary should also mark the outbreak of the greatest war in history. The incongruity was everywhere in evidence. Newsboys rushed here and there calling out war extras. Everywhere a group of people gathered together the subject was war. As the herdsmen stood awaiting the judges' decisions they talked of the prospects of the Allies or the Germans.

It was the diminished attendance, however, that struck most loudly of year, city people by economizing, were preparing for all emergencies. In addition the weather was unfavorable during a good part of the fair. Not in many years have there been so few watching the cattle judging. But, from the standpoint of exhibits, the fair was well up to the standard of previous years. All the industries of the Dominion were well represented. The agricultural departments were a triumph. The crops of the fields were splendidly represented in the sheep and grain exhibits of the Agricultural Societies' Field Crop Competition display. District exhibits from Rainy River and Kenora, Thunder Bay, Temiskaming and Algoma also placed grain, roots, and vegetables in the place of first importance. The products of the orchard were splendidly represented in the display of the Ontario Fruit Branch and in the county exhibits of Essex, Lambton, Kent and the display of the Canadian Harbor Farm. The fruit exhibits were unusually attractive. "Yes it looks very well," said P. W. Hodgetts. "I wish it would sell as well."

### DAIRY CATTLE

Visitors whose primary interest was live stock, had no cause to be disappointed in the fair this year. Particularly were dairy cattle out in strength. Five breeds were represented by 73 Ayrshires, 142 Jerseys, 173 Holsteins, three Guernseys and 23 French Canadians. In all of the three breeds competition was keen. In the other two there was no competition whatever and the fair would not be weakened were both

breeds withdrawn from the prize lists. There are not enough Guernseys within reach of Toronto Exhibition to fill the classes satisfactorily. The French Canadian cattle were inferior representatives of the breed and apparently brought to Toronto only for the several hundred dollars of prize money that is wasted on them; for prizes that do not inspire competition nor bring out the best of a breed is only wasted.

The judging of all breeds brought out many proofs of that breeding law, "Like begets like." In class after class the winners were the offspring of winners in other classes. Perhaps the

it not be well for the exhibition management to push them more to the front

### BEEF CATTLE

High prices have made beef cattle a more attractive proposition than they were a few years back, and this interest was reflected in the strong classes at Toronto. Three beef breeds, the Shorthorn, the Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford, were well represented. Col. McCrae's Gallows seem to come in the same class with the French-Canadians, in that their prize money might better be devoted to increasing the awards in classes of more useful breeds in which there is competition and improvement. Grade classes, too, were well filled.

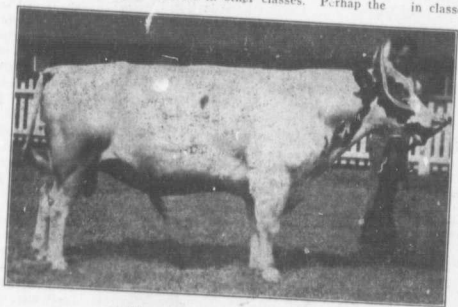
In Shorthorns, Kyle Bros., Drumbo; W. A. Bryden, Brooklin; J. A. Watt, Elora; John Guardhouse & Sons, Highfield; Frank W. Smith & Son, Scotland; A. F. and G. Auld, Eden Mills and Mitchell Bros., Burlington, were the principal exhibitors. Hereford classes were contested by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; G. E. Reynolds, Elora; H. D. Smith, Hamilton; Jas. Page, Wallacetown, and W. H. and J. S. Hunter, Orangeville. In the Angus classes the principal herds were those of Jas. Bowman, Guelph; John D. Larkin, Queenston; John Lowe, Elora, and Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus.

### HORSES

Light horses were up to standard in number of exhibitors and entries. In fact in many classes the same animals have been appearing year reduced in point of numbers. Not in many years have the classes been so poorly filled. Particularly was this true of Clydesdales. Owing to the outbreak of war importers were unable to make their usual importations. Percherons suffered for the same reason, and were not numerous in number.

Clydesdale exhibitors were Graham Bros., Claremont; J. D. Elliott, Bolton; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; T. Cussian, Whitby; R. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, and others too numerous to mention. Shires were shown by James Bovaird & Sons, Brampton, James Collander, North Gower; J. M. Guardhouse, Weston, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton. In this breed there was practically no competition. The largest exhibitors of Percherons were J. B. Hogate, Weston; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, and Wm. Pears, Toronto.

(Concluded on page 19)



A Champion and a Sire of Champions

The photographer confesses that this is a very poor likeness of Hobland Masterpiece, the grand champion Ayrshire male at the Toronto National. Besides being champion himself, Masterpiece sired many winners in the junior classes, including both male and female junior champions. He is owned by R. E. Ness, Howick, Que.

finest example was offered by the Ness herd of Ayrshires. The grand champion male, Masterpiece, is sire of the great majority of the prize winners in the younger classes among others the junior champion male, Auchenbrain Fannie 9th, champion female, is the dam of the junior female champion. And so it went, proof positive that if we should breed good stock we must have a good foundation herd to start with.

Exhibitors of dairy cattle have good cause for complaint in the housing accommodation afforded them. From a comparatively unimportant part of the live stock section the dairy exhibits have increased their representation until now they occupy a place of first importance. But they are housed in the farthest sheds, so far from the main buildings that few people get near them. "There is not one visitor in this barn to the six we had in the old sheds," one exhibitor remarked, with truth. In view of the rapidly increasing popularity of the dairy breeds, would

### Ontario Farmers Discuss Cooperation

ON Friday, August 28th, there was held at Waterloo Park, a monster picnic under the auspices of the Associated Farmers' Clubs of Waterloo County. The afternoon was devoted to a program of addresses and the evening to sports. In the interval, lunch was served by the Women's Institutes of the county. The attendance was large and representative. The committee having charge of the program had arranged to have the speakers all deal with the one theme, "Cooperation." The first speaker was Mr. W. C. Good, president of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited.

In opening, Mr. Good outlined the history of the movement which culminated last March in the formation of the twin organizations known as The United Farmers of Ontario and The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited. He then outlined the purpose and the work of the company, in serving the commercial interests of the Ontario farmer, both as regards the sale of farm produce and the purchase of farm supplies. Statements were made as to what the company had already done and what they were prepared to do in the near future, and attention was directed to the vast possibilities of cooperative industry in this country. Mr. Good also explained the special feature of the company which made it a truly cooperative organization, designed to serve the interests of those who use it, and not to make profits for shareholders or officers. Further, he pointed out how essential it was to do something to stimulate agricultural production at this present juncture, when the prosperity of all our secondary industries, upon which so much had been spent, was threatened by the general stagnation in our primary industries; and he explained how important a factor cooperative methods had been in the extension of agricultural production, instancing Denmark, among others, as a conspicuous example of the beneficial effects of cooperative industry. Finally, he held up as the ultimate ideal a civilization founded upon a sane, strong and well rounded rural life that would not need to look to the cities for its inspiration, a condition which would insure this country's prosperity, and without which the very existence of the nation was threatened.

Mr. Anson Groh, of Preston, Vice-president of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, was the second speaker. Mr. Groh discussed the essential character of cooperation, and showed how necessary it was to all social prosperity. He traced the gradual decadence of the cooperative methods of Canadian pioneer days, with the inevitable consequences in social weakness, and pointed out that we are now on the threshold of a great development of cooperative methods especially suited to our own times. With reference to our present cooperative movement, Mr. Groh discussed the three questions: Is it right? Is it needed? Is it wanted? Finally he considered the necessity and qualifications for leadership and pointed out the necessity for self-sacrifice on the part of the individual.

Mr. F. C. Hart of Toronto, until lately District Representative in Waterloo County, and now head of the Cooperation and Markets Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, was the third speaker. Mr. Hart outlined the growth of the Farmers' Club movement in Waterloo County, and considered the many advantages which came from organization among the farmers. He point-

ed out the folly of the selfish individual who tried to make personal gain at the expense of the organization with which he was connected, and urged those present to realize that their associations were not outside themselves, but were actually themselves acting in a collective way. Mr. Hart also discussed the difficulties in the way of cooperative sale of farm produce, owing to the difficulty of standardizing and defining quality in many kinds of commodities.

Mr. E. C. Drury of Barrie, president of The United Farmers of Ontario, was the last speaker. He pointed out the great success of the farmers' movement in the west, and inferred that our success lay in adopting similar methods. He then described the disorganized condition of Ontario farmers in the recent past, and showed how the two new organizations provided a means for consolidating and unifying the several hundred isolated organizations already operating in Ontario. The advantages conferred upon the farmer by provincial organization were then elaborated and it was pointed out that the commercial organization could never be a success without a fighting educational force behind it. This was provided by The United Farmers of Ontario. Finally, Mr. Drury developed the argument that rural organization would improve the status and increase the influence of farmers generally, would bring them greater returns for their labor without depriving any other legitimate industry, and would inspire and revive rural social life, upon the quality of which our whole future as a people depended.

### Spilled Silage

WHY does silage spoil at the centre of the silo? In a recent letter in Hoard's Dairyman, G. C. Iles of Ohio, attributes this spoilage to poor packing. He says:

"My observation proves that silage spoils at the centre because it is packed more compact at the outside and left loose in the centre of the silo. If all silo owners could be made to realize the importance (we believe we are justified in calling it the absolute necessity) of thoroughly packing the silage as it is put into the silo, their gain in the quality of the silage would be surprising. This packing should be even over the whole surface of the silo, and should be com-



A Well Made Stack is almost a Work of Art

Stacking scene on the farm of Geo. H. Garren, Sandhurst, Ont.

stant from the bottom to the top. "As the silage is blown into the silo and deposited loosely, it is mixed with air and some air remains among and between the particles. This small amount of air in unpacked silage will cause it to decompose. The silage will be somewhat brown, with perhaps white mouldy spots, and have the wrong odor.

"Silage that is made from good corn at the right stage of ripening and packed constantly and evenly into the silo with the air tramped out of it, it will come out in perfect condition, with the right color, and with an odor which will make the feeder feel hungry."

### Silos that will not be Filled

THE worst of the silo is one of the best proved facts in connection with modern dairy farming. And yet there are some silos even in this up-to-date dairy county that will not be filled this year. Some of the farmers who have abandoned their silos have had them from three to six years, so they can be said to have given them a fair trial.

I myself was strongly tempted to tear down the first silo I ever used. The silo was poorly



On the Look-out for Prime Ears

Here we may see A. P. McVannel, B.S.A., District Representative in Prince Edward Co., Ont., in his experimental plot, is doing what every other farmer who aims to get the best seed is now doing—selecting the best seed ears as they appear on the stalk.

constructed, the staves not matching properly, and air entering at 100 different points. Not knowing any better I fed the spoiled ensilage to the cows. I attributed the poor results to the silage and supposed that all ensilage was the same. Fortunately, the advice of a kind friend came in time to show me my mistake, and I am still in the ranks of the silage feeders.

Another silo in this neighborhood that will not be filled this year is of monolithic concrete construction. The walls have cracked badly, and hence do not exclude air. The inner surface was never plastered, and is very rough. Here is another source of bad feed. The surface does not skin off well, the feed that adheres ruts and falls off; but it goes to the cows just the same.

### GREEN CORN A NUISANCE.

In at least two cases out of four dissatisfaction with ensilage is due, I believe, to cutting the corn too green. Green cut corn may look nice and palatable, but it hasn't got the feeding value of ripe corn, and sours very rapidly. The only men who are cutting corn too green in this district are the kind who are always behind with their work and do not get their corn in the ground on time. Poor packing at filling may account for some cases where silos will not be filled.

As I almost abandoned the silo myself at one time I have all sympathy with those who are thinking of discarding theirs. I am morally certain, however, that if the case is properly investigated it will be found that the trouble is not with the ensilage but with the poor silo in which it is housed, or with the poor methods of the silo owner.

Cooperatively we have handled many car loads of feed with satisfaction and at a considerable saving to our members. Part of our feed has been obtained from The Grain Growers Company—Mr. Van Allen, Dundas Co., Ont.

I am satisfied that there never was a time when the farmers of Ontario were so ready to organize as they are now. We are not waiting for a Moses to lead us. We are ready to provide our own leaders.—J. J. Morrison, Sec., United Farmers' Cooperative Company Limited.

MY judging, judged in three or four in spring its growth gave peace. This was ined had it not more work than an abundant crop or six feet long or little more plant would not have some, short pods the aphids outbreak. Those who go first had the best clay was well worked pease had loaded, sown from the uncertain and in crop. Anyone fears aphids, which suck of the leaves and they were doing portions of the crop they had been so and dead looking.

Where peas were they had done the clayey nature. With lighter character, in the spring, the on the soil seed becomes worse life. So up to a disadvantage quack grass especially altogether for the cases. Perhaps the fields was the Canadian prevalent in year, but we had among peas if it course in the pea produce weed seed peas as seed. Care these and while little would be vital, they

IM Perhaps the worst against in the competition to a certain extent the impurities in the of the farmers had which seems to make a good soup grown themselves or had never thought to by pulling them out in the crop when in som is purple and the leaves where they clasp of the pods. Farmers by pea men and the seed men always in the fields.

In one society we for petitors were using was fairly pure but of many spurs or varieties in the crops. One for \$4.50 a bush, for some brought out from Sweden is a good seed farmer, he never paid money for ure than for that seed, selected and pure. So from three bush, sown drying up of a lot of able work of the aphid

### Judging at Field Crop Competition

T. G. Kaynor, B.S.A., Seed Division, Ottawa.

MY experience this year in crop competition judging, was in Renfrew County, where I judged in three competitions in field peas, and one in spring wheat. The season this year in its growth gave great promise for a big crop of peas. This would have been more or less realized had it not been for the aphid which got in more work than usual this dry season. There was an abundant growth of straw, in some cases five or six feet long. Had the latter rains been a little more plentiful at the blooming time there would not have been so many dried up blossoms, short pods and undersized peas, even with the aphid outbreak.

Those who got in their peas about May the first had the best crops this year. Where the day was well worked and when seeding was done the peas had loaded, and were filled the best. Where sown from the middle of May on they were an uncertain and in most cases a disappointing crop. Anyone familiar with the work of the aphids, which suck the juice from the under side of the leaves and from the pods, could see where they were doing the worst work. The spots or portions of the crops would appear as though they had been scathed over and became brown and dead looking.

Where peas were sown in fall plowed sod they had done the best where the soil was of a clayey nature. Where the soil was of a loamy or lighter character, and the sod was plowed early in the spring, the crop was very good. The crops on the sod seed bed were much cleaner of noxious weed life. Sometimes the grass would show up to a disadvantage, where there was much quack grass especially; and we saw too much of it altogether for the good of any crop in a few cases. Perhaps the most prevalent weed in most fields was the Canada thistle, which was exceptionally prevalent in all the Renfrew crops this year, but which are apt to show themselves among peas if they have any chance at all. Of course in the pea fields but few weeds would produce weed seeds that would remain in the peas as seed. Canada thistle balls are one of these and while little or no seed in a thistle ball would be vital, they look bad in seed peas.

#### IMPERA MENA.

Perhaps the worst feature the farmers were up against in the competitions, and which they have to a certain extent under their own control, was the impurities in their peas of other kinds. Most of the farmers had sown the Golden vinepea, which seems to do well in the county, and makes a good soup pea. The seed they had grown themselves or got from a neighbor. They had never thought to hold the grey peas in check by pulling them out. They are quite easily seen in the crop when in blossom or after. The blossom is purple and the color may be seen in the leaves where they clasp the stem and even in some of the pods. Such peas are called runners by pea men and in growing seed peas pure the seed men always send men to pull them out in the fields.

In one society we found a number of the competitors were using the Arthur pea which as yet was fairly pure but there was strong evidence of many sports or variations of the Arthur peas in the crops. One farmer near Colborne had paid \$4.50 a bush, for some peas which had been brought out from Sweden, called Concordia. He is a good seed farmer, too, and he remarked that he never paid money for seed with great pleasure than for that seed. They were all beautifully selected and pure. Last season he had 30 bush, from three bush, sown. This year, despite the drying up of a lot of top blossoms and considerable work of the aphids, there seemed to be a

prospect for 30 bush, an acre. They are claimed to be a good soup pea. However, there appeared to be quite a large number of runners in these peas that were off type. The early peas seemed to have filled out very well while the later sown peas were small in size.

#### WHEAT IN RENFREW.

The spring wheat crops in Renfrew gave great promise at one time this summer. The early sown wheat did fill out well but the later sown was being tolled severely by rust, and in a few cases by weevil as well. I judged the wheat in one society only, and that was in the vicinity of Beachburg. Of the 15 or 16 competitors only five or six had seed wheat which would be saleable as such. Many pieces were badly mixed with other varieties of wheat, and other kinds of grain. The competition in wheat this year will be of great value to the farmers of that locality in arousing them to greater care to keep the spring wheat as pure as possible.

The cleanest wheat was found growing on a sod preparation. The wild tare and Canada thistles were the chief weed and impurities.

As spring wheat is so largely grown in Ren-

believe that one mature cow is thus earning, with fat at 27 cents a pound, \$8.37 more than her stable mate in just one month. What will the difference be for the whole year? That is the crucial test.

Between two three-year-olds in the same herd, that both freshened in March, there was a difference last month of 19 pounds of fat, worth over \$5. Similar differences are to be found in many herds, illustrating very clearly that it is palpably unfair to take a general average of the herd unless they are decidedly more even in production than those cited above. Records of individual production alone can give this valuable information to the owner. Milk and feed records may be obtained free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

### Pointed Plowing Pointers

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

IN plowing no rules will apply to all cases, as soils and conditions vary. Generally speaking, fall plowing is necessary, or at all events highly desirable, for all crops planted early in the spring. I have never done any spring plowing

for early cereals. Pease will however do well on spring plowed land; but there are practically none grown in this district.

There is more room for difference of opinion regarding deep versus shallow plowing. A good deal depends upon the kind of soil. Any soil that is not too light is benefited by deep stirring, though it is bad practice to turn up much subsoil. I plow deep once in four or five years, using three horses on a single plow, and plowing from eight to 10 inches deep. The plow that I use does not turn the furrow slice over flat, but rather turns it on edge. I use a skimmer to turn under the grassy edge of the furrow slice over flat, but rather turns it on edge. I use a skimmer to turn under the

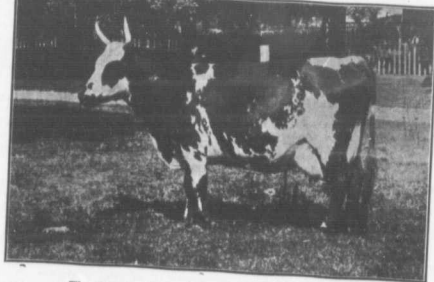
grassy edge of the furrow slice over flat, but rather turns it on edge. I use a skimmer to turn under the

### Silage Keeps Fourteen Years

ON the farm of Mr. O. W. Righter, in Indiana, is a home-made monolithic concrete silo, 14 years old. Mr. Righter himself built the silo with home-made wooden forms. It has a total height of 50 feet, of which five feet is below the ground. The walls at the ground line are 18 inches thick, and the clay bottom is kettle-shaped.

Mr. Righter asserts and confirms by affidavit, that the silo was never emptied before the ground line until July, 1914. This summer, need for all of the silage was occasioned. The owner was in doubt as to the condition in which he would find the silage at the bottom; but with the exception of a slightly increased acidity, the difference between this 14-year-old silage and the fresher silage was not noticeable.

The corn from which this silage was made came from a fifty-bushel-an-acre yield. It was ripe when put into the silo. A sample of this 14-year-old product was taken from the centre of the silo, within three inches of the bottom, and is being preserved in alcohol and used for demonstration purposes.



The Greatest Butter Maker of Her Age in Canada

This is Dairymaid of Orkney, owned by Harmon McPherson, Orkney, Ont. Her record as a four-year-old is 15,000 lbs. of fat within the year in the Record of Performance test, but unfortunately she did not freshen in time, running a few days over the limit. This is the second highest four-year-old milk record and the highest butter fat record of any breed in Canada, age considered.

freedom, it will pay the farmers to give more attention to pure seed and suitable varieties for that district. While Fife seems to be the most popular variety at present, it is badly mixed with Red Fife and White Russian. The Marquis seems to be doing very well. It is quite pure as yet and so far is giving satisfaction to those growing it.

A few days difference in the time of seeding this spring made a marked difference in the crop prospects, both in maturity and stand. The earlier sown on high or well-drained lands gave the best promise. The Field Crop Competitions are stirring up more interest every year in the importance of good seed and better yields.

### What Sampling Reveals

Chas. J. Whitley, Dairy Division, Ottawa.

A HERD owner may ascertain from the creamery that his average is 40 pounds of fat per cow for the month and yet have a dim idea that some of his cows are better producers than others, but probably few men are prepared for the veritable surprises encountered when they commence regular weighing and sampling. To take the case of two two-year-old heifers that freshened this spring, last month one gave 50 pounds of fat, the other gave 46 pounds. One five-year-old in the same herd of grade Jerseys gave 67 pounds of fat, and another five-year-old gave only 38 pounds. The owner would scarcely

## What and Why is the Internal Bath?

By C. GILBERT PERCIVAL, M.D.

Though many articles have been written and much has been said recently about the Internal Bath, the fact remains that a great amount of ignorance and misunderstanding of this new system of Physical Hygiene still exists.

And, inasmuch as it seems that Internal Bathing is even more essential to perfect health than External Bathing, I believe that everyone should know its origin, its purpose, and its action beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

Its great popularity started at about the same time as did what are probably the most encouraging signs of recent times—I refer to an appeal for Optimism, Cheerfulness, Efficiency, and those attributes which go with it, and which, if steadily practised, will make our race not only the despair of nations comparative to us in business, but establish us as a shining example to the rest of the world in our mode of living.

These new daily "Gospels," as it were, had as their inspiration the ever-present, unaccomplishable Canadian Ambition, for it had been proven to the satisfaction of all real students of business that the most successful man is he who is sure of himself, who is optimistic, cheerful, and impresses the world with the fact that he is supremely confident always—for the world business has every confidence in the man who has confidence in himself.

If our outlook is optimistic, and our confidence strong, it naturally follows that we inject enthusiasm, "ginger," and clear judgment into our work, and have a tremendous advantage over those who are at times more or less depressed, blue, and nervously fearful that their judgment may be wrong, who lack the confidence that goes with the right collection of mind, and which counts so much for success.

Now the practice of Optimism and Confidence has made great strides in improving and advancing the general efficiency of the Canadian, and if the mental attitude necessary to its accomplishment were easy to secure, complete success would be ours.

Unfortunately, however, our physical bodies have an influence on our mental attitude, and in this particular instance, because of a physical condition which is universal, these much-to-be-desired aids to success are impossible to consistently enjoy.

In other words, our trouble, to a great degree, is physical first and mental afterwards—this physical trouble is simple and very easily corrected. Yet it seriously affects our strength, and energy, and ability to do our work, and, long, becomes chronic and then dangerous.

Nature is constantly demanding one thing of us, which, under our present mode of living and eating, it is impossible for us to give—that is, a constant care of our diet, and a very consistent physical work or exercise to eliminate all waste from the system.

If our work is confining, as it is in almost every instance, our systems cannot throw off the waste except according to our activity, and a clogging process immediately sets in.

This waste accumulates in the colon (lower intestine) and is more serious in its effect than you would think, because it is intensely poisonous, and the blood circulating through the colon absorbs these poisons, circulating them through the system and lowering our vitality generally.

It's the reason that biliousness and its kindred complaints are so common "over." It is also the reason that this waste, if permitted to remain a little too long, gives the destructive germs, which are always present in the blood, a chance to gain the upper hand, and we are not alone inefficient, but really ill—seriously, sometimes if there is a local weakness.

Every Advertiser in This Issue Guaranteed by the Publishers.

This accumulated waste has long been recognized as a menace, and Physicians, Physiotherapists, Dietitians, Osteopaths, and others have been constantly laboring to perfect a method of removing it, and with partial and temporary success.

It remained, however, for a new, rational, and perfectly natural process to finally and satisfactorily solve the problem of how to eliminate this waste from the colon without strain or unnatural forcing—to keep it sweet and clean and healthy, and keep us correspondingly bright and strong—clearing the blood of the poisons which made it making our entire organism work and act as Nature intended it should.

That process is Internal Bathing with warm water—and it now, by the way, has the endorsement of the most enlightened Physicians, Physiotherapists, Osteopaths, etc., who have tried it and seen its results.

Heretofore, it has been our habit when we have found by disagreeable, and sometimes very serious symptoms, that this waste was getting into our system, to repair to the drug shop and obtain relief through drugging.

This is partly effectual, but there are several vital reasons why it should not be our practice as compared with Internal Bathing.

Drugs force Nature instead of assisting her—Internal Bathing assists Nature and is just as simple and natural as washing one's hands.

Drugs, being taken through the stomach, sap the vitality of other functions before they reach the colon, which is not called for—Internal Bathing washes out the colon and reaches nothing else.

To keep the colon constantly clean, drugs, taken with the right attitude, and effective doses must be increased. Internal Bathing is a consistent treatment, and need never be altered in any way to be continuously effective.

No less an authority than Professor Clark, M.D. of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

It is rather remarkable to find, at what would seem so comparatively late a day, so great an improvement on the old methods of Internal Bathing as this new process, for in a crude way it has, of course, been practised for years.

It is probably no more surprising, however, than the tendency on the part of the Medical Profession to depart further and further from the custom of using drugs, and accomplish the same and better results by more nature as this new process, for it is a crude way it has, of course, been practised for years.

Doubtless you, as well as other Canadian men and women, are interested in knowing all that may be learned about keeping up to "one's right o'ars," and always feeling bright as... confident.

This improved system of Internal Bathing is naturally a rather difficult subject to cover in detail in the public press, but there is a Physician who has made this his life's study and work, who has written an interesting book on the subject called "The What, The Why, The Way of the Internal Bath" and will send you, on request to any address, Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 399, 280 College Street, Toronto, and mentioning the fact that you read this in Farm and Dairy.

It is surprising how little is known by the average person on this subject, which has so great an influence on the general health and vigor of the nation.

My personal experience and my observations make me very enthusiastic on Internal Bathing, for I have seen its results in sickness as in health, and I firmly believe that every body owes it to himself, if only for the information available, to read this little book by an authority on the subject.

## More Competition in Jerseys

Not in many years has the placing of awards in the Jersey classes at the Canadian National proved so interesting as this year. B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton, were out in all their older strength, and did not sweep the boards as in some previous years. R. J. Fleming, Toronto, was out for the first time, and with a wonderfully high quality of stock, the herd of J. B. Covison & Sons, Queenville, Ont., is constantly improving, and capturing an increasing share of the awards. W. N. McEachern, Toronto, West Hill, Ont., and Geo. Lathwaite, Gerich, Ont., had a nice string, while Ira Nichols, Woodstock, captured a first on an individual entry. Altogether there were over 130 entries.

The first surprise came in the first class to be brought before the judge, Prof. Van Pelt, of Iowa. Fleming brought out a very neat, high quality animal. Bull's entry, the grand champion of last year, was of an entirely different type, a rangier and perhaps milkier looking animal. Prof. Van Pelt decided in favor of the quality Bull, and later awarded the same bull grand championship. In selecting the former grand champion of last year to again lead to the Fleming herd on the mature-cow in milk, a perfect type and a cow of considerable substance as well. The class in which she won deserves special mention. It was one of the best classes of any of the dairy breeds, any one of the first six being capable of winning a first place in classy company. In the younger classes Bull's were more successful capturing both junior champions, and in some classes getting practically all of the money. Altogether the Jersey section of the fair was one of exceptional quality, and not the least pleasing feature was the large proportion of Prof. Van Pelt's classes, which compare favorably with the best shows on the continent. The awards in full follow:

### JERSEY AWARDS—Male

Bull, 3 yrs. and over-1, Fairy's Noble Jolly, Fleming; 2, Galtian's Raleigh and Brampton Raleigh Best, Bull, 3; 3, Bull, 2 years; 4, Ivan Stockwell, McEachern; 2, B. Meyer Lea, Bull; 3, Quarterman, Fleming; 4, R. Nap Pfister, Bull.  
Bull, 1 yr.-1, 2 and 4, B. Men Stockwell, B. Golden Noble and B. Noble Hero, Bull; 3, 5, 6, and 7, B. Meyer Lea, Bull.  
Bull, senior calf-1 and 2, Fleming; 3 and 4, Bull, junior calf-1 and 2, Bull, 3 and 4, Fleming.  
Senior and Grand Champion—Fairy's Noble Jolly, Fleming.  
Junior Champion—Brampton Aristocrat Lead, Bull.

### Female Awards.

Cow, 4 yrs. and over, in milk-1 and 2, Meadow Grass and Mouse, Fleming; 3, 4, Bull, Raleigh Noblesse and B. Patricia, Bull; 5, Bull, 3 yrs. old, in milk-1, 2, 3 and 4, B. H. Bull and B. H. Bright Betty, B. Herd; 6, Bull, 2 yrs. and over, in milk-1 and 2, Bull, 3 yrs., in calf, not milking-1 and 2, Bull, 2 and 3, Golden Noble's Ida, Gorderich; 4, Susanna, Queenville; 5, Jean of Gorderich, Lathwaite.  
Heifer, 2 yrs.-1, Minorca's Pet, Fleming; 2, 3 and 4, Lady Betty B. Sesside Lea, Fleming; 5, B. Meyer Lea, Bull.  
Heifer, senior yearling-1, 2, 3 and 4, Bull, 3, Covison.  
Heifer, junior yearling-1, 2, 3 and 4, Fleming; 5, Bull; 6, Bull.  
Heifer, senior calf-1, Ira Nichols, Woodstock; 2, Fleming; 3, Bull.  
Heifer, junior calf-1 and 2, Bull; 3, Fleming.  
Senior and grand champion: Meadow Grass, Fleming.  
Junior champion: Brampton Queen Magie (senior yearling), Bull.

### Group Awards

Graded herd: 1, Fleming; 2 and 3, Bull; 4, Cowleson.  
Get of sire, 3 animals: 1 and 3, Bull; 2, Cowleson; 4, Fleming.  
Progony of cow, two: 1 and 3, Fleming; 2, Cowleson; 4, Fleming.  
Junior herd: 1 and 3, Bull; 2, Fleming; 4, Cowleson.  
Bull herd: 1 and 3, Bull; 2, Fleming; 4, Cowleson.  
Heifer herd: four females of his get, special: Bull.

## How Dairymaid was Fed

Dairymaid of Orkney, a pure bred Ayshire four-year-old cow, owned by Herman MacPherson, Orkney, Ont., has beaten the Canadian record for her age in butter fat production. She did not, however, freshen in time for quality for registration in the Record of Performance, being a few days out of order. In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Mr. MacPherson tells the feed and care that Dairymaid receives. He writes as follows:

Orkney, Aug. 26, 1914.  
The Editor of Farm and Dairy and Rural Home—

"Dairymaid of Orkney freshened on February 20th, which allowed her only a short time in the stable before going to pasture, and this, I think, to a certain extent handicapped her in making a large record. Her work for the year was done with very little previous development.

"Her feed in the stable consisted of silage, mangels and clover hay. Her concentrates consisted of grain, mostly cracked corn and oats and bran, these were mixed in the proportion of two pounds gluten feed, and a half pound of cake, one of oats and one of bran. While in full flow of milk she received one pound to three pounds of milk.

"In the summer months the pasture was supplemented with the same concentrates she received in the stable, sufficiently generous to last her in fact fresh up to the time she was again stabled. It is expected a cow to do herself justice in the production of butter fat, she must be kept in good flesh through the fall milking period.

"Though cheap production may have been a secondary consideration in the feeding of the Dairymaid, her profits proved satisfactory. Her receipts (including the sale of her calf) amounted to \$148, which will give her a fair margin over the cost of her upkeep."

## Holsteins Make Great Showing

(Continued from page 2)

Corn of Campbelltown, Kelly; 3, Noble King, Dekol, Lipst.  
Cow, 5 yrs. and over, special-1 and 2, Lipst; 2, Aggie Cornelia, Pouch, Bull; 3, Prisco Calamity Pouch, Dekol, Bull; 4, Kent's Baronesse, Row; 5, Evangelina, Kol, Wood.  
Cow, 3 yrs. and over, in calf, not milking-1 and 2, Lady Fanny Best of Rose Fayne, Halcy; 4 and 5, Ganary Friton Jewel, Halcy; 6, Dekol, Lipst; 7, Kent's Baronesse, Row; 8, Olive Abbecker Pouch, Snyder.  
Heifer, 3 yrs.-1, Lady Vienna, Dymont; 2, Glenway, W. H. W. Patten; 3, Calamity Pouch Soiling, Wood; 4, Olive Abbecker Rose, Halcy; 5, Olive Duthelton, Halcy.  
Heifer, senior yearling-1 and 2, Lady Fanny Best of Rose Fayne, Halcy; 3, Prisco Calamity Pouch, Dekol; 4, Prisco Calamity Pouch, Dekol; 5, Prisco Calamity Pouch, Dekol; 6, Prisco Calamity Pouch, Dekol; 7, Prisco Calamity Pouch, Dekol; 8, Prisco Calamity Pouch, Dekol.  
Heifer, junior yearling-1, Elite De Rose, Lipst; 2 and 3, Lady Fanny Best of Rose Fayne, Halcy; 4 and 5, Mouson Dymont; 6, Mouson Dymont; 7, Mouson Dymont; 8, Snyder.  
Heifer, senior calf-1, Lipst; 2, 3 and 4, Halcy; 5, Marshall.  
Heifer, junior calf-1, 2, 3 and 4, Halcy; 5, Marshall.  
Senior champion female: Moly of the Lion, Lipst.  
Junior and grand champion: Fanny Ridge 8, A. Lipst.

Group Awards  
Graded herd: 1, Lipst; 2, Halcy; 3, Halcy; 4, Halcy.  
Three animals, get of one sire: 1, 2, Halcy; 3, Lipst; 4, Dymont.  
Progony of cow, two: 1, Agrie, Kettle; 4, Dymont; 5, Halcy; 6, Halcy.  
Junior herd: 1 and 3, Halcy; 2, Halcy; 4, Halcy.  
Breeders' herd (special): 1, Snyder; Halcy; 2, Lipst; 3, Shilling; 4, Kettle; 5, Sunnybrook Farm.

# WAR AGAIN ADVANCES PRICES

## Buy Flour Immediately

Our advice is to buy Flour immediately. Last week it advanced 20 cents per 98-lb. bag. It looks as if it were going to advance again. But in order to help the people as much as possible, we are continuing our offer of 10 cents.

a bag reduction on all orders for 5 bags or more of flour. We cannot, however, promise to maintain this Special War-Time Offer for any length of time. We may not be able to afford to do so. Remember, too, that

## Cream of the West Flour

*The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread*

is our very highest grade of hard wheat flour—the pride of our mills. Queen City is our very best blended flour. Monarch, our famous pastry flour. To get these flours at less than market prices is a big thing for you.

Please note that this 10 cents a bag reduction applies to flour only, not to feeds or cereals. But you get our premiums on flour, feeds and cereals. The prices from which you may deduct 10 cents a bag on 5 bag flour orders or larger are shown below. They are the market prices at time of going to press.

### Flours

|                                             | Per 98-lb. bag |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Cream of the West Flour (for bread)         | \$3.50         |
| Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) | 3.50           |
| Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)      | 3.50           |

### Cereals

|                                             |      |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) | .35  |
| Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)      | 3.20 |
| Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)            | 2.90 |

### Feeds

|                              | Per 100-lb. bag |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| "Bullrush" Bran              | \$1.35          |
| "Bullrush" Middlings         | 1.50            |
| Extra White Middlings        | 1.60            |
| "Tower" Feed Flour           | 1.80            |
| Whole Manitoba Oats          | 2.25            |
| "Bullrush" Crushed Oats      | 2.30            |
| Chopped Oats                 | 2.30            |
| Manitoba Feed Barley         | 1.95            |
| Barley Meal                  | 2.00            |
| Oatmeal                      | 2.35            |
| Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)  | 1.90            |
| Imported American Fall Wheat | 2.45            |
| Whole Corn                   | 2.10            |
| Cracked Corn                 | 2.15            |
| Feed Corn Meal               | 2.10            |

### 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," "Treasure Valley," "Lisbeth of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you can get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage.

### Terms:

Cash with orders. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 6 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 6 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.



**THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO.**  
(West) Toronto, Canada **LIMITED**

# My! How Easy It Runs!

That's the sort of exclamations we hear from people who turn the 1915 Model Standard for the first time. It runs so easily that it seems as if a hidden motor must be doing most of the turning. That a cream separator should run so remarkably easy is considered to be a wonderful thing. But it is only one of the new features of the 1915 model



cream separator. There is the interchangeable capacity feature, too. The one frame of the 1915 Model Standard accommodates all sizes of bowls, the frame and gearing being sufficiently heavy to drive our largest capacity bowl. Think of the wide margin of extra strength and durability this means for the smaller bowls.

If after trying the 1915 Model Standard you should increase your herd, you will not need to buy an entirely new machine of larger size. Just get a larger size bowl and fittings. An allowance will be made for the



used bowl and fittings. This is the most important improvement in cream separator construction in years and it is fully covered by our latest patents.

The other new features are explained fully in the new edition of our catalogue, just off the press. The results of tests of the Standard at Government Dairy Schools and Creameries are also shown. Write for a copy.

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### BLACK WAX POLISH

10¢ FOR A KITCHEN CHEERY AND BRIGHT

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, CAN., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send candidates in care of this department, to ask questions and to suggest subjects for discussion.

### Dairy Exhibits at Toronto

Butter sections at Toronto carried double the number listed in any previous year of the fair. The quality was of the finest. The one point that stood out above all others was the success of the makers from Quebec and the western provinces. The most of the prize money went to Quebec. The rest of it went to either Alberta or Manitoba. There was not an Ontario maker in the money. Why? The judges, James Biffin, J. D. Leclaire and J. S. Singleton, did their work conscientiously and well. Probably J. N. Pager hit the nail on the head when he said, "We must get down to cream grading in this province. The others have it, and you see the result!" It is necessary to emphasize the point. Ontario makers are good and experienced men. But the best maker can't make good butter from poor cream. There is a lesson here for both patrons and makers.

Cheese were of fine quality with exhibits outnumbering previous years by a small margin. Most of the old makers were back, and we are glad to say, a few new ones were on hand. George Empey of Atwood, a well-known contestant in these classes, carried off the premier awards. Results in full follow:

**Creamery Butter Awards.**  
 Cream, solids, salted—1. Albert Houle, St. Onimer, Que. 97.35; 2. A. Bourbonnais, St. Onimer, Que. 97.3; 3. A. A. Gagnier, St. Onimer, Que. 96.78; 4. C. Collette, Vercheres, Que. 96.5; 5. E. Tessiers, St. Brigid, Que. 96.25.  
 Best tub, unsalted—1. A. Fournier, Gentry, Que. 97.35; 2. Henri Bergeron, Chaudiere, Que. 97.14; 3. Matthew Weir, Winnipeg, Man. 96.69; 4. C. Collette, Vercheres, Que. 96.25.  
 One pound prints, 50—1. A. Brault, St. Sabine, Que. 96.50; 2. W. A. Houle, St. Onimer, Que. 96.50; 3. W. J. Jackson, Markerville, Alta. 96.25; 4. A. Trochu, St. Felix de Valois, Que. 95.75; 5. E. Tessiers, St. Brigid, Que. 95.50.

Best 40 lbs. in packages not more than 10 lbs.—1. A. Houle, St. Simon, Que. 96.2; 2. E. Desroches, St. Beatrix, Que. 95.76; 3. Felix de Valois, Que. 94.75; 4. A. Lussier, St. Helen de Bagot, Que. 94.50; 5. P. Palleson, Calgary, Alta. 94.25.

**Farm Dairy Butters.**  
 Best tub, not less than 30 lbs.—1. Miss R. Patton, Richmond Hill, Ont. 94.50; 2. Miss L. B. Gregory, Iderton, Ont. 93.75; 3. Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont. 93.40; 4. A. W. Benson, Mazon, Que. 92.5; 5. Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, Ont. 91.50.  
 Best 40 lbs. in packages or tub—1. Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, Ont. 93.50; 2. Mrs. J. Clouston, Weston, Ont. 91.75; 3. Mrs. George Corush, Woodville (won on favor), Ont. 91.50; 4. A. W. Benson, Mazon, Que. 91.25; 5. Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont. 90.75.  
 Best basket, 1 lb. prints—1. Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower (won on favor), Ont. 91.25; 2. Mrs. G. Britton, Toronto, Ont. 90.36; 3. Mrs. A. Clark, Dundalk, Ont. 89.25; 4. Mrs. E. H. Hammond, Toronto, Ont. 89.1; 5. Mrs. W. Hill Parkhill, Ont. 87.75.

**Specials.**  
 Trophy won by Achille Fournier, Gentry, Que.  
 Special prize, highest average score—1. A. Houle, St. Simon, Que.; 2. E. Tessiers, St. Brigid, Que.; 3. P. Palleson, Calgary.

**Cheese Awards.**  
 June colored—1. J. G. Henderson, Smith field, Ont. 96.61; 2. C. J. Donnelly, Scotville, Ont. 96.49; 3. W. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont. 96.42; 4. E. Carter, Corbyville, Ont. 96.3; 5. G. Empey, Wood, Ont. 96.49; 6. N. H. Purdy, Belleville, Ont. 96.2; 7. B. F. Howes, Atwood, Ont. 96.99.  
 July colored—1. A. Ferguson, Malrossville, Ont. 96.2; 2. J. A. Chisholm, Toronto, Ont. 96.2.  
 July colored—1. J. K. Brown, Brussels, Ont. 96.2; 2. J. A. Chisholm, Toronto (won on favor), Ont. 95.49; 3. G. Empey, Wood, Ont. 95.49; 4. J. D. Donnelly, Ont. 95.48; 5. J. D. Henderson, Ont. 95.2; 6. D. Menzies, Larkville, Ont. 95.17; 7. H. Hammond, Moorefield 94.82; 8. B. F. Howes, Ont. 94.66.  
 Fine white—1. G. Empey, Atwood, Ont. 96.2; 2. B. F. Howes (won on favor), Ont. 96.2; 3. J. Chisholm, Toronto, Ont. 96.49; 4. J. E. Yuhm, Listowel, Ont. 96.46; 5. A. J. Maxworthy, Woodstock, Ont. 95.65; 6. J. C. Don-

nelly, 95.65; 7. Peter Callan, Woodstock, Ont. 95.69.  
 July white—1. B. F. Howes, 96.66; 2. G. Empey (won on favor), 96.56; 3. J. C. Donnelly, 96.16; 4. H. Yuhm, 96.5; 5. J. Chisholm, 96.39; 6. J. C. Donnelly, 96.39; 7. B. E. Hastings, Atwood, Ont. 96.21; 8. C. J. Donnelly, 95.66.  
 August made between Aug. 1 and 15—1. W. Morse, 96.66; 2. Arthur J. Chisholm, 96.56; 3. J. W. Frensch, Oxford Mills, 96.26; 4. H. Purdy, 96.26; 5. G. Empey, 96.33; 6. D. Menzies, 95.48; 7. W. Simpson, 95.48; 8. J. C. Donnelly, 95.48; 9. O. K. Francis, Cassel, Ont. 95.15.  
 White, made between Aug. 1 and 15—1. H. Need, Tavistock, Ont. 96.26; 2. B. F. Howes, 96.21; 3. S. D. Eggerton, H. P. 95.99; 4. E. D. Johnson, 95.99; 5. H. Yuhm, 95.50; 6. J. Hammond, 95.49; 7. A. Bergeron, St. Felicien, Que. 95.49; 8. C. J. Donnelly, 95.48; 9. J. C. Donnelly, 95.48.  
 Three Canadian Stilton, 1. H. Yuhm, 95.49; 2. H. Yuhm, 95.49; 3. C. J. Donnelly, 95.49; 4. P. Callan, 95.15; 5. G. Empey, 95.49; 6. P. Callan, 95.15.  
 Canadian flats, two—1. W. Morse, 95.33; 95.15; 2. P. Callan, 95.15; 3. J. D. Henderson, 95.15; 4. H. J. Need (won on favor), 94.99; 5. G. Empey, 94.99.

**Specials.**  
 Silver Cup—George Empey, Atwood, Ont. Highest average score—George Empey, B. F. Howes; 3. O. J. Donnelly.

### Standardization of Cheese Boxes

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—A meeting of the Canadian Freight Association, attended by representatives of all railway lines in Eastern Canada, was held in Montreal on the 30th of June to consider the question of providing a standard box for the carriage of cheese in Canada and that the following recommendation was unanimously adopted:

"CRIMMOND PAPER Classification be amended, effective May 1, 1915, to provide that when cylindrical cheese boxes are used as outside containers for cheese they must be made from good sound wood and meet the following requirements:

- (a) Tops and bottoms (heading) to be not less than 5/8 inch in thickness, and consist of not more than 2 pieces.
- (b) Hoops and bands to be not less than 1-5/8 inch in thickness.
- (c) Hoops to overlap at joint not less than five inches and to be fastened with wire staples or nails not more than one inch apart and firmly clinched on the inside.
- (d) Bands to be nailed to the heading (top and bottom), as follows: One nail on each side of every joint, with additional nails not more than 4 inches apart.
- (e) Bottom rim to be not less than 1 1/2 inch in width, and top rim not less than 3 inches in width.
- (f) Covers must fit closely and be fastened to the box with not less than three staples or nails at equal distance apart. Nails to be not less than 3/4 inch in length.

Cheese in cylindrical boxes not meeting the above requirements—NOT TAKEN."

Under the present rules and regulations of the Canadian Freight Classification, railroad companies may refuse to accept shipments for transportation if the packages do not afford sufficient protection to their contents in the ordinary carriage of freight, but it will be necessary for the railroads to submit the amendments suggested above to the Board of Railway Commissioners for approval, which probably will be done about the first of November next. If the approval of the Board is secured the new regulations will then become effective on May 1st, 1915.

Any cheese manufacturer desiring to make representations on this subject should submit same to the Board of Railway Commissioners (Ottawa), within the next two months—J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa.



### A Farmer's

A poultry house ventilated and built on the plan of G. B. Curran, B. S. representative in Lenox Co., has devised a system which believes meets the requirements fully. It opens front style of a straw loft. This page will make clear of the house. As that the open front for cold for Eastern roof houses are a damp, and that to ders the poultry in the day time and he considers the left idea the best. In winter the kept closed at night, days, and are open sunny days. The every corner of this during the day, a

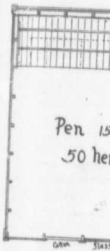


Fig. 2. The roosts and nest boxes are 10 inches wide and 30 feet long. The house is 30 feet long.

'fresh air and sunlight healthily and vigorously does not hurt a fowl (dampness brings distress in summer). In summer they are hinged to the door open all summer, and an open-air one. In winter, each spring, the door is closed, and the fall.

**DIMENSIONS.**  
 The Lenox poultry house is 10 feet wide and 30 feet long. It has two pens, each pen 10 feet wide and 30 feet long, and each pen with 50 hens or pullets, a 100. (See figure 2.) The face the west, and the door is best placed east, near the front of the house.



Fig. 3.—End View Shows gable roof with thatch that the straw extends to meet foundation walls at 10 inches above the concrete





### A Farmer's Poultry House

A poultry house must be dry, well-ventilated and yet free from draughts. G. B. Curran, B.S.A., district representative in Lennox and Addington Co., has devised a house which he believes meets all of these requirements fully. It is the cotton front open front style of poultry house with a straw loft. The diagrams on this page will make clear the construction of the house. Mr. Curran believes that the open front houses are too cold for Eastern Ontario as they are too roof houses are as a rule, cold and damp, and that too much glass renders the poultry house too warm in the day time and too cold at night. He considers the cotton front, straw loft idea the best yet.

In winter the cotton frames are kept closed at night and on stormy days, and are opened on all bright, sunny days. The sun shines into every corner of this house some time during the day, and the cold, dry,

it is necessary to enter the house from the west end, the door should be placed in the front at the south-west corner. Never place the door in the west end, as this will cause drafts. The walls are eight feet high. For joists use 2 in. by 4 in. scantling, placed two feet apart. The outside of the building should be boarded with heavy lumber, and covered with matched siding, and finished with wind-proof wall.

Inside the house the walls are left unfinished, with the exception of the above the dropping boards should be lined with matched lumber. To build the straw loft, poles or beams should be put overhead at a height of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the floor level. If beams 16 feet. These are placed on edge three feet apart, and may be covered with woven wire fencing to hold the straw up. The straw must be packed close to the eaves, and should lie a foot thick after settling. A narrow runway of boards should be laid or use in putting in and removing straw. In each end of the loft are small doors hinged at the top to swing outward. These are used for ventilation. The west one is closed in winter, and the east one opened. In summer both doors are left open.



Fig. 1.—Front View

Note alternate glass windows and cotton frames. The windows should be 20 inches above the floor level, and not be built too distant walls are built above the ground level.

cement floor-level. The joists are placed on top of the elevation. (See figure 3.)

### Some Profitable Poultry

A creamery man who finds his flock of poultry a profitable hobby is Mr.

H. Weston Farry, proprietor of the Foster Creamery of Foster, Que. His laying flock at the present time numbers only 12 pullets and three hens. They are, however, of the pure-bred Buff Orpingtons from the best strains. Mr. Farry recently wrote us as follows:

"I have kept accurate track of my little hobby during the year of 1913, and enclose herewith a detailed statement of the same. It would not allow my birds to interfere with my business in any way, but they have been kept regular attention and have conditions."

The debit side of Mr. Farry's statement shows a total of \$65.40. This includes eggs and stock sold. From his little flock therefore, Mr. Farry has a profit of \$65.32. Not so bad for a sideline is it?



### Dominion Fruit Conference

A conference of fruit growers, representing all the provinces of Canada, was held in Grimsby, Ont., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. D. Johnson, of Ottawa, was recently appointed Dominion Fruit Commissioner, presided at all the

Subjects of far-reaching importance to the fruit interests were discussed. A few set addresses, the main part of the programme being left open for discussion of various subjects. Cold Storage Commissioner J. A. Ruddle, of Ottawa, spoke on the "Pre-cooling of Fruit," and showed the delegates through the pre-cooling plant recently established by the government at Grimsby. "Transportation of an able paper read by G. E. McIntosh, of Forest, Ont., Traffic Expert of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. McIntosh showed that States carry fruit under much better conditions than do the railways of Canada. The secretary of The United Fruit Companies Limited, of Nova Scotia, Mr. A. E. Adams, gave an instructive address entitled "Systematic Cooperation in Nova Scotia."

Among the more important resolutions adopted were the following: One recommending the Dominion Government to enact legislation that will enable fruit growers when exporting to foreign countries to use the style of package required by the countries to which they are exporting;

One recommending the prosecution of fruit growers who do not properly label their packages they use including berry boxes;

One asking the Government to take closer touch with the importers of fruit in other countries, and to make new markets;

Asking the Government to bring pressure to bear on the Steamship Companies to prevent or reduce an on fruit for export for this season's trade;

Recommending that all forms used in the manufacture of 11 and 6 quart baskets shall be inspected by an officer of the Fruit Division, who shall stamp those complying with the Government's requirements and the legal offence to manufacture any other than stamped forms;

Recommending that Cargo Inspectors be given power to require steam-

ship companies to lead fruit properly;

That the fruit districts in the different provinces shall be divided into sections and that a sufficient number of fruit inspectors be employed so that each inspector shall have a certain district to be responsible for; that each inspector shall have a certificate in his pocket, which may be exhibited at any time, and which may be either impart such instruction himself or employ competent assistance;

That the Fruit Marks Act shall be rigidly enforced where men habitually break it;

That all packers of fruit shall be compelled to register with the chief inspector for their district;

That fruit inspectors be given authority to leave a copy of their report to the Department on the fruit they inspect with the packers of the fruit; and to be used by the latter in such manner as they may desire.

During the Conference the delegates were taken on a tour through the Niagara District.

### No Fruit Without Bees

Francis Jaeger, Apiculturist

If there were no bees, fruit trees and other plants could not produce clover, alfalfa, clover, alfalfa are fertilized which the bees are needed to perform this task. The colored, fragrant petals of the blossom are the advertisement signboard telling the bee where the honey may be found.

If the blossom is a "set fruit" bee with its fuzzy body will brush some of the yellow dust called pollen from the bottom of the blossom, and flying away to another blossom, deposit the pollen on the female organ called the stigma. The blossoms are so arranged that to get at the honey the bee must first brush, with its pollen-covered body against the stigma, thus completing the pollination.

As soon as it has performed its duty, it may draw a check for the work in the form of a drop of honey at the bottom of the blossom. While drawing this pay the bee is involuntarily covered with pollen again and made ready to proceed to the next blossom, and repeat the process.

Glycerine has a tendency when applied to the combs and waxes to keep them from freezing. In extreme weather a valuable bird should be treated in this manner a couple of times a week if there is any chance of its getting frozen.

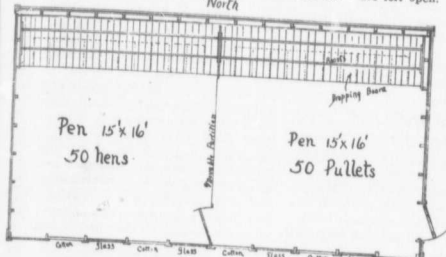


Fig. 2.—Floor Plan of the Lennox Poultry House

The roots and nests are built at the north side. Note position of glass and cotton windows and doors. There should be no windows in either end of this house. The house is 30 feet long, and will accommodate 60 yearling hens and 50 pullets.

Fresh air and sunlight makes the fowl healthy and vigorous. Cold dry air does not hurt a fowl; it is damp air, dampness brings disease and loss of vigor. In summer the cotton frames are hinged to the ceiling and left open all summer, making the house an open-air one. The straw is renewed each spring, and renewed in the fall.

#### DIMENSIONS

The Lennox poultry house is built 18 feet wide and 30 feet long. It contains two pens, each 16 feet by 15 feet, and each pen will accommodate 30 hens or pullets, a total capacity of 60. (See figure 2.) The house must face the south, and there are no windows on the west, north or east sides. The door is best placed at the east end, near the front of the house. If

The front of the house is illustrated in figure 1. The windows are alternatively glass and cotton. The windows should be at least 20 inches above the floor, so that when the cotton is opened a draft will not strike the straw above. The windows should start about four feet from the end walls, so as to permit drafts. The glass windows are standard 3 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. These glass windows cotton windows are made the same size, on wooden frames, and are hinged from the top to open INWARD. They hook to the beams overhead. Wire screen is placed on the outside of the openings to keep out the sparrows, or if square 3/4-inch iron mesh is used it will prevent snow blowing through.

The best floor is cement. However, never build a cement floor unless thorough drainage can be obtained. The worst location is on a hillside, when the water drains down the hill, and keeps the cement damp. Select a dry spot, and fill from 12 to 18 inches with stones, and lay the cement floor on this. Smooth the surface of the cement with a trowel, so the surface will not be rough and wear the birds' sand on top of the cement the first season will aid in keeping the floor dry.

An excellent idea is to build the cement walls up 6 inches above the

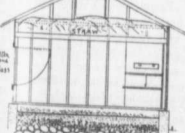


Fig. 3.—End View of House

Shows gable roof, with straw loft. Note that the poles are placed low enough so that the straw extends to the eaves. The lowest foundation walls are built about six inches above the cement floor-level.

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. 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. The sworn detailed statement of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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

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## The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## The Sinews of War

RECENT developments point to the prolongation of the European struggle to the full limit of the time allotted for its settlement by Earl Kitchener. The rapid development of the first two weeks of the war have now steadied down to a grimly contested conflict which will not end until one or other of the belligerents is forced to almost unconditional surrender. Earl Kitchener has warned the Empire to prepare for a three-year struggle. If the war be continued for this length of time it is freely admitted that the allies will be more in need of wheat than of gunpowder with which to carry on the conflict.

Much of the European crop is seeded in the fall. The women of Europe will do their share in seeding the crops this fall, but hampered as they are by lack of horses, which have gone to war along with the men, the acreage seeded will be considerably curtailed, and the same will be true of the spring crops. Herein lies the opportunity of the Canadian farmer to serve the Empire and the cause of democracy. In providing for the food requirements of the armies we will be doing an equally important part with the soldier who fights on the battle field.

All indications point to a great demand for all grains for the next couple of years at least. It would be the part of prudence and foresight, as well as of patriotism, to increase the acreage of fall wheat sown as much as possible, and to prepare for an increased acreage of spring grains in 1915. We can follow this course with little risk, as, even if peace is consummated, the demand for food stuffs from Europe would still continue to exceed the supply for some time to come.

## The Seed Supply

WHEN Canadian farmers come to purchase their supply of seeds next spring, they may find another way in which the European war is having a reflex influence upon Canadian agriculture. Although we are not so dependent on Europe for our seed supply as was the case a decade ago, we still import a large proportion of our field, root and garden seed from Germany, France, England and Denmark; and of these Germany is our most important source of supply. It is possible that contracts with German growers may still be filled through the media of brokers in a neutral country such as Holland. In any case, however, farmers would be wise to prepare for future emergencies by planning to produce their own field root seed for the crop of 1916. Those who have had experience in the production of garden seeds, should find the present an opportune time for the extension of this industry.

Seeds of the mangel, turnip, carrot and parsnip are comparatively easy to produce and if proper selection is made of roots this fall, there is no reason why Canadian farmers should not produce better seed than has been supplied them by European growers. Twenty-five to fifty roots replanted next spring will give seed enough for an acre and allow for a very heavy seeding. This may mean a little inconvenience to some but if the present condition of the seed trade induces farmers to produce their own field seed a little hardship in getting supplies next year may in the long run prove a blessing in disguise.

## Unemployment and Land

AT least two of the large dailies of Toronto have intimated their belief that the cure for present unemployment in our cities lies in an accelerated "back-to-the-land" movement. Mayor Hocken of Toronto, has voiced this sentiment in a proposal that the Dominion Government break up one million acres of land to afford employment for men out of work.

Mayor Hocken's proposal is not practicable, as every working farmer well knows. That he is nevertheless right in his belief that what is needed is a greater development of our agriculture, few would deny. More people on the land means more wheat produced. It means a new market for the products of city factories and hence an impetus to city industry. We once had this condition in Canada. Flocks flocked to Canada from all corners of the earth. Both city and country enjoyed prosperity and unemployment was unknown. The law of supply and demand held the labor market steady because the surplus of labor could always employ itself on the free land. When land was cheap, men's sons stayed in the country and took their chances near by instead of going to the city to seek the labor market, as they now do.

But we have now little desirable free land left to act as a regulator. Land values have everywhere gone up. In the west there is practically no homestead land to offer within reasonable distance of railroad facilities. In most cases the settler would have to go back at least fifty to sixty miles did he lack the capital to buy high-priced land nearer the towns. And yet every settler in the Canadian West could be given one hundred and sixty acres of land, and not one of them be more than two miles from the railway!

The land conveniently situated is not worked. It is held out of use by speculators, who hope to profit by increasing values to which they themselves do not contribute. If all taxes were shifted on to land values, as has been advised by western farmers time and time again, speculators would have to let go, land would again be available to settlers on easy terms and our industrial

problems would regulate themselves. If Mayor Hocken and all the others who recognize the importance of a back-to-the-land movement were to advocate this remedy as earnestly as they have advocated other measures of less importance, the problem would soon be solved.

## Cooperative Action in Ontario

THE gathering of the Associated Farmers' Clubs of Waterloo Co., Ont., to discuss cooperation, as described elsewhere in this issue, is in line with the spirit of the times. Farmers are coming to realize that in union there is power. We are coming to see that the disorganizing multitude can never hope to deal advantageously with the well organized few. Hence the growth of cooperative business in rural districts. Along with this growth of commercial cooperation is the no less important cooperation for educational purposes. Legislation measures may make or mar the prosperity of any industry, and it is well for farmers to get together and discuss the relationship to their industry of the customs tariff, railway rates and kindred subjects.

Heretofore, cooperation has been local in character. We are now feeling the need of central provincial organizations. Such central organizations have already been formed among the fruit growers of British Columbia, the grain growers of the prairie provinces and the fruit growers of Nova Scotia. All European countries where the cooperative spirit is manifest, have their central organizations. Ontario is the last Canadian province to come in line with the United Farmers' Cooperative Company Limited. During the last few months such leading spirits as W. C. Good, E. C. Drury and J. J. Morrison, have been doing their part to draw the local cooperative organizations into the central one.

Those of Our Folks who are connected with local cooperative societies will be serving their own best interests in using their influence to bring about membership for their society in the central organization. Such centralization must come promptly; why not now.

## Farm Furrows

The United States Department of Agriculture advises farmers that vacations should be determined scientifically. They have recently issued a manifesto calling on farmers to stay home and harvest and plow their stubble fields, keep seed down and so forth, and take their vacation last. They also insinuate that it would be better to take more than ten days at a time, being at the farm a short while to get work in order between vacation trips. If United States farmers are anything like Canadian farmers we would suggest that the officials need not worry themselves about neglected crops due to the farmer's vacations. It has been our observation that farmers take their vacation too seriously to allow crops to suffer through ill-timed vacations.

We would again call the attention of Our Folks to the necessity of giving their full name and address when sending queries for answer in Farm and Dairy. Frequently it takes some time to secure the necessary information to answer the query sent and there may be another delay of one to two weeks before the answer can be published. In such cases we send answers direct to our subscribers in order to avoid delay. We do not hold ourselves responsible for answers to queries to any department where either the name or post office address is omitted.

We bespeak for Colonel Sam Hughes the support of all Our Folks in his effort to shield the drink evildoer from our military camps. Military institutions are bad enough in themselves without the addition of the curse of alcohol.

## The

THREE of the names of the shirt classes at the Ashyre on the most of the shirt classes at the were R. E. Wm. Stew. Home & Co. year's fair the only ones of two new exhibitors appearance at the Bros. made the ring last of recent origin both of whom twenties started ation for their age. And they making a most new exhibitors marked on the men in coming the best Do there sure we have one swered one of ing in to exhibit more rapidly and when we get will have it. How to show it."

## WHY NOT M

The Ashyre is of man showing spirit. Altogether of Ashyre cattle are enough spent and Quebec to a number without of exhibits sun Competition this as at the fair last exhibitors who staying at home less the breeders had good reason age of feed or fit shortage of help, problems to the cattle at any more pressing no fair time. But high-class stock breeders have won the permanent for breeders.

Many of the winning various classes are Canadian, showing terpiece and Auch both returned to male and female respectively. His best development beginning to show when she dies rets a show yard seldom equalled.

In the division of side herd captured of the property a clean sweep by firsts and a good seconds and thirds of the property. Hum successful in the growthy animals o had some particular opinion of the have gone higher an made. But there was ence of Quebec, J. Sanville (Que., placed second). His placel

## AYRSHIRE AW

Metwars  
Bull, 1 bull-1, Ho  
New S. 2 strength  
Tan of Menis, Laur  
Bull 2 yrs-1, H  
Home  
Bull, 1 yr-1, Hum  
Stewart, 2 show  
Laurie Brock, 3  
Bull, senior calf-1,  
Bull, 3 yrs-1, H  
Home; A Lochiel of  
Faberius Milkman, Laur  
Bull, junior calf-1,

# The "Bonnie" Ayrshires at Toronto

THREE old time exhibitors, whose names are linked inseparably with the development of the Ayrshire on this continent, provided most of the competition in the Ayrshire classes at the Toronto National, they were R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Wm. Stewart & Sons, and Alex. Hume & Co., both of Menie. At last year's fair these three exhibitors were the only ones represented. Last week two new exhibitors made their first appearance at the Canadian National, Jas. Beeg & Son, St. Thomas, and Laurie Bros., Malvern, Ont. Mr. Beeg was an exhibitor at the National Live Stock Show last November. Laurie Bros. made their first appearance in the ring last week. Their stock is of recent origin, the two Laurie boys, both of whom are not yet past their twenties, started to purchase a foundation for their herd only two years ago. And they are off to a good start, making a most creditable showing as new exhibitors. Farm and Dairy remarked on the courage of these young men in coming right into conflict with the best the Dominion affords. "We don't believe in waiting until we feel sure we have the choicest stock," answered one of the brothers. "In starting in to exhibit now we will learn more rapidly than in any other way, and when we get the best of stock we will have the experience and know how to show it."

### WHY NOT MORE AYRSHIRES?

The Ayrshire breed stands in need of many more exhibitors of such spirit. Although there were 73 head of Ayrshire cattle on exhibition. There are enough splendid herds in Ontario and Quebec without the average quality. It is time to doubt and treble this number without the average quality of exhibits suffering appreciably. Competition this year was not so keen as at the fair last November, several exhibitors who made a good start then staying at home last week. Doubtless the breeders who stayed away had good reasons for so doing. Shortage of feed for fitting and, worse still, shortage of help, are just as great problems to the breeder of pure bred cattle as to any class, and work is more pressing now than in winter fair time. But larger exhibits of the high-class stock that our Ayrshire breeders have would be a splendid advertisement for the breed and the breeders.

Many of the winning animals in the various classes are well known in the Canadian showing. Hobland Masterpiece and Auchenbrain Fannie 9th both returned to their old places as male and female champions respectively. Masterpiece is just reaching his best development; old Fannie is beginning to show her age somewhat when she does retire, it will be with a show year record that has been seldom equalled.

In the division of awards the Burnside herd captured the major portion of the prize money. But it was not by any means several several firsts and a good large proportion of seconds and thirds going to the other competitors. Hume was particularly successful in the younger classes, with growthy animals of merit. Stewart had some particularly nice females that in the opinion of some might have gone higher and no mistake had been made. But there was room for difference of opinion. Jas. Bryson, of Brysonville, Que., placed the awards quite acceptably. His placings were as follows:

### AYRSHIRE AWARDS—Male.

- Mature bull—1, Hobland Masterpiece, Ness; 2, Springfield Goshawk, Stewart; 3, Bull of Menie, Laurie; 2nd, 2nd, 2nd.
- Cow, 2 yrs.—1, Hillside Peter Pan, Hume.
- Bull, 1 yr.—1, Humshaugh White Pinon, Hume; 2, Brown Prince of Gladden Hill, Laurie Bros.; 3, Senator, Beeg.
- Bull, senior calf—1, Burnside Masterpiece, Ness; 2, Humshaugh Perfect Prince, Hume; 3, Lochiel of Menie, Stewart; 4, Bull, junior calf—1, Humshaugh Imper-

- lai, Hume; 2, Jock Todd of Menie, Stewart; 3, Burnside Dairymaid's Masterpiece, Ness; 4, Mckay of City View, Beeg. Masterpiece, Ness.
- Junior Champion—Burnside Masterpiece, Ness.

### Female Awards.

- Cow, 4 yrs and over, in milk—1, Buchanan Spottie 4th, Ness; 2, June Morning, Kate of Menie, Hume.
- Cow, 3 yrs. old, in milk—1, Burnside Lady Luck, Ness; 2, Spicy Eva, Hume; 3, Spiritly of Menie 2nd, Stewart; 4, Topsy of Gladden Hill, Laurie Bros.
- Cow, 3 yrs. and over, in calf not milk—1, Broomhill Flora 2nd, and B. Margie Finlaystone 3rd, Ness; 4, Dowdrop of Menie, Stewart.

- Heifer, 3 yrs. old—1, B. Maggie Finlaystone 4th, Ness; Humshaugh Kate, Hume; 2, Stewart; 4, Pride of City View, Beeg.
- Heifer, senior yearling—1, Humshaugh Spicy Kate, Hume; 2, Bell of Menie 2nd, Stewart; 3 and 4, Hobland Rosie 4th and B. Miss Mair, Ness.

### HOLSTEIN AWARDS—Male.

- Bull, mature—1, Homestead Colantha Prince Canary, Watson; 2, King Faye Segis Clark, Holby; 3, Prince Abbecher Mercona, Holt; 4, Joseph Prince Schilling, Wood; 5, Summerhill Sir Maida, Manning.

- Bull, 2 yrs.—1, Sir Belle Fayne, Haley; 2, 3, Firdine King May Fayne, Lipmer; 4, Burnsie of Menie, Kordyba; 5, Shellington; 4, Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Mercona, Kefer.

- Bull, 1 yr.—1, Dot's Bully Dot, Kelly; 2, Sunnybrook George, Manning; 3, King Segis Beets Water, Kelly; 4, Sunnybrook Mercedes Natoye, Sunnybrook Farms; 5, Prince Mena Ormsby, Clarkson.

- Bull, senior calf—1, Smithville Sir Ormsby Schilling, Smith; 2, King Colantha Fayne, Hume; 3, Merona Prince, Chapman; 4, Baron Abbecher Fayne, Haley; 5, Fogo Mercedes Baron, Snyder.

- Bull, junior calf—1, Mark Calanity Paul, Snyder; 2 and 4, Baron Merona Fayne and Prince Kordyba Segis, Haley; 3, Canary Prince Kordyba Segis, Haley; 5, Hanna Kordyba Abbecher, Shellington; 6, Abbecher of Menie Segis, Leitch.
- Senior and Grand Champion—Homestead Colantha Prince Canary, Watson.
- Junior Champion—Dot's Bully Dot, Kelly.

(Continued on page 19)

### Too Old for Butter

Is it possible that a cow can be too old to make good butter? At present, she gives from eight to 10 pounds at a milking. The cream has been carefully worked. Different waters and even rain water have been used for washing the butter. In any case the butter is never good after it is a week old, and in two weeks time it is not fit to eat. We have tried every kind of salt we can get. As she is a bought cow, we have no idea of her age. She is well fed on the best of hay, some oats and two human mashes every day—W. P., Muskego Dist., Ont.

It might be possible, but not altogether probable, that a cow would be too old to make butter. If this were the case, the milk itself would be defective when drawn from the cow and present the same characteristics as the butter. There are cases on record where individual cows have produced milk of very pronounced undesirable odors, so much so that the milk or its product could not be used, but I am doubtful if this is the cause of the trouble in the butter instance. The fact that the butter apparently is of good quality just after being made, but goes bad in a week, would lead me to believe that the trouble is caused by the introduction of some bacterial growths, which cause the undesirable results, and as the probable sources of these are very many, it could be impossible to indicate a remedy without a personal investigation.

The cause of the trouble may be traced to contamination from outside sources somewhere between the milking of the cow and the churning of the cream. I would suggest for the benefit of your subscriber that they take every precaution to keep the milk free of all germ life, and as an added precaution to see that all the utensils used in the handling of the cream are thoroughly clean and scalded.

# FARM HELP

## To the Farmers of Ontario:

For the past few years farm help has been scarce and expensive. As a consequence many farmers have been unable to get as much done in the way of cultivation and improvements as they desired. I therefore beg to bring to your attention the fact that one of the first effects of the unfortunate war in which the Empire is now engaged has been the dislocation of industry, and it is expected there will be a considerable increase in the number of unemployed in the industrial centres of the Province this winter. Many of these men, no doubt, have had experience in farm work, while others, inexperienced, are willing to learn and could be of considerable assistance in the meantime. It is expected that much of this labor will be available for farmers at a small wage, including board. In times of war it becomes an act of highest patriotism, aside altogether from the fact that it is also profitable, to assure an adequate supply of the food stuffs, and I trust Ontario farmers will bend every effort to be mingled a feeling of gratitude that our lands have been spared from the ruin which the devastating hand of war has caused in other countries. It has seemed to me that many of the unemployed in the cities, if available at a reasonable wage, should be used on the farms during the Fall and Winter preparing land for cultivation, making repairs, taking care of stock, and in other ways. This Department will be glad to receive applications for labor on this basis. All applications should be addressed to H. A. Macdonnell, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., and should state class of help required, wages, length of service, etc.

## JAS. S. DUFF

Minister of Agriculture



### The Pick of the Bulb World

All our bulbs are grown for us especially and are personally selected by the James Carter & Co. experts.

Thorough tests, both before exportation, and at the Carter establishment at Raynes Park, London, assure sound, healthy bulbs of the very highest quality. Our Tulips and Narcissus are exceptionally hardy and well suited to the Canadian climate.

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1330 King St. East : Toronto



**"Object Matrimony"**  
By ANNETTE CHADBOURNE SYMMES  
(Continued from last week)

"WHY, I said I ran away; I asked if I could stay over Sunday with my aunt at Bixby, and instead I walked over to New Joppa last night and asked the station agent who 'M. G.' was. He said Martin Greenleaf. Then I told him I'd answered an advertisement for a housegirl, and would he tell me where he lived? He said I already had a housekeeper, but if I could, I want to get the place. So he told me.

"But it was late, and stormy, and I was tired, so he said I could stay there all night and he'd drive me up this morning. I told him my folks were dead, and I'd got to earn my living. He said he was sorry for me."

"Oh, child! child! And you dared to come to a strange house, an strange man that way!" cried Dolores.

"Why, ain't he a nice man?" "Yes, he happens to be, but what if he hadn't been? Dear little girl, don't ever, ever trust advertisements like that again, especially 'personalists,'" said Dolores earnestly. "They are used by the worst of men and women for the worst of purposes. Never go to a place to work unless you know something about it, and don't dream of marrying or trying to marry a man unless you know he is all right."

"But what shall I do?" wailed Stella, beginning to cry.

"Listen. Mr. Greenleaf had advertised for a girl, some time ago, and only last night a woman came, thinking he wasn't suited yet, so you can just say you came to get a place as housegirl, and never mention the other to him at all. Then to-morrow we'll see that you got home, and nobody will ever know the worst of it, except just us two. Won't that be the best?"

"I—guess it will," sobbed Stella. "Now take off your things," said Dolores, "and wipe your eyes. It's all right now, and nobody the wiser for it all."

"What next?" thought Dolores, wearily, as she encased the newcomer with a book in a comfortable corner of the kitchen. "I wish Martin had some of this to contend with."

"She need not have feared that Martin would not have enough, however, before the day was over, for his troubles had only begun.

**CHAPTER VI.**

**PAIDE GORTH BEFORE A FALL.**  
Martin did not venture into the house until dinnertime. The meal, though, discussed by so strange an assemblage, was worthy of an epicurean table, and Martin mentally decided that Matadora would find a place readily in the home of some of the wealthy people who had homes along the river banks some three miles away. He liked Matadora the best of his guests, and really wished to do her a good turn.

He pushed back his chair at the close of the repast, prepared to beat a retreat, but Daisy collared him, metaphorically speaking, in the kitchen, whither she followed him. "Mrs. Jones says we can't get away from here till to-morrow," she said. "That's true," agreed Martin, edging towards the door. "She says, too, that you're going to marry Dolores." "That, too, is true—at least, I hope so," under his breath. "Well, Mr. Martin Greenleaf, I don't think much of you posin' un-



A Home Made Doubly Attractive by Beautiful Surroundings

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy in Halton Co. Ont.

der false pretences, and getting women out here to find that you've suited yourself, without waiting to see what your advertisement would bring forth! Anybody can see she ain't nothing! Why, she's Irish" (Miss Montessor's original name had been Murphy) "and thirty, if she's a day." (Miss Montessor had been twenty for eight years) "and if you don't lead you 'round by the nose, I miss my guess! But that's all right! I guess I can find fellows enough, that ain't yaps, either! I guess you'd be surprised to know the proposals I've had!"

"You ought to have accepted some of my knoes."

"I hold myself too good for just anything," haughtily. "I'm waiting for Money and Position. Well, I thought you had the money, and we could make the position, but you're too big a rube, even with the mamma. I wouldn't have you—no, not if you begged me on your knees!"

"I have no intention of begging you on my knoes."

"Who said you had?" snappily. "But this much is true. I want to get out of here, and to go now. I just harness up your horse and take er to the hotel, Mr. Rube. The sooner I see the last of this house, the better!"

"I agree with you, Miss Montessor," said Martin, suavely. "But I do not propose to carry you to the village to start gossip going, any more than I could carry Mrs. Jones. You

can remain here till to-morrow, and then I will very gladly get you to the station."

"I'm going, anyway! Where can I find a 'phone'?"

"At the next house, a quarter-mile away!"

"Very well, I can walk that far, and 'phone for a team to meet me there. Oh, I'd like to say what I think of you!"

"Miss Montessor, you couldn't walk 10 rods! The roads are a glitter of ice, and you'd fall almost before you started. It's impossible for you to go. My own horse is smooth shod, so I could not get out if I wanted to do so, and you must resign yourself to staying here."

"I won't! I will go, and you shan't stop me!"

"Very well," he said. A few moments later, Miss Montessor appeared, suitcase in hand, arrayed for departure. She was too angry to do so much as say good-by to anybody, but with cascading willow plumes and daintily precise placing of the velvet boots, she minced out of the house and started.

Martin was watching. As delicately as a cat, the actress trotted, and managed to reach the brink of the steep little hill upon which the house sat, without mishap, but there she alighted, made a frantic effort to steady herself, and then down she

went! She landed upon the suitcase, and immediately tobogganed down thicket of hickberry canes, bare of leaves and fruit, but with thorns on duty the year 'round, as she speedily discovered.

The impromptu sled kept on, toppling on the edge of a stone wall, covered with snow and ice, and shot over. When Martin reached the scene of action, it was to extricate a weeper from the embrace of the berry canes, and to paw together an amazing conglomeration of cosmetics, high-heeled toilet slippers, mysterious feminine undergarments, etc., which had flown from the suitcase when it struck the hard snow on the other side of the wall, and had burst open.

Daisy sought the seclusion of her own apartment at once. The term "dancing mad" was the only one applicable to her condition. It was cold in the room, however, and before long her physical discomfort drove her down into the parlor, and to the society of Mrs. Jones.

**A FEMININE WAR.**

In her ruffled state of mind, it is not surprising that she took exception to some remarks of Mrs. Jones, neither is it strange that that lady resented Daisy's responses. The sound of warfare in the parlor called the occupants of the kitchen post haste to that apartment, to behold Daisy and the widow engaged in actual scratching, biting, clawing, and

the various other methods of feminine pugilism which seem inevitable when women come to blows.

Dolores seated atones. She whirled each woman round by the shoulders, so that they faced her, and demanded:

"What's this about?"

"She called me a nasty, low actress!" snarled Daisy.

"She said I was a snoothing grand widow!" cried Mrs. Jones.

They both called each other everything they could lay their tongues to; quavered Stella, who had been an alarmed witness of the disturbance.

From her, Dolores got a fair notion of what had happened. Then she turned to the two women and spoke:

"You two came here without any invitation. You can't get away to-morrow, and you've got to keep the peace while you stay here. One more word and I'll put each of you in your room and keep you there till you come to-morrow. I won't live in a constant war, and if you don't know how to behave yourselves, without someone's telling you so, why, I suppose I can do that!"

The belligerents began to protest, but a significant motion towards the stairs silenced them. Once more peace was restored. Dolores retreated to her room to rearrange her hair, while Mrs. Jones, after sobbing spitefully for a while, and finding herself unnoticed, went and did likewise. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon that a pung drove into the yard, and a middle-aged man, rather roughly dressed, inquired for Martin.

"Is there a little girl here?" he asked. "By the name of Stella Bama? Blue eyes, brown hair, about sixteen? Here's her picture!" drawing out a cheap photograph.

"Yes, she's here," responded Martin. "We were going to send her home to-morrow."

"Well, I've come for her," said the man. "I'm her father. Not her own, you know, but her stepmother's husband. My, we've had a scare. Thought she was at her aunt's! It's this morning, and then I started right out. Been riding all day. We knew she was getting discontented, but my wife needed her help with the children, and so we hoped we could keep her a year or two longer. But if she's set on going away as this, why, I reckon we can find her a good place near home, where we can kind of look after her, and so on."

"We're been readin' in our farm paper about them white slaves, and the way they get innocent young girls and as she had five dollars, we was afraid she'd made for the city. I've seen a very sort of vile hole in the day, sufferin'!" But it's all right now, just let me see her, and I warrant she'll come home all right with me."

**REWARDED AT LAST.**

The man was right: after a private conference with him, she announced herself ready to go. She kissed Dolores, and whispered gratefully: "You've been awful good to me. I won't forget it." The harassed housekeeper watched the couple drive off, and felt her shoulders lightened of one load.

But there was yet enough. She had to prepare supper for her family, and see that the lowering Daisy and the wailing Mrs. Jones kept the peace. She had to do the housework the long evening, until the house was quiet for the night. And she had to prepare the breakfast and get her guests off in the morning.

Martin had telephoned for the election team, and promptly on time appeared and took on its passengers. The stated good-byes of the two women upset Dolores' gravity compo-

ly, and Matadora as they were gone. It was while purifying the atmosphere of the pollution of that Dolores, he would have been found by Martin.

"Now they're 'and you've got of any longer! you'll marry my penance for my girl in the work-ers here. The bro-

of his face, it should be achieved at la-

To clean brass look them with a pie-

fully polish with a

Stolen kisses are that it cannot con-

that is given, shily any girl in the wor-

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ly, and Matadora proceeded, as soon as they were gone, to air the house! It was while she was engaged in purifying the abode of Martin from the pollution of the husband-hunters that Dolores, hurrying through the woodbine, was forcibly caught and detained by Martin.

## The Upward Look

### A Sermon by a Horse

"Now they're gone," he exulted, "and you've got no excuse to put me of any longer! Come, sweetheart, say you'll marry me! Haven't I done penance for my folly by now?"

"You? I should think it was I that had taken the brunt of it!"

"I know, dear, you've had it hard! Then let me make up to you for it all I love you, sweetheart. I love you, and I want you!"

"You're awfully persistent!"

"I'm going to keep on being persistent till I get what I want!"

"In that case—"

"I may as well give in now as ever!"

Stolen kisses are sweet, it is true, but they cannot compare with the kiss that is given, shyly but freely, by the shy girl in the world to the man who loves her. The brown head bent over his face, and when Martin raised his face, it shone with the knowledge that his quest had been successful. His "object, matrimony," was to be achieved at last!

To clean brass flower pots or trays, mix them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them, and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

Sympathy with animals is intimately connected with what is good in character, and we can oftentimes learn helpful lessons from the dumb beasts. We have just read the little discouraged and harbored bitter feelings because he thought he was being overworked and not receiving the recognition he deserved.

This minister was walking along a busy city street one raw November day, when out of the din of traffic there came to his ears the rumble of a heavily loaded dray and the sound of iron-shod hoofs striking the pavement. The dray was drawn by a pair of magnificent bay horses and was coming briskly up a slight rise in the street. The driver, a little wrinkled Irishman, crouched lazily on his from his fingers, with the reins hanging loosely about his neck. The two splendid beasts, without a word or a touch from him, were doing their work with perfect intelligence and willingness. The minister paused upon the curb to watch them.

Suddenly the horse nearest to him trod upon a slippery manhole cover, lost his footing, and went down on his little gasp of pity came from the passers-by, but it was wasted, for be-

fore the dray had lost its headway, before the little old driver had gathered up his reins, the great horse, with a violent scramble, got to his feet again, and threw himself into his collar with an energy that threatened to tear the heavy harness off his back.

As the dray rumbled round the corner, the minister slowly turned away, humble. His impulses were moist and his heart that horse all day and learn his spirit as he knelt at his bedside, he prayed a strange prayer:

"O God, make me like that horse, and help me what you want me to do, being driven. When I stumble, may I rise at once and pull all the harder life with a feeling of harmony and cooperation with Thyself.—Amen."

The next Sunday morning he preached a sermon from the text: "Henceforth I call you not servants; but for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth; but I have called you my friends." It was a good sermon; the people spoke to him very warmly about it after church. But the minister knew in his heart that that ser- mon really came from a great dumb brute that had never been to church in its life.—M.M.R.

Knowledge and wisdom far from being one, have oftentimes no connection. Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

### Seasonable Hints for the Housewife

*Alie A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.*  
This is the season for the fall mushroom, especially in the stubble fields and among the root crops. As the price of meat is soaring almost beyond our reach, why not use this bountifully supplied it?

The pink and brown spore mushrooms grow on sod and are scarce compared with the large white-headed, land. In fact, the white-fleshed mushrooms grow along the roadside and in clover fields also. These make a light, wholesome, appetizing food when gathered fresh. Peel and plunge, face downward, in water to remove dust particles; try in a little butter, or cook in a little water or in their own juice, giving them a dressing of salt and pepper. They may also be canned for winter use.

Puff-balls, when white throughout, are quite as digestible, also much of the fungi found on old stumps and rotten logs, but it is edible only when fresh and tender.

There is still time for a late sowing of lettuce and radish seed. It is also time for planting winter onions, i.e., as tops on the onions which remain in the ground from year to year. The



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.  
Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—  
To rise nevermore.  
Twas weak flour, of course.  
Meaning weak in gluten.  
But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.  
With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.  
Stays risen too.  
Being coherent, elastic.  
And the dough feels springy under your hand.  
Squeaks and cracks as you work it.  
Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.  
Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.  
Great is the bread born of such dough—  
Your dough!  
Try this good flour.

# Five Roses Flour

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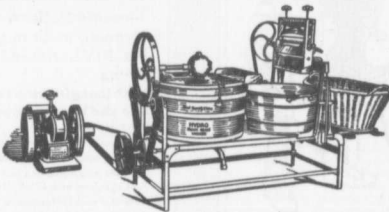
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help your  
wife to do  
her washing



**H**AS it occurred to you that your other business partner—your good wife—is still using the out-of-date, back-aching methods of years ago—wearing herself out with the drudgery of the old-fashioned washday? If you have a gas engine on your farm you need a

**Maxwell**

**"HYDRO" BENCH WASHER**

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sixth H.P. motor. We make it in one, two and three tub machines, and the mechanism is as perfect as science can invent. One of these machines would be a genuine boon to your wife when washday comes round. Make her a present of one—and let your gas or electric power help her to do her part of the work and lighten the burden of washday!

Write to-day for further particulars of this Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer.

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carrier there are planted, the quicker the growth, and the sooner they will be ready for using.

In making apple jelly, use the crab apples or snobs before they are quite ripe, and they will jelly easily. A delicious flavor for apple jelly is made by adding a few leaves of sweet-scented geranium to the jelly when boiling. Drain these out, but on top of each glass of jelly place a fresh leaf, and the tantalizingly elusive flavor will permeate the whole.

When the rubber rollers of the clothes wringer become discolored, clean with a little coal oil.

A good use for men's worn-out overalls is to cut the cloth in strips about three inches wide, braid and sew into a mat for the kitchen door. This door mat will render splendid service and wear well.

**Bridal Showers**

Dear Miss Dallas.—Would you kindly give me some information regarding the various forms of bridal showers?—M. E. H., Medicine Hat Dist., Alta.  
There are varieties of bridal showers, such as stockings, handkerchiefs, cups and saucers, aprons, books, linen, kitchen utensils, wash cloths, and novelty showers. The latest I have noticed is a "glass and jar" shower or in other words, a pickle and fruit shower.

Suiporing our correspondent wishes to give a linen shower. Write to the guests (who should all be intimate friends of the bride), and ask them to send their contributions the day before the shower. For the shower one way would be to tie a parasol to a hook in the ceiling, or suspend it between two rooms in the doorway. Pile the linen in this, then fasten a white satin ribbon on to one side of the parasol, so that when it is pulled the things will literally shower the bride. After all the guests have arrived, ask someone to play wedding march. All the guests form in line, and when the bride comes

under the parasol the ribbon is pulled. If the donors write an appropriate quotation it adds much to the fun.

Another way to have a shower is to hide the parcels all over the room, then someone will play loud and soft music on the piano according to whether the bride in her search is "warm" or "cold."

For refreshments, serve tiny cakes and dainty sandwiches, with tea or coffee and ice-cream if the afternoon is warm.

**The Apple, the King of Fruits**

"An apple each day keeps the doctor away." At least that is what some people tell us. Without a doubt the apple is a wholesome food, easily prepared, attractive, and because of its keeping qualities it may be analyzed to take the advantage of its food value.

For preserving, the tart apples are best. In the fall and early winter apples are, of course, at their best, but on later in the year, if spices are added when preserving, the flavor is much improved.

There are many different ways of preparing apples for serving. Some months ago the Northumberland and Apple Growers' Association issued a small pamphlet containing 160 apple recipes. Of course, it is possible for us to publish only a few of these splendid recipes in our limited space.

**FRUIT APPLES.**

Quarter and core five apples without paring. Put into a frying pan one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, and three tablespoons of water. Let this melt, and lay in the apples with the skin up. Cover and fry slowly until brown.

**APPLE COBBLER.**

Paro and quarter enough tart apples to fill a baking dish three-fourths full. Cover with a rich baking powder biscuit dough made soft enough to stir, spread over the apples without rolling. Make several cuts in crust to allow steam to escape. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve when hot with sugar and cream.

**APPLES STUFFED WITH FILLING.**

Paro and core large apples; fill the centres with chopped figs, cover with sugar, place in a deep baking dish and add a little water; bake, basting frequently. Serve cold with cream.

**APPLES IN MAPLE SYRUP.**

Cut eight apples in halves and remove the cores with a teaspoon put into a baking pan with one cup of maple syrup and one and one-half cups water and two tablespoons of butter. Bake until the syrup is thick and serve with whipped cream.

**SAUSAGES AND FRUIT APPLES.**

Frick the sausages well with a hot Place in a deep frying pan, pour in enough boiling water to cover the bottom; cover and cook over a moderate fire. When the water evaporates, move the cover and turn several times, that they may be evenly browned. Turn on to a platter. Cook a number of large tart apples, cut 2 rings an inch thick, and fry in the sausage fat.

**APPLE WHIP.**

Paro, quarter and core four soft apples, steam until tender, and run through a sieve; there should be three-quarters of a cup of pulp. Beat on a platter the whites of three eggs gradually add the apple pulp, sweetened to taste, and continue beating. Pile lightly on a serving dish and chill. Serve with cream or soft custard.

**APPLE AND NUT RELISH.**

Prepare one cup of English seed meats. Quarter, core and pare in large, sour apples. Cut apples in small pieces and mix with the seed meats. Mix with dressing and set on lettuce leaves and garnish with dressing.

A G

For Farm and Dairy your children's Address also

**W** are still other a little the prevailing ly to be. Some the advance skirt styles a much diagonal serge. The skirt are to be a little fuller than in spring and summer and the long train is the favorite. There is much variation in the shades of the tunic, they are sometimes of color at the lower edge and many are finished at the hem with a pointed rick or from some fashion authorities tell that many of the fall styles will show a revival of the simple tail or long lines, which are ways so popular. Most of the walking skirts are to be made short. The coats are inclined to be a trifle longer. Many of the simplest coats and skirts have now some little ornamentation, such as buttons, a collar and cuffs or striped silk or some style of fancy collar. In the new suits many show the raglan sleeve and some have kimono sleeves fitting into a seam in the coat, which comes from the centre of the shoulder.

Hats, we are told, will be small and high. The ornaments are made to stand upright on the front or side, in the use of them in the back appearing a little out of date. Veils are used sparingly as a finishing touch to the costume.

It is yet early to plan for fall clothes, and many dresses can be made which will do good service before the cool weather sets in. Design 886 is a good style for the young girl. The poplin mix is preferred, although fish to the dress. It is 10 and 12 years.

Another long-waisted tunic is shown in No. 887. It also fits in their teens. It is also in style of yoke and sleeves: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A very simple and elegant design is here shown, 881. The free edges with tape or braid or stitched underfacing.

# A Glimpse of Advance Fall Styles

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest, modern and include the most modern features of the latest fashions. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is Our Folks, age for Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Women are still interested in summer dresses, but yet we are all just a little curious to know what the prevailing styles for fall are like-

ly to be. Some of the advance fall skirt styles show much diagonal bias-merge. The skirts are to be a little fuller than in the spring and summer and the long tunic is the favorite. There is much variation in the shape of the tunics. They are sometimes circular at the lower edge and many are finished at the hem with a pointed yack or front.

Some fashion authorities tell us that many of the fall styles will show a revival of the simple tailored lines, which are always so popular. Most of the walking skirts are to be made short.

The coats are inclined to be a trifle longer. Many of the simplest coats and skirts have now some little ornamentation, such as buttons, a collar and cuffs of striped silk or some style of fancy collar. In the new suits many show the raglan sleeve, and some have kimono sleeves fitting into a seam in the coat, which comes from the centre of the shoulder.

Hats, we are told, will be small and high. The ornaments are made to stand upright in the front or side, the use of fur in the back appearing a little out of date. Veils are used greatly as a finishing touch to the costume.

It is yet early to plan for fall clothes, and many dresses can be made which will do good service before the cool weather sets in. Design 9969 is a good style for the growing girl. The poplin may be omitted if preferred, although it gives a chic finish to the dress. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Another long-waisted effect with long tails is No. 9988. These two styles are very popular for girls in their teens. It also has the popular style of yoke and sleeve in one. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Very simple and easily constructed apron design is here shown in No. 9841. The free edges may be bound with tape or braid or finished with a stitched underfacing. Cut in three

sizes: Small, medium, and large.

Design 9975 is a model of a lady's kimono or lounging robe, which expresses grace and comfort in its simple lines. Dainty pink and white lawn, with a neck lawn, with a washable finish and a decoration of velvet ribbon has been suggested for this model. Many pretty patterns, however, of crepe, lawn, batiste, dimity or silk may be obtained for garments of this kind. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

This unique, simple and attractive style of dressing sack, No. 9991, is pretty and effective. It will develop nicely in any of the materials used for house sacks, bordered goods, embroidery, and embroidery, especially a flouncing being especially suitable for this purpose. Three sizes: Small, medium and large. A comfortable play garment for the little tot is illustrated in design No. 9289. Garments of this description are ever popular for the small child and a boon to the busy mother. It may be developed in gingham, chambray, khaki, kindergarten cloth, or linen. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

A stylish gown, which may be developed in voile, linen, taffeta, madras, ratine, or even serge, is that shown in design 9969-9967. White crepe embroidered in lavender, with the neck, cuffs and collar of ratine, has been suggested for this model. The skirt is draped in the much-heralded bustle effect, which really consists in the pannier-like drapery being in the back instead of the side. This style requires two patterns, 10c for each. The waist pattern, No. 9969, is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, and the skirt in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

No. 9979 is a popular and seasonable style of dress for general wear. The waist fronts are crossed diagonally. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The skirt has simple lines finished with a horse truck at the centre back. It is finished with slightly raised waistline. Seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.



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**Alfalfa on Acid Soils**  
W. W. Wier, Missouri

Red clover, and especially alfalfa, unless grown on a very fertile soil, do not make their best growth under pronounced acid conditions. Very frequently alfalfa fails absolutely in spite of the fact that sufficient moisture may have been present. In such cases it usually happens that there are two soil problems with which to contend: Soil acidity and soil inoculation. Liming will correct the acidity, but it cannot inoculate. Liming should always precede inoculation so as to provide conditions more favorable for the bacteria which must be added to the soil through inoculation.

It would be a difficult task for a farmer living in an acid section to lime and inoculate all his land if he wishes to grow alfalfa in rotation with his other crops. Under such conditions alfalfa should be grown outside of the regular rotation. A field having other conditions favorable should be selected to grow the alfalfa. This field should be specially prepared in the way of liming, fertilization, and inoculation before the alfalfa is seeded, and be allowed to grow alfalfa as long as a profitable yield can be harvested. Continuous cropping in this way would necessitate subsequent treatments with manure or other soluble fertilizers as top dressings to return to the soil the mineral elements removed in the hay.

**Fertilizer for Wheat**

I have 14 acres, which I would like to put in wheat. We have just mowed one crop of hay, principally red clover, and there is a good after growth which I intend mowing down. The field is made of soil of gravel loam with some clay and a few sand knolls. In what state is it most profitable to plow this about down? Do plant foods do wheat require most? About how much plant food does a 40 bushel yield absorb? Would be unnecessary for me to apply a fertilizer containing nitrogen after plowing the clover? Which is the best fertilizer to use on the farm, taking everything into consideration, animal or chemical? Are the clover tops of any use in suppling plant food, or would it pay best to mow for seed? How is it in using fertilizer on oats or barley that you don't get any larger crop from 100 lbs. of the acre than you do from 200 lbs? Does it pay to use fertilizer on or clay soil? Will you kindly answer as soon as convenient—subscriber, Mid-diesox Co., Ont.

It is generally considered that by the time the plant is in full blossom it has gathered nearly all of its plant food constituents, with the exception of the carbonates. If this be true, the most profitable time to plow down clover would be after it has reached full blossom.

What does not need heavy applications of manure operations is wheat, but owing to the season of the year at which it makes most of its growth, it seems to be more in need of nitrogen than anything else. This is due to the fact that the fall and spring rains leach the nitrates from the soil to such an extent that growth is sometimes hampered in the spring for want of these nitrates. It is, consequently, not due to the large amount of nitrogen taken up by the wheat, but to the fact that the wheat makes its growth in the early season after the soil has been leached and before nitrification has taken place readily in the spring.

Forty bushels of wheat will take from the soil approximately 45 pounds of nitrogen, 12½ pounds of potash, and 19 pounds of phosphoric acid. This is in the grain alone. Whether it will be necessary for you to apply a fertilizer with nitrogen after plowing down clover will depend a great deal upon the condition of the soil previous to the growth of clover and to how good a crop of clover is turned under, but I think that where a good crop of clover is turned under it is

extremely doubtful if it will pay to add any mixed fertilizer. Occasionally in the spring when backward weather is experienced, it may pay to apply a readily soluble nitrogenous fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda. This will supply the constituent which the plant is possibly in the most need of at that time of the year and has given wonderfully good results. With regard to the best kind of fertilizer to use on the farm, nothing can take the place of farmyard manure, and artificial fertilizers of any kind should only be used as a supplement to the farmyard manure. There are many reasons for this which we cannot go into at this time.

Clover tops are possibly as rich as the roots in plant food. As to whether it will pay to mow for seed depends upon the filling of the head. If there is an abundance of seed in the head I certainly would cut for seed and plow soil under.

You say how is it that in using fertilizer on oats the barley just do not get any larger crop from 200 pounds than you do from 200 pounds? This may have been true in an isolated case, but it probably would not be true in all cases. In the first place, you do not say what kind of fertilizer is used or anything about the soil on which it was applied, so nothing can be made of this statement.

I would say, however, that oats and barley are, like wheat, a comparatively light feeder, and I am not doubtful if it pays to apply commercial fertilizers to these crops. I would be a much better practice to apply these to the best crops and allow the grain crops to look after the residues from that crop. Whether it will pay to use fertilizers on the clay soil or on any kind of soil depends on the use of the crop. That I cannot answer this question in general. There doubtless are numbers of cases where fertilizers have given remunerative results, but so whether it will pay depends so much on the soil and the conditions that each man must work this problem out for himself.—Prof. H. H. Gault, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

**Profits or Permanence**  
A. J. Vance, Essex Co., Ont.

Essex county is, I believe, laying tile drains at a greater rate than any other county in Ontario. I recently heard one farmer explain why he had invested so much money in the drain and the explanation is so good that I pass it on. It was given in reply to an inquiry by a visiting agriculturist who had heard of our agricultural depression, clear away. The man views his tile drains in the nature of a "surplus" investment. Did he see all of his income as it came to his hard times would find him "in hole," as he put it. As it is, he is improving it by investing in tile drains. The earnings of an improved farm will be sure to him a living income at least in the hardest season. He agrees with our former Minister of Agriculture, Nelson Monteith, that it is better to "put his money in the bank than in a town bank." This man so as being a very well-reasoned explanation of why Essex farmers can afford to invest their surplus in tile drains.

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### Observations at the Canadian National Exhibition

(Continued from page 8)

The sheep pens were not as full this year as in some previous years, but the quality was well up to the mark. The competition, where there was no restriction, was limited in almost all cases to the same few exhibitors who have been showing for years past. It would increase both in interest and the benefit of the sheep department if more new exhibitors could be induced to come out. In the Cotswolds, the exhibitors were E. F. Park, Burford; T. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth and G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain. Foremost exhibitors of Leicester were A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, James Snaell & Son, Clinton, and John Kelly & Son, Shakespear. Show-cries brought out good strings from the herds of J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; J. & T. Lloyd Jones, Burford; and Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville. Peter Arkell & Sons, Teswater, were alone with Oxford, Southdowns were shown by J. W. Springstead & Sons, Abingdon, Robt. McEwan, Byron, George Baker & Son, Burford, and J. and T. Lloyd Jones. Dorsets were represented by three flocks, those of W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, J. A. Orchard, Shedden and J. Robertson & Sons, Hornby, J. G. Lebridge & Son, Glenace, were alone with Lincolns, and George Henderson, Guelph, with Suffolks. Hampshire awards were competed for by Jas. Robertson & Sons, J. & A. S. Wilson, both of Hornby, and J. Kelly & Son.

Altogether there were just 75 more entries in the swine classes than last year. Yorkshires made the greatest increase, with Berkshires a close second. Other breeds were about the same in point of numbers. Berkshire exhibitors were P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar; Adam Thomson, Stratford; Cochrane & Son, Miltrenner; S. Gibson, Norval; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, and Ira Nichols, Woodstock; a goodly string of competitors. Yorkshires too, were well represented by the herds of J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville; Matthew Wilson, Fergus, and Sunnybrook Farms, Etc., and J. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, as usual had the longest string of Tamworths. Other exhibitors were T. Readman & Sons, Streetsville; P. W. Boynton & Sons, Dollar, and J. B. Conson & Sons, Queensville. In Chester Whites the only competitors, W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, and Daniel D'Coursey, Mitchell, again divided the money. Hampshires brought out one herd, that of Hastings Bros., Cranhill, Ont. Exhibitors in other breeds were Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, and G. G. Gould, Essex.

### Bonnie Ayrshires at Toronto

(Continued from page 11)

Heifer, junior yearling-1, Dorothy, Begg; 2, Humbergh Belle 2nd, Hume; 3, Violet of Gladden Hill, Laurie; 4, Pride of Berlin, Stewart.

Heifer, senior calf-1, 2, 3, and 4, Lady Fanny, B. Maggie Finlayson 5th, B. Spot, 6th, and B. Lady Lucky 2nd, Ness.

Heifer, junior calf-1, Ness; 2, Begg; 3, Hume.

Senior and Grand Champion—Auchenbrunn Fannie 9th, Ness.

Junior Champion—Burnside Fannie, Ness.

#### Specials.

Heifer, 2 yrs., out of milk-1, Humbergh Helen, Hume; 2, Ayrmont Southwick, Ness; 3, Laurie; 4, Pride of City, Ness, Begg.

Breeder's Herd, 1 bull, 4 females under 1 yrs., bred and owned by exhibitor—Jas Stewart, Hume, Begg, Group Awards.

Three animals, bred and owned by exhibitor—Ness, Stewart, Hume, Begg, Program of cow—Ness, Hume, Begg, Laurie.

Graded herd—Ness, Hume, Stewart, Laurie.

Junior herd—Ness, Stewart, Hume, Begg.

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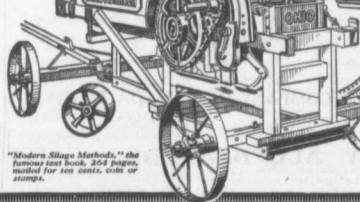
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