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Peterborough, Ont., 1913

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 18

1913



SATISFIED! WELL RATHER! WHO WOULD NOT BE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES?
These are not the exact words in which this little lady, Miss Gertie Hornshaw, expressed her approval of country life as found on her father's farm; but they express her idea. Gertie, besides getting pleasure and exercise from her pony, puts her pet to good use. When photographed by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, who was touring Ontario Co., Ont., Gertie was going to call her father from the distant field where he was working. Isn't it wonderful how proud youngsters are of pets of any kind? And how contented it makes them!

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"Simplex" Cream Separators are **Easy Running**. This is a big point to the man or woman who turns the machine. It makes the "Simplex" the only practical large capacity hand cream separator.

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Ease of Cleaning is always to be considered. "Simplex" machines are popular with the women folks because they are so easily cleaned.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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Made in
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ROYAL
WARRANT

MR. POPE WRITES:

FERNDALE FARM, Auburndale, Mass.

Molassine Co. Ltd. Auburndale, Mass., May 21st, 1913

Gentlemen—I want to tell you that the "MOLASSINE MEAL" that I bought and commenced to feed some two months ago has proved to be the best food I have ever used. It certainly has proved wonderful results in our cows, calves and horses. Each one of our horses has gained more than fifty lbs. and it has given them the sleekest coat they have ever worn. It certainly has put the bloom on the cows and calves. Our cows never kept up so well in their milk supply as they have this spring. "MOLASSINE MEAL" keeps their system in the pink of condition. Yours very truly,

(Signed) Frank H. Pope, Manager
MOLASSINE MEAL. You can obtain the same results as stated above by regular feeding of "MOLASSINE MEAL"—Try it.

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Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Ask your Dealer or write us direct.

MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA LIMITED

ST. JOHN N.B. MONTREAL TORONTO

EFFECT OF LAND VALUE TAXATION IN CITIES

H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy

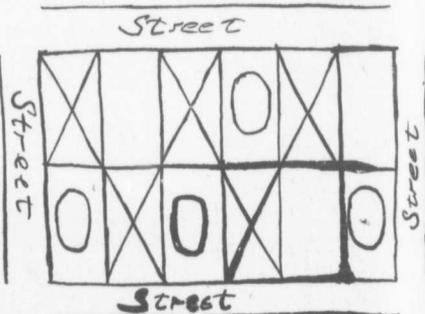
WHEN our farmers' organizations, both in eastern and western Canada, propose as they have that other forms of taxation shall be reduced (such as the customs taxes on articles used by farmers) and that the necessary revenue shall be raised by a general tax on land values people are sometimes apt to conclude that such a tax would be unfair to our cities as high land values are confined almost entirely to our cities. For instance, under a tax on land values the approximately 40,000 people who own the land on which the city of Toronto is located would pay as much taxes as the upwards of 110,000 farmers who own all the farm land in Western Ontario.

It is natural to conclude that such a tax would necessitate an increase in the rentals charged those who live in Toronto, and that the cost of living there would be greatly increased. Were this the case the citizens of Toronto, or of any other city, might naturally be expected to fight such a

land occupied by only an inferior building escape with light taxes because their land is not in use or has a cheap class of building on it. The our present system of taxation has had effects. It penalizes the man who uses his land to its full value, and thus benefits the community and encourages speculators to hold valuable city land out of use because of its increasing value.

Unfortunately, however, it does more than this. It places the industrious manufacturer or business man of any kind, and thereby indirectly the working man also at the mercy of the land speculator. Suppose the business of one of the manufacturers is growing. He decides that he wants to enlarge his plant, and thereby employ more labor. To do this he requires more land. Therefore he goes to the owners of the adjoining piece of vacant or only partly used land and asks the purchase price.

This is what these land speculators have been expecting him to do. The



tax with all the means at their disposal.

The interesting and to most people surprising effect of a tax on land values is that it would reduce, not increase, the cost of living in Toronto, and be a benefit, not a burden, to the great majority of the people who live there. This is because it would break the land monopoly in the city which now has the citizens of every city under tribute. Thus it would lift a great burden off their shoulders. The only people who would be hurt by it would be the land monopolizers, who form only a small proportion of the over 400,000 people who live in Toronto, and who are now obtaining wealth which they have not earned.

The working out of this principle may be understood by a study of the accompanying rough diagram. Suppose that the diagram represents an action in one of the manufacturing districts of the city of Toronto or of any city. Suppose also that each figure x represents a manufacturing plant and each letter a poor building that should be replaced by a better one, but which is continued in its present condition because the land on which it stands is increasing so rapidly in value the owners of the land hopes to sell it before long at a large profit. Let the blank squares represent building lots held out of use.

Under existing conditions the manufacturers are taxed on the land their buildings occupy and on the buildings themselves. Thus the cost to them of doing business is heavy. The man with the vacant land, which, because of the growth of the city, may be increasing in value by thousands of dollars a year, and the man with the

know that before he can enlarge he must buy their land or be forced to move elsewhere. Therefore, if the land is worth only \$200,000, they are likely to ask him \$300,000 for it, knowing that he will probably have to take it sooner or later, and if that some other manufacturer will not take it. In this way many manufacturers are prevented from enlarging their plants. Thus they are unable to employ as many people as otherwise would, and poor buildings are put out of work. In the same way they are unable to manufacture as many articles as they otherwise would, at the cost of those articles to the public is increased proportionately. In all classes of the city's citizens suffer through the action of the land monopolizer.

Suppose now that the tax was taken off assessments and placed on land values. Immediately the taxes of the manufacturer would be reduced as he would not have any taxes to pay on his buildings. This would make it easier for him to pay better wages to employ more labor. At the same time the taxes on the vacant land and on the land only partly used would be increased. Thus the speculator who now holds the land idle, or practically so, by keeping inferior buildings on it, would be forced to use his land in order that he might earn enough from it to enable him to pay his taxes. This would be to either put up a building or, thereby creating work and reducing rents, or he would himself go to the manufacturer and offer the land to him on reasonable terms. This would enable the manufacturer to buy

(Continued on page 10)

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Each Week

Vol. XXXIII.

OBSERVAT

Some Worth While
The See

THE growing of an establishment in Eastern Canada therefore, be those sections which improve his method of the crop, in order to do something to. With a little judicious in the crop, and part after it is harvested corn can be grown at a profit. In visiting the corn belt of Ontario (referring to note the interest in the ground). Where a corn was being fed for purposes fields are being special purpose of seed trade.

A PLANTING The method of early followed is desired, with the in some cases two are left in the field for four and five years in hills three and apart each way, as should the three, for the best class of seed a field is planted is followed.

One of the many farmers are varieties as that climate. These heavier yield of earlier varieties. In appearance, formed, symmetric consequently they purposes.

LATE But, with our sh certainty in growth not mature early frost. Besides, in circumference it as there is greater than there is in safer to select those der favorable cond

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FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18, 1913

No. 38

OBSERVATIONS ON THE METHODS OF HANDLING CANADIAN GROWN SEED CORN

J. H. Cotsworth, Essex Co., Ont.

Some Worth While Suggestions on Handling the Corn Crop that apply particularly at this Season when the Seed for the following Year is being Selected. How to Ensure Strong Vitality

THE growing of corn for silage has become an established part of the agriculture of Eastern Canada. There is a growing demand for Canadian grown seed corn. It should, therefore, be the aim of every corn grower in those sections where the crop can be matured, to improve his methods of producing and handling the crop, in order that he may be in a position to do something towards supplying this demand. With a little judicious care in the selection of varieties in the growing and harvesting of the crop, and particularly in the care of the grain after it is harvested, just as good a quality of seed corn can be grown in Southern Ontario as can be grown anywhere on this continent.

In visiting the farms in the corn belt of Ontario, it is gratifying to note the increasing interest in the growing of seed corn. Where, a few years ago corn was being grown only for feeding purposes, now many fields are being grown for the special purpose of supplying the seed trade.

A PLANTING MISTAKE

The method of planting generally followed is all that can be desired, with the exception that in some cases too many plants are left in the hills. Frequently four and five plants are found in hills three and one-half feet apart each way, while in no case should the number exceed three, for the production of the best class of seed. Occasionally a field is planted in drills, but it is not often that this method is followed.

One of the mistakes that many farmers are making is, attempting to grow varieties that are entirely too late for our climate. These large late varieties promise a heavier yield of both grain and fodder than the earlier varieties. They are also more attractive in appearance, usually producing large, well-formed, symmetrical ears with very deep kernels; consequently they are in demand for exhibition purposes.

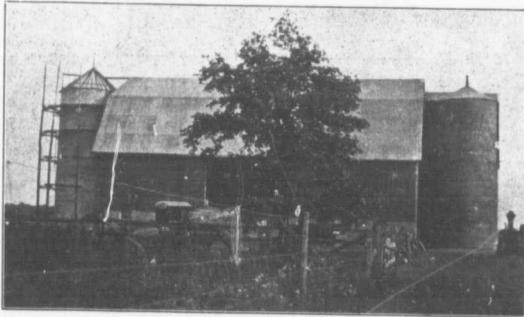
LATE VARIETIES UNDESIRABLE

But, with our short season there is too much uncertainty in growing them, as too often they do not mature early enough to be harvested before frost. Besides, the fact that the ears are large in circumference is in some seasons objectionable, as there is greater difficulty in drying large ears than there is in drying medium-sized ones. It is safer to select those varieties that will mature under favorable conditions in from 90 to 100 days,

such as the Bailey or White Cap in Essex and Kent, while in other corn-growing centres probably the Flints are preferable. These are reasonably safe and may be depended upon to yield a good crop of hard corn almost every year.

It is the unanimous testimony of those who grow corn for silage, that it is more profitable to plant the early maturing varieties which, although they do not produce as many tons per acre, do produce a larger percentage of mature ears which make a better quality of silage than the late varieties, which are more likely to be immature when harvested.

WHERE MIXING IS UNDESIRABLE
Another undesirable feature in the production



A Big Rush at Silo Filling Time is Here a Certainty

Mr. Roger Hawkins, Oxford Co., Ont., believes in the silo because of satisfactory silo experience. One silo has proved so eminently satisfactory that another one may be here soon in course of construction. If not already filled there is still a busy time ahead for Mr. Hawkins; a profitable rush, too.

of seed corn that is readily observed in almost every part of the corn belt is the mixing of varieties. It is claimed that the pollen of the corn plant may be easily carried by wind a distance of one-quarter mile, and that no variety can be considered reasonably safe from cross-fertilization unless removed at least that distance from other varieties. Yet with the small farms in the corn districts it is difficult to find a tract of land one-quarter mile square on which there are not two or more varieties of corn being grown. This results in a lot of impurity; yellow varieties show a mixture of white and white varieties show the yellow. Some fields are very badly mixed, others very little, but fields that appear to be perfectly pure are rare.

This is one of the more serious difficulties in growing high-class seed corn. Every grower has his favorite variety, and all the growers in any

locality are not likely to agree on growing one variety only, and thereby keep that variety pure, and build up a reputation for it in that locality. The only remedy for this difficulty that suggests itself for the present at least, is that each grower keep his seed plot as isolated from other varieties as possible under the circumstances, and exercise the greatest care in the selection of seed for his seed plot, discarding every ear that shows the slightest indication of impurity, and conforming strictly to the type of the variety he is growing.

THE STORING OF SEED

It is also noticeable that the quarters in which corn is kept through the winter are not suitable for protecting the vitality and seed condition of the grain. The growing of corn for feeding purposes has been followed in Ontario for many years, the grower selecting a few bushels at husking time and giving it special attention in the way of drying it thoroughly before winter, for his seed for the following season. But the growing of corn especially for seed is a comparatively new industry, and provision has not been made for giving considerable quantities this special care that the few bushels received before. Therefore the vitality of our corn is not as good in spring as it might be.

When corn is husked it usually contains a large percentage of moisture, and unless this moisture is expelled before the first hard freeze the germ is very seriously injured. Hence the necessity of getting seed corn husked early and storing it in narrow cribs sided with boards, not more than four inches wide, with a one-inch space between each board, instead of storing it in the wide, tight cribs that are frequently seen.

DRIVING THE CORN

The matter of getting rid of excessive moisture in the production of seed corn, and it is a question worthy of consideration if it would not be advisable for the grower to provide some kind of kiln, or drying crib, for the curing of seed corn in damp, unfavorable seasons. These need not be much more expensive than the ordinary crib further than being provided with some means by which artificial heat can be applied if necessary. True, these are only needed in unfavorable seasons, such, for example, as the season of 1911, which had a damp, rainy fall, followed by a very hard freeze early in November. This did considerable damage to seed corn that was not husked early, and thoroughly dried out before.

Any close observer could not fail to notice the effect of this frost. The season was favorable for ripening the crop, but unfavorable for husking and curing it. Hence that which was husked late

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had retained the moisture, and while the vitality was right the day before the freeze, an examination a few days after revealed the dull, blistered germ and lifeless appearance of many kernels. The percentage of vitality cannot fail to be reduced in corn thus affected, and if added for seed will injure the reputation of Canadian grown seed corn.

Every grower of seed corn should carefully guard against allowing seed of low vitality being placed on the market. It is only by the efforts and precaution of the individual grower that the reputation of our seed can be maintained and improved.

Cooperative Ownership of Silo Machinery

R. A. Price, Grey Co., Ont.

Five years ago two of my neighbors built silos. When the summer was well advanced and the silos almost ready for cutting help was very scarce, and cutting by hand was a slow job. Besides, the old-time cutting box with carriers was not very satisfactory. So they decided to purchase a corn binder and a Blizzard ensilage cutter, and asked me to join them.

Each shareholder has the binder and Blizzard in turn. The one who comes last this year may be first next, but this rule has not been strictly followed, for the simple reason that all fields do not mature at the same time. We agree to pay an equal share of all breakages and repairs, no matter where the machines are working. We usually have from three to five teams to draw the corn to the Blizzard, according to the distance the field of corn is from the silo. As there are several silos near we do not have any difficulty in getting teams and extra help.

We have no engine, but there are several old portables or small traction engines in this neighborhood and we have not been long delayed in that respect. The greatest difficulty we find is in getting an engine powerful enough to run a Blizzard. We have run ours with a 14 horse-power, and a 16 would be better.

The advantages of cooperation are perhaps worthy of consideration. In the first place we get our silos filled at or near the proper time. We get the work done to suit us because we take more interest in how it is done than would a stranger. We can get help easier,—we help our neighbors, and they help us in return.

About Filling the Silo

G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

I filled my silo twice two years ago and was enabled to get nine acres of corn in the silo instead of seven, as formerly. The system we plan to work on is as follows: The silo is filled on Saturday. The same engine is used for threshing on Monday, and then on Tuesday the silo is refilled. Last year the ensilage in our 41-foot silo had dropped 10 feet by Tuesday. When this system is followed it is not necessary to have the engine call at the farm twice. Year before, due to the delay on the part of a neighbor, we were not able to follow our plan of refilling on Tuesday, but refilled later in the week.

The silo is sometimes objected to by dairymen on the ground that it involves too much labor in filling, the changing around in work among neighbors making it necessary to be away from home a great many days in the fall. I believe that the best plan is to hire the help if possible. This year I had to ask just one neighbor to change work with me for silo filling. We should not forget, however, that if we do have to work out a lot we have our neighbors with us to do just exactly the same amount of work for us.

I believe in having a strong engine and a large cutting box as the work is then done up rapidly and labor is used to the best advantage. We had a 20 H.P. engine filling our silo last year, and it

took 14 men to keep the cutting box going. The cutting box would cut silage as fast as three men would pile it on the table. We have two sets of knives and one set was always sharp.

We always use a blower for filling the silo. I would almost rather hire a blower than get a carrier out for nothing. On a neighbor's farm we used a carrier out. The corn did not pack well and was dry, being slightly frozen. With the same kind of corn on our own farm cut by a blower, the silage packed well and will make excellent feed. The hood of the blower was directed against the roof of the silo. The impact with the roof crushed the silage and made it more juicy and hence it packed better.

When visiting the farm of Mr. Parnham Allison, in Dundas county, I saw them filling a silo, the silage being conveyed through pipes right down to the surface. It packed down well and saved lots of work.

Facts About Sheep

Sheep are practically immune to tuberculosis.

About fifteen different breeds of sheep are now recognized.

The nutritive value and digestibility of mutton rank quite high.



A Scene in British Columbia

A pound of mutton can be produced at less cost than any other kind of meat.

Reliable statistics show that sheep are relatively free from diseases dangerous to man.

Of the serious parasitic diseases affecting sheep, stomach worms probably cause the heaviest losses to sheep raisers.

Docking lambs improves their general appearance and increases their market value, without retarding their growth to any extent.

If lambs are not docked or castrated until warm weather, pine tar smeared over the fresh wounds will help to keep the flies away.

To produce the best quality of wool, sheep must have access to plenty of good pasture. Continuous grazing on the same pasture is undesirable.

To sum all up I would say that farming without keeping accounts is like working in the night and sleeping in the day. It is like keeping cows without records of their production.—E. Ruby.

No matter what your vocation in life may be—and especially in agricultural lines and in dairy work—let your standard be high. There is a Chinese proverb which says: "Aim at the sun, and though your arrow may not reach it, it will go higher than if aimed at anything on a level with yourself."—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

It is said that live stock is the right arm of agriculture. Statistics go to prove that 80 per cent of all the crops raised in Canada are fed to live stock. Therefore, it is extremely important that every farmer in this country should be well informed of the best types of farm animals which he feeds each year.—Dr. G. C. Creelman, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Can Horses Take the Bit in Their Teeth and Run Away?

Dr. F. C. Grenside, Wellington Co., Ont.

The popular impression that horses take the bit in their teeth, in many instances, when they run away, is based upon the assumption that it is impossible for them to get that implement of restraint between their grinders and thereby relieve themselves of any sensation of pain that would result from the rider or driver pulling upon the mouth if the bit were in contact with some sensitive structure, such as the gums or cheeks. First of all, it may be explained that the lack of restraint and the indifference to the most powerful pressure of the bit, even although it may bruise, cut or abrade the soft tissues of the mouth can be accounted for in another way than from the intervention of the non-sensitive bodies of the grinders (molars).

The initial step in "running away" is usually a form of nervousness or fear, at which stage it is generally possible to control a horse by efficient restraint, but if such restraint is not promptly applied, the nervousness or fear increases, and what might be termed a "panic-stricken" condition results, when all sensibility to pain and in response to pressure of the bit cease. At this stage the soft tissues are as indifferent to the pressure of the bit as the hard grinders, so far as any response is concerned.

WHY IMPOSSIBLE

Literally speaking, it appears to us an anatomical impossibility for a horse to get the bit between the grinders without the intervention of the cheeks. Nature has so formed those organs that when the bit presses upon the angles of the mouth they turn inward, and as that implement slips up in the mouth, as it does from tension of the reins when the horse sticks his nose out, it carries the cheeks before it and presses them against the front grinders. If the cheeks were so formed that pressure from the bit at the angle of the mouth would evert them, then it would be possible for the bit to come in immediate contact with the grinders. Some horses in "running away" stick their noses out and open their mouths so that the bit carries the cheeks up in the mouth before it and against the teeth, and the horse thus braced is placed at a greater mechanical advantage than if the pressure were exerted at its proper place lower down on the bars of the lower jaw, so that the leverage enables the pressure of the bit to cause the head to bend upon the neck and thus give response.

Some horses, particularly those called limber necked ones, assume directly the opposite attitude to the horses that stick their noses out and bend their heads upon their necks to such a degree that the lower jaw comes in contact with the neck and they thus brace themselves and become practically as unresponsive to pressure as those that stick their noses out. Horses assuming this latter position, however, shut off their wind to some extent and cannot usually sustain their efforts to run very long. We have endeavored to point out that the two essential factors in preventing a frightened horse from "running away" are the application of prompt restraint and sufficient leverage to make that restraining force effectual.

BIT TOO HIGH IN MOUTH

The common and irrational practice of placing the bit too high in the mouth is responsible in many cases for lessening leverage to such an extent that restraining power is minimized, and horses in which there is no tendency to run away, pulling and side-lining are encouraged.—Ride and Drive.

Those who have practiced summer fallowing know that it increases chances for a good yield the following season.

Feed

Prof. C.

Green alfalfa composition, analyzed by a very considerably rich. Owing to its rate of ripening which may be made with its high most valuable possibilities. A small amount of alfalfa is a valuable feed for during the summer. Green alfalfa is a horse, as there is a small amount, but a variety to the

We have also obtained very excellent results for suitable for very ration of corn may be fed to grow. By the time pig is made to depend alfalfa, and the they grow older.

In our work, their pens and the pound of green ration consisted and what middle green alfalfa premeal, which is a than that obtain remembered, how to substitute more meal ration of the same relative dairy cattle.

Our results were obtained by those where they have green alfalfa were pounds of corn regarded as an excess rates the possible bill for meal, even though, as stated, substituting only a meal.

Alfalfa hay has hog feeding, but hogs. For hog feed quality of hay is



What the C

Live stock exhibition warm in their praise

their Test

Feeding Alfalfa to Hogs

Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph

Green alfalfa is a product of fairly uniform composition, and for a green crop is characterized by a very high percentage of protein, being considerably richer in protein than clover. Owing to its rapid growth and the frequent cuttings which may be made during the season, coupled with its high feeding value, it is perhaps the most valuable crop that we have for soiling purposes. A small plot of alfalfa situated near the stable furnishes a remarkably large quantity of valuable feed for anything which may be stabled during the summer, more especially cattle or hogs. Green alfalfa should be fed very sparingly to horses, as there is a danger of causing colic. A small amount, however, is beneficial in giving a variety to the ration of the horse.

We have also fed green alfalfa to hogs and obtained very encouraging results. Alfalfa is not suitable for constituting a large proportion of the ration of very young pigs, though a small amount may be fed to good advantage to pigs of any age. By the time pigs are three months old, they can be made to depend to a considerable extent upon alfalfa, and the meal ration can be reduced as they grow older.

In our work, the pigs were fed green alfalfa in their pens and they ate only slightly more than a pound of green alfalfa each a day. Their meal ration consisted of a mixture of ground barley and wheat middlings. In this test, 4.3 pounds of green alfalfa proved equivalent to one pound of meal, which is a higher value, pound for pound, than that obtained for skim-milk. It must be remembered, however, that alfalfa cannot be made to substitute more than a limited amount of the meal ration of a hog, and consequently is not of the same relative importance as in the case of dairy cattle.

Our results with hogs were not equal to those obtained by the Kansas Experiment Station, where they have found in one case 170 pounds of green alfalfa were equal in feeding value to 100 pounds of corn. This result, however, may be regarded as an extremely favorable one, and indicates the possibility of materially reducing the bill for meal, even in the case of hog feeding, though, as stated before, it is suitable for substituting only a comparatively small amount of meal.

Alfalfa hay has also been successfully used in hog feeding, but only with comparatively matured hogs. For hog feeding, however, only the finest quality of hay is suitable, the second and third

cuttings being best for this purpose. For winter breeding sows cheaply, alfalfa hay may be made to play an important part either fed dry or put through a cutting box, steeped in water, and mixed with their meal ration.

Home-grown Mangle Seed

"We are trying an experiment this year that we believe is going to be worth a lot of money to us," remarked Mr. Frank Twiss, of Halton Co., Ont., recently, to an editor of Farm and Dairy who was visiting his farm. "Mangle seed, as you know, has not been satisfactory for several years now; that is, the kind of seed you buy. We are going to grow our own."

"Where did you get the idea?"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. G. Gastle, planted 19 mangles one spring, and from those 19 mangles he got two bags of seed. I set out 20 mangles this spring, and 17 are still growing. Come and see them." We sauntered to the back of the farm.

Mr. Twiss had planted his mangles at the beginning of the first row in his root field. Their cultivation, therefore, represented no extra labor. "This is not my first experiment," continued Mr. Twiss, after we had viewed the seed plot. "Last year I set out three mangles and had seed enough for half of my root field this year. The rest of it I had to buy."

One could tell to a row where home-grown and bought seed had been used. The stand where Mr. Twiss' own seed had been sown was fine and vigorous, hardly a miss anywhere. The store seed had not come up evenly at all, and misses were frequent. Here is where Mr. Twiss expects to make his money out of home-grown mangle seed, not the saving in the actual cost of the seed, but in more uniform and larger crops of mangles.

"It is no trouble to grow it," said he. "It is as easy to grow as our own seed oats. I just wait until the seed is dry and then it can be pulled off in handfuls. A farmer is foolish who will not grow his seed. These 17 mangles will yield far more seed than I will require."

It is important to bear in mind that the immediate object of sow testing is to ascertain the performance of the individual sow. The benefit of the work to the average dairymen lies not in the information obtained regarding all his cows taken as one herd, but in the careful investigation of the merits of each cow composing that herd taken separately and individually.—C. F. Whitley, Dairy Record Centre, Ottawa, Ont.

Rainy Day Jobs

Jas. McNeil, Glengarry Co., Ont.

One of my friends and neighbors was in trouble recently. He had arranged with all of us in the near vicinity to come and help him at sio filling. We all arrived bright and early in the morning with our teams and right ready to do a good day's work as we too had lots of work at home waiting for our attention. We expected to find half a day's cutting already done in the corn field. What we did find was the proprietor tinkering away at the corn binder and not a stalk out.

"I meant to fix this up some rainy day," he remarked, "but I never got it done, and I am afraid we will get a poor start on the sio this forenoon."

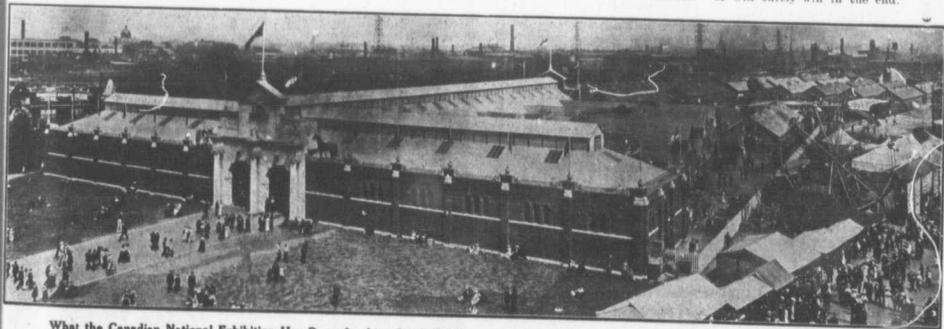
It was a poor start. Some eight men and four teams lost a couple of valuable hours while the finishing touches were being put on repairs and a start made on the cutting.

This is not the first instance of this kind that I have come across in my farming experience. I suppose that the farmer is the exception who is not held up several times during the year by finding that some rainy day repairs have not been made. They explain that work accumulates to such an extent that some few jobs have to be slighted. I do not consider it necessary, however, that the job slighted should be the one needed next and the one that is apt to cause delay.

I have a little plan myself that works to perfection. I have a combined implement shed and workshop. Right above the work bench I tack a large piece of cardboard, beside which a pencil is suspended on a string. Every little rainy day job that comes along I make a brief note of it on the cardboard. When the rainy day does arrive I take a glance over the list and know exactly the job that should be done forthwith. Following this system I have not been delayed for years through neglected tinkering. Rainy days have been sufficient for all rainy day work.

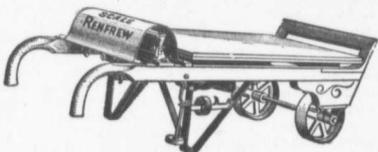
I regard lack of system as the greatest cause of neglected tinkering. Another cause is that most of us prefer to loaf on rainy days. When we do work we go about things easily, and at the end of the day have about one-quarter as much done as if we had worked consistently as we do on other days. I believe in making the rainy days profitable, and this can only be done by consistent, well planned work.

Utility should be the watchword of every breeder. It will surely win in the end.



What the Canadian National Exhibition Has Done for Live Stock Exhibitors—A View of the New Arcade and Cattle Sheds Erected This Year

Live stock exhibitors, whose interests seem to have received so little attention from the management of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, are now warm in their praises of the new buildings erected this year for the accommodation of their stock. The management of the Canadian National have now awakened to the necessity of giving fair treatment to the live stock end of their fair, and their new interest is duly appreciated.



Put this "Watchdog" on your Farm

You probably have a dog on your farm to hunt or to trail or to scare away tramps. You don't grudge his "board and keep." If he is a good dog he is worth all he costs for protecting your property and watching your house. But no matter how good a dog he is he can't watch your weights. And hundreds of farmers lose more money every year through not watching their weights than would pay for the keep of twenty dogs.

The best "watchdog" you can have on your farm is a good scale and the best of all farm Scales is the Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale—a combined Scale and Truck that you can wheel around any time to anything you want to weigh.

This handy Farm Scale is a joy to use. And it saves you money every time you use it. It will give you faithful service for many years and pay you larger cash dividends than any other implement you now use. We make this statement on the experience of thousands of farmers whom we have induced to try the Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale and who wouldn't be without it for twenty times its cost.

Our "pay as it pays" Plan

We would like to put a "Renfrew Handy" on your farm to show you just how it pays for itself from day to day. We want to put it in on the basis of a profit-paying necessity that you cannot afford to be without. We will ship it to your Station or land it right in your barn and give you all the time you ask to pay for it meanwhile letting it pay for itself on what it actually saves you in dollars and cents.

No proposition can be fairer than that. We know that if you once try the "Renfrew Handy" and see its wonderful simplicity and convenience you wouldn't be without it for several times its cost. Send us your name and address to-day and we will tell you all about our "Pay as it pays" plan.

The Renfrew Scale Company

RENFREW, ONT.

The London Fair

Indications are that this year's Western Fair at London will go on record as the best to date. As an agricultural show it was never better. All the live stock classes, with not more than one or two possible exceptions, contain an unusually large number of entries.

Apparently the destruction by fire of a number of the buildings a short time ago has had no retarding effect. With commendable enterprise the management have proceeded with the erection of new buildings, which, although not being exceptionally classic, and being in a way only semipermanent, serve their purpose very well. London has done her part nobly, and those who have been in the habit of patronizing this important fair have responded in kind. Clyde, Telford and G. G. Gould, Essex, Berkshire, and G. G. Gould, Essex, Berkshire, and G. G. Gould, Essex, Berkshire, were exhibited by W. W. Brookridge, Georgetown; Chester Whites by W. E. Wright, of Glanworth, and P. Courcay, of Boston, were represented by Mac Campbell, Norwood, and Poland Chinas by G. G. Gould, Essex.

HOGS

The horse exhibit was the best ever held at London. The poultry building had the most of the accommodation improved. There is a larger number of entries in practically all classes. The fancy breeds predominate in numbers.

The horticultural exhibit was the best ever staged at the fair. The plate exhibits of fruit would compare favorably with those shown at Toronto, and the vegetables were excellent.

Hamner, Burford, and Ferguson of St. Thomas. Robert McEwen had all to himself in Southdowns. Duns horned were shown by J. A. O'Leary, Shodden, and W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth. Duncan Johnson, of Appin, had some Oxford. Joseph Linden, Elderton, and How Lee, Highgate, had some nice Lincoln. John Kelly and James Bosman showed a few Hampshires and Suffolks respectively.

HOCS

Hogs did not show any great increase in numbers over last year. Hasting Bros., Crosshill, C. A. Powell, Arva, and Rutford, of London East, were out with Hampshires. H. Featherston, Streetville, was alone with Yorkshires. Tamworths were shown by Douglas & Son, Mitchell; J. Nichols, Newburg, and G. G. Gould, Essex, Berkshire, and G. G. Gould, Essex, Berkshire, were exhibited by W. W. Brookridge, Georgetown; Chester Whites by W. E. Wright, of Glanworth, and P. Courcay, of Boston, were represented by Mac Campbell, Norwood, and Poland Chinas by G. G. Gould, Essex.

The poultry show was easily the best ever held at London. The poultry building had the most of the accommodation improved. There is a larger number of entries in practically all classes. The fancy breeds predominate in numbers.

The horticultural exhibit was the best ever staged at the fair. The plate exhibits of fruit would compare favorably with those shown at Toronto, and the vegetables were excellent.

Dairy Cattle at London

Holsteins led the dairy classes of the Western Fair, London, and were represented. In all, seven herds were represented. A. E. Hulet, Norwood; E. F. Osler, Lakeview Farm, Brockton; J. Pearce, Ostrander, and T. Wood, Mitchell, were the best. The best cow was R. J. Kelly, of Tillsonburg, making his appearance at a large show for the first time. E. C. Gilbert, St. Thomas, and Treblecreek & Son, of London, entered in some classes. A number of the Toronto placings were changed so that there is some difference of opinion among judges as to just what is the most desirable Holstein type. In this case, the judges, headed by A. Brethlen, of Norwood, evidenced his placings that he is a strong believer in quality in so far as quality, mere size is concerned.

In aged bulls, Lakeview Farm was first on Count Hengerveld Fays, B. Kol, his quality and style enabling him to win out over the more muscular and heavier entry of The Wood, Legs & Sons, Schomberg, and the second championship title, years ago, was won second and fourth in yearling bulls. A. E. Hulet won first in senior bull calf with Sir Paul Albrecht Merceron, first on yearling bull with Ladoga Veeman Merceron, a splendid animal with lots of substance and fine udder development, and first on herd of four calves under one year. Hulet was also second on aged cow with Pauline Fain, Potenza, on yearling bull with Count Pusch Merceron, on two-year-old heifer and aged graded herd. Lakeview Farm was first in male championship with Count Hengerveld, Cherrylva winner, second in her class at Toronto, taking first prize as aged cow and the best championship. She has loads of substance with quality, straight a-die and has an almost perfect udder wonderfully fine.

Pearce got first on two-year-old heifer with Sir Homewood Fen, first in junior heifer class with Sir Paul Albrecht Merceron. He also third in the same class second, third and fifth on yearling heifers, second and third on junior heifer calves, and first on yearling heifer calves. First place on yearling

bull and two-year-old cow, first on yearling cow, and first on grade heifer were the awards in the bull class. Aged bull: 1, Ladoga Wood; 2, A. E. Hulet; 3, yearling bull; 4, Lakeview Wood; senior bull calf: 1, Lakeview Wood; junior bull calf: 1, Lakeview Wood; junior bull calf: 1, Lakeview Wood; junior bull calf: 1, Lakeview Wood.

Aged cow: 1, Ostrander; 2, Pearce; 3, Hulet; 4, Lakeview; 5, Hulet; 6, Hulet; 7, Hulet; 8, Hulet; 9, Hulet; 10, Hulet; 11, Hulet; 12, Hulet; 13, Hulet; 14, Hulet; 15, Hulet; 16, Hulet; 17, Hulet; 18, Hulet; 19, Hulet; 20, Hulet; 21, Hulet; 22, Hulet; 23, Hulet; 24, Hulet; 25, Hulet; 26, Hulet; 27, Hulet; 28, Hulet; 29, Hulet; 30, Hulet; 31, Hulet; 32, Hulet; 33, Hulet; 34, Hulet; 35, Hulet; 36, Hulet; 37, Hulet; 38, Hulet; 39, Hulet; 40, Hulet; 41, Hulet; 42, Hulet; 43, Hulet; 44, Hulet; 45, Hulet; 46, Hulet; 47, Hulet; 48, Hulet; 49, Hulet; 50, Hulet; 51, Hulet; 52, Hulet; 53, Hulet; 54, Hulet; 55, Hulet; 56, Hulet; 57, Hulet; 58, Hulet; 59, Hulet; 60, Hulet; 61, Hulet; 62, Hulet; 63, Hulet; 64, Hulet; 65, Hulet; 66, Hulet; 67, Hulet; 68, Hulet; 69, Hulet; 70, Hulet; 71, Hulet; 72, Hulet; 73, Hulet; 74, Hulet; 75, Hulet; 76, Hulet; 77, Hulet; 78, Hulet; 79, Hulet; 80, Hulet; 81, Hulet; 82, Hulet; 83, Hulet; 84, Hulet; 85, Hulet; 86, Hulet; 87, Hulet; 88, Hulet; 89, Hulet; 90, Hulet; 91, Hulet; 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bull and two-year-old heifer went to ...

Agd bull: 1, Lakeview Farm, Bromington; ...

Agd cow: 1, Oiler; 2 and 5, Hulet; 3, The Wood; ...

Agd heifer: 1, Kelly; 2 and 5, Kelly; 3 and 4, Gilbert; ...

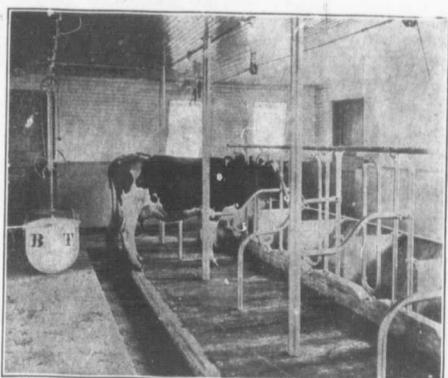
Agd bull: 1, Hulet; 2, Kelly; 3, Pearce; ...

Champion female: Hume. Heifer calf: 1, Turner; 2 and 4, Hume; ...

B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, and things mostly their own way in the Jersey classes. ...

Best four animals, get of one sire: 1, Stewart; 2, Turner; 3, Hume. ...

Agd bull: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Mrs. Lawrence, London; ...



A Clean Barn Pays Best

Compare the clean barn above with the old barn shown just below, and you'll see why modern barns, fitted with BT Steel Stalls, pay so much better.



The open construction of the Steel Stalls allows the sunlight to flood every corner. No disease germs, for Tuberculosis germs cannot live on Steel. ...

BT STEEL STALLS, Etc. MANURE CARRIERS

BT Steel Stalls keep the cows clean, healthy, comfortable. There's a special aligning device on the BT Stalls that lines all the long and short eave up even with the gutter. ...

Then, it's an easy matter to run the BT Manure Carrier behind the stalls, throw in the manure and run it, a ton at a time, out to the pile yards from the barn. ...

Our Catalogue tells many more interesting facts about modern stable equipment. It gives fine views and plans of modern barns. This book is free. If you will mail the coupon we'll send it by return mail.

BARN PLAN SERVICE FREE

For years we have made a special study of dairy barns, and not only how they should be equipped, but how they should be designed and arranged so as to be most profitable to the owners.

This special knowledge is at your service, free of charge.

Beatty Bros. Limited 703 HILL STREET, FERGUS, ONT.

COUPON FOR FREE BOOKS AND PLANS

Form for requesting a free book and plan, including fields for name, address, and phone number.

Making Good in a Quiet and Practical Way

The chief source of income at Usadilla is a mixed herd of B Jerseys. A few of the following matrons of the herd are here seen as photographed by an ...

ATYRSHIRE

Three herds upheld the honors for the "bonnie Ayrshire," namely: Alex. Hume & Co. and Wm. Stewart & Son of Menie, and A. S. Turner, of Rickman's Corners. Mr. Wm. Hunder, the well-known Ayrshire breeder and exhibitor, judged these classes. ...

Farm of F. L. Green, Ontario Co., Ont. The following matrons of the herd are here seen as photographed by an ...

and Brampton's Bright Princesses, by Bright Prince, two-year-old heifer. Mrs. Lawrence, London, had a fine individual in Champion's Golden Lad, two-year-old bull. ...

Agd bull: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Mrs. Lawrence, London; 1, Geo. Laithwaith, Bull; 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Geo. Laithwaith. ...

Agd cow: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Mrs. Lawrence, London; 3, Geo. Laithwaith; 4, Geo. Laithwaith. ...

Experience with Kicking Heifer D. Crough, Peterboro Co., Ont. In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy I noticed an inquiry regarding a kicking heifer. I have had some experience along this line and will present my method of overcoming the difficulty.

Two years ago I had a bad kicker and could do nothing with her until I put a ring in her nose with a rope attached. I would then draw her as far forward in the stall as possible and tie the rope to a post. ...

London

very classes a ...

Agd bull: 1, Turner; 2 and 4, Hume; 3, Stewart. ...

POULTRY YARD

Poultry at Ottawa

The poultry show at the Central Canada Exhibition is one of the live features of the Fair. As most fall fairs poultry exhibits are few, and the best usually accorded for their use is pushed into an out-of-way corner at Ottawa the poultrymen are given a first-class position in the show pavilion, and they fill it to the limit. This year entries numbered around 2,000 birds, with the utility breeds most strongly represented. Most of the entries came from fanciers in the Ottawa district, but the finest flocks of other portions of Ontario had entries as well. Waterfowl and turkeys were "something immense," making a larger percentage of the exhibit than ever before.

A feature of the poultry show was the candling demonstration of the Dominion Live Stock Branch in charge of W. A. Brown, B.S.A. The object of the demonstration was to make both farmers and townspeople more fully acquainted with conditions that exist in the egg trade. In the dark room to the rear of the main exhibit visitors could see eggs candled at any time. The feature of the main booth was a display of 30 cases of eggs graded according to the market requirements. This exhibit showed that only 30 to 35 per cent of receipts are classed as new laid, 40 to 45 per cent as No. 1; 15 per cent as No. 2; and five per cent as bad. Other exhibits showed eggs properly graded to meet the requirements of the best market.

One of the most unique exhibits in the poultry line that we have ever seen was staged in connection with the Central Farm exhibit in Horticultural Hall. The feature of the exhibit was a comparison of the production of two hens. To one side was a Plymouth Rock hen that last year laid 165 eggs. A placard near by informed the visitor that "100 hens like this will make a profit of \$27." To the right of the exhibit was another Plymouth Rock hen that last year laid 32 eggs; "100 hens like this one will net a loss of \$56," the placard informed us. To still further impress on the visitor the comparative usefulness of these two hens a basket containing 165 eggs stood beside the cage of the efficient producer and a basket containing 32 eggs in a corresponding position beside the robber hen. The produce of the first hen had a value of \$4.12, such a profit of \$2.77, and the value of the product of the second hen was \$1.26, with a loss of 55c.

Large or Small Cows

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station it has been found that the large cows return more profit per cow than the small ones. Cows 900 lbs. and under returned products worth \$54.20 from the feed eaten; cows 901 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., \$61.96; cows 1,001 lbs. to 1,100 lbs., \$66.29; cows 1,101 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., \$72.21; cows 1,201 lbs. to 1,300 lbs., \$73.01; cows 1,301 lbs. to 1,400 lbs., \$79.64; cows over 1,400 lbs., \$83.01. Mr. Warren in his paper on Farm Management in commenting on the above says:

"The large animals of any breed do not require more economical of labor and barn room, and usually give as much or more milk for the feed consumed." The large cows used their feed with the same efficiency as the smaller ones. In fact the largest ones were a trifle more efficient than the small ones.

Inform best boxes add to the attractiveness of the house.

Don't delay another day ordering an

Ideal Green Feed Silo

Don't put off ordering your silo thinking that there is plenty of time.

There has been such a demand for Ideal Green Feed Silos this year that some farmers who wait too long may get left.

Get your order placed now and your new silo up in time to take care of your corn.

You know you ought to have a silo, so what's the use of putting off ordering it a single day longer.

Thousands of successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an Ideal Green Feed Silo on their farms.

Our large, illustrated Silo Book contains much valuable information about silos and silage. Sent free upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD. LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



A Pure Wholesome Nutritious Meal

CALFINE

CALVES LAMBS COLTS PIGS

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein . . . 20 per cent. Fat . . . 8 per cent. Fibre . . . 4 per cent.

Save \$15.00 to \$20.00 on Your Call Feed

Write for Booklet and Prices CANADIAN CEREAL AND FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue. WILLIAMS BROS. ITHACA, N. Y.



Lamp Rock Salt, \$10 for ten lots, L. O. B. Toronto Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. G. J. CLIFF, Manager Toronto, Ont



THE WINNER

WAS SHOWN IN PERFECT CONDITION

The difference between the blue and red is often merely a matter of condition. You've often noticed that. Most of the consistent winners at the Fall Fairs will tell you that there's nothing like

CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

for getting an animal in tip top condition in a very short time.

This meal is ALL FOOD and an easily digested food—the only feed on the market manufactured entirely from Pure Cane Molasses.

We are again offering Silver Cups at Guelph Winter Fair for the best conditioned horse, steer, sheep and hog. No restriction as to feed.

If you own an animal with breeding worth to win, if shown in first class shape, it's easy enough to get him there with CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL. It tones up the digestion without scouring, eradicates worms. You will see that animal piling flesh and bone under a glossy coat in great shape. Ask the man who uses it.

If your feedman doesn't keep it, write to us.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.



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Most Maintained

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show. The most prominent exhibitor was Mr. John Harvey, of Froilgherg, Que., he having more than 150 heads on exhibition, including Berkshire, Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Hampshire and Hampshires. Last year Mr. Harvey's winnings at fair netted him \$1,828, and this year he has made \$1,300 to date. Yorkshires were most numerous, Toronto winners securing largely the prize list. Berkshires and Tamworths were both more numerous and competition keener than in any other fair in Canada this year. In the former breed Dolson captured a goodly number of firsts, and in the latter Douglas was most successful. Daniel De Courcey figured largely in the Chester winners.

The new interest that has been taken in sheep was distinctly evident in the improved quality and greater number of sheep shown at Ottawa this year. Short wool breeds were most numerous. Competition was probably keenest in Oxford, where Weir Bros., Malvern, J. W. Hilsom, Hampton, and Geo. Tuttle, Meadell, competed with several smaller exhibitors. J. & A. Wilson, Harris, cleaned up on Hampshires and in Shires, which were a small exhibit. J. R. Kelway, Woodville, got everything but one first, he having along the same animals that won for him the silver cup at Sherbrooke for the best exhibit on the grounds. In the Southwestern J. W. Springstead & Sons, Abbington, captured most of the firsts. Dorset honors were contested by J. Robertson & Sons, Milton; Forester Farm, Oakville, and Ayre, of Barhamville. In the long wools H. and N. Allin and Norman Parks contested the Cotswolds and Alin and Bow Park Farm the Leicester. Several French exhibitors had Lin-

Dairy Cattle at Ottawa

The dairy cattle show at Ottawa this year was of an interprovincial nature as usual. The best herds of Friesian met the best herds of Quebec, and sometimes awards went one way and sometimes another, but competition was always keen, except in one herd, where all entries were owned by one exhibitor. Four breeds were presented: Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins. In three shows some of the best stock shown at Toronto the week previous was on hand. In most sections the number of entries was well up to last year and in each head of any years previous to the Dominion Exhibition of 1912.

AYRSHIRES

A stronger array of Ayrshires was never seen in one show ring at one time in Canada before. R. R. Ness, from his victories in Western Canada and at Toronto, had the most credit, and again proved himself of immense value. His success was not so easy as it has been heretofore, and a good portion of the prize money was divided among the other exhibitors. J. W. Logan, North St. Que.; P. D. McArthur, North St. Que.; Senator Owens, Montebello, Que.; and D. A. McFarlane, Kelso, Que. Jas. E. Tuttle, of H. Barton, also exhibited a few, placed the awards. His ideas as to what constitutes the best Ayrshire type and the ideas of a few of the exhibitors varied widely. This difference of opinion made his decisions all the more interesting, although at times they caused friction between the exhibitors and disappointed exhibitors. The useful type of animal, and in his endeavor to get an animal, and in his mistake and indications of producer ability he sometimes neglected to take into consideration. With less substance than more of the fine points that many trainee breeders are inclined to

The type that Prof Barton was after became evident in the very first class placed, the senior bulls. There was no question about the first place; Hobland Masterpiece was again on top. Competition for second place was between Logan's Netherhall Sir Douglas and Owens's Stonehouse Bell. The judge reversed the placings that had been given these two bulls the previous week at Sherbrooke, giving Logan's bull the preference on account of his greater substance, depth of heart, spring of ribs and general appearance of character. When finally placed with McArthur's Free Trader in fourth place it looked as if the judge had broken type, but the difference was more in size than in type.

In two-year-olds Burnside Lucky Cavalier was an easy winner. Moonlight and White Star, shown by Owens, were good individuals, but both a little too shallow in body to compete with the winner. In yearling bulls again the decision looked like broken type with Logan's Sunshine Imperial Chief, a big strong fellow with every indication of dairy quality on top, a smaller, smoother, shown by Burnside, another big, strong fellow, coming third. Here again the judge justified himself by his size, not type. Other awards were:

Senior bull calf: 1 and 4, Ness; 2, McFarlane; 3, McArthur; 5, Owens. Junior bull calf: 1, Ness; 2, Owens; 3, McArthur; 4, Logan.

Male champion: Hobland Masterpiece,

FEMALES

Taken all in all the female classes in Ayrshires were stronger than the male classes. The general quality was higher, the type more uniform and entries more numerous. In yearlings, four years and upwards, six splendid animals came before the judge. Auchincloss Fanny had her first opportunity of competing in the same class with Broomhill Flora 2nd, a cow that has won many honors in the dry class all over Canada, and has freshened every year at Toronto. Fanny, however, showed best form and was placed first as usual. Logan came third with Morton Mains Bell, a cow with grand milk and splendid udder development. Fourth, Beauchamp, spotted, owned by Owens. Some would have placed the fifth cow higher as she had a magnificent udder. She was, however, a trifle sick at the heart.

Three-year-old cows brought out a strong class. The first three—Burnside Maggie, shown by Ness; Logan's Montebello by McFarlane and Ada of even balance, the first winning on somewhat better terms. Logan won two dry heifers that were left out of the money altogether might have stood special class for two-year-old milkers. A Canadian bred, brought out a nice lot as afforded convincing proof that good heifers can be bred in this country as on the other side of the water. The class was, however, rather less uniform in type than was characteristic of other cattle. Still more convincing proof of the quality of Canadian bred Ayrshires was afforded in the case for two animals, first and second and McArthur third on type and all three of fair quality. Yearling heifers were of the best dairy quality. Year-classes of all with 14 entries of the most uniform quality. Awards in full follow:

Three-year-old cow, Canadian bred: 1 and 4, Cherryl, Milkmaid. Veal: 1 and 2, Hampshire, McArthur; 3 and 4, Lady Mary of Logan; 5, White Lady, Quebec Queenie. Two-year-old cow: 1, 4 and 5, Burnside Maggie; 2, 3, Burnside Mains Bell and Burnside Dick. New: 2 and 3, Cherry

(Concluded on page 2)



The Average Man, strikes with his heel, a Nirety Pound Blow at every step.

That is the kind of hammering Senour's Floor Paint is made to stand. Floors finished with the old reliable Senour's Floor Paint, reflect the good judgment of the thrifty housewife.

Now is the time to put your floors in good shape for the winter. Summer is always wearing on floors. Dirt and sand are constantly brought into the house during summer's open door. Naturally the floors get marred and shabby.

Senour's Floor Paint

will make your floors "Spic and Span", and greatly improve the interior of your home.

Just as reliable—just as dependable—are Martin-Senour "Spic and Span" Finishes for staining, varnishing, enamelling and finishing everything throughout the house.



There is a dealer in your neighborhood who carries the complete line of Martin-Senour Paints and Varnishes. Write for his name and a "Farmer's Color Set", which will assist you in choosing just the right Paint and Colors for your every requirement. This set is free for the asking. Write for it today.

Martin-Senour Co., Limited

295 MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTREAL, P.Q.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE
OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
AT
Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ont.

(10 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Stn. on Farm; G.T.R. 1 mile.)

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1913

At 1 o'clock Sharp, Storm or Fine.

This comprise one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five choice sires and eight bulls are second to none, being fashionable bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were selected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted. C.P.R. noon train going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale. Catalogue on application to D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont. LINDSAY, POUND & DIBB, Auctioneers. JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

AD. TALK

SERVICE—The True Foundation of Business Building

"The ideal manufacturer of the future will be the manufacturer who intelligently combines his advertising policy and his business policy, who believes not only in getting business, but in building business through carrying out to the limit his printed claims, who realizes that the customer is the whole foundation of his business, and that upon the way the customer of today is treated depends the number and the confidence of all his customers of tomorrow."

Modern business methods bear a striking contrast to those of a decade or so ago.

Formerly the manufacturer turned out his goods with the sole object of getting rid of them, of getting them into the hands of the wholesaler just as rapidly as possible. He then felt entirely through with them. From then on it was "up to the wholesaler."

The wholesaler was somewhat of the same opinion and he in return pushed them at the retailer. Having done so he then felt satisfied that he had washed his hands of the whole outfit.

But what about the retailer? He too, took up the burden and they were pushed along to the consumer. Once over the counter and the retailer felt his interest in them gone for good.

But today we start differently. An article is produced by the manufacturer. It must be a good one. There must be a demand for it. It must give service. It must give value. Bearing his stamp it reaches the hands of the wholesaler, then the retailer and lastly the consumer.

But even in the hands of the consumer the interest of the live manufacturer never lags. It is up to him to see that it gives service,—value for its cost. For does it not bear his seal of good faith? His trademark assures out of this desire to give good service and to receive credit for it.

And so we have the manufacturer following up the article right through to the man who uses or consumes it. We know that the permanence of his business rests on the foundation of good service and he vouches for the quality with his trademark.

This is brought home to us the advantage of purchasing advertised goods—goods that bear the signature of good faith,—the trademark by which the consumer can trace back again to the manufacturer. Even with all the rush and hurry of 1913 six big manufacturers guard their trademark as they guard their character. To many of them it represents capital worth thousands of dollars. Who can estimate the value of "Gos Like Sixty" to the Gilson Engine Mfg. Co.? Or the sign of the B. T. to the Beatty Bros.?

Think of a few of the trade marked goods of which you know. You consider them standard goods. They are the kind that will bear advertising year in and year out—the kind that always give value for the expenditure.

Note a few of the long standing ads appearing in this paper—D. Derbyshire & Co., De Laval, Massey-Harris, Frost & Wood, Canada Cement, Five Roses and scores of others. Behind their products is the good faith of their manufacturers. Think of this in placing your orders. You are sure of good service and more particularly so when you find them listed in FARM AND DAIRY.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Cost of Keeping a Cow

Elias Roby, Oxford Co., Ont.

Sixty dollars I figure, will feed a cow producing 10,000 lbs. of milk for one year. That is, if you have the right kind of cows and the right kind of feed available.

The feeds that grow on my own farm are oatmeal, clover and oats. The feeds that I buy are oil meal, cotton seed meal or gluten meal and bran. These latter are used in sufficient quantity to balance the ration. In arriving at my cost of \$60 a cow, I figure the clover and oats grown on Graefeland Farm at their full market value. I value the ensilage in accordance with its feeding value as compared with purchased feeds.

My milk on the average sells for \$1 a cwt., so I have \$40 clear profit. Many cow-owners do not get \$40 to gross receipts for their cows. Of course they could not afford to feed \$60 worth of food stuffs in a year. The first essential is good cows.

FEEDING MORE WITH EXPERIENCE

I did not feed so well myself when I first started in dairying a few years ago. I have been paying close attention to the feed bills since and while my methods are far from perfect, I have come to the conclusion that "good feeding pays." I find that the nearer I feed a cow to her full capacity the less energy she will waste, as when she gets full she lies down and chews her cud.

I am not certain of just what a maintenance ration would cost. If I had an animal that I intended to keep for 10 years without fattening or milking her, I should judge her yearly cost would be from \$20 to \$25 to keep her. For 10 years this would be \$200 to \$250 plus the trouble of looking after for 3,652 days. Suppose we add \$15 worth of feed to our \$25 estimate. The cow would probably pay for her keep; perhaps a little profit besides. For that extra \$15 she would produce \$35 to \$45 worth of milk.

So far we have no profit for our expense. We have to get that by adding a little more expense. It comes from what the cow can consume over and above her maintenance. Suppose that to her maintenance ration of \$25 we add \$25 worth of feed. A well bred dairy cow will return for that extra \$25, \$60 to \$70 worth of milk. If we do not add that extra feed, and many dairymen don't, we have nothing for ourselves.

HEAVY FEEDING, CHEAP FAT MILK

I do not believe that the 2,000 or 10,000 lb. cow is too big an ideal for any dairymen to strive for. The highest producer is the most economical producer. Here is an instance to prove it: When I was testing Susie Dewitt and Fanny Dewitt DeLol in Records of Performance in July last year, Susie was milking 64 lbs. of milk a day on the average for four days. There are the inspector's weights. He also weighed the feed and found that she produced at the rate of 3½ cwt. of milk and eight cents for one pounds of fat. Fanny on the other hand, milked only 28½ a day and her milk cost 37c a cwt. and butter fat 11c a pound. Susie was fed the heavier of the two, but her product was the cheapest.

Hence less feed, less milk, less money.

Alfalfa can be made into ensilage. We have made it into silage and always with success, but we prefer to feed it as hay if it is available. If for some reason or other cutting is delayed, it may be better to make it into ensilage. A mixture of one ton of alfalfa to three or four tons of corn makes splendid ensilage.—J. H. Gridale, Ottawa.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable

There are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months.

The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream,—and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. De Laval machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on extremely liberal terms if desired as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.

See your local De Laval agent.

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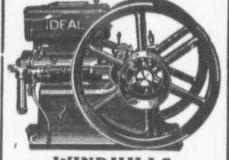
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A booklet about Amantite will be sent free on request. Address our nearest office.

Crownoid Law Destroyer and Cow Spray Crownoid sprayed on cows keeps away flies and prevents insect torment. Equally useful in the barn house and on the dairy line and keeps them at a distance. The coat is irritating.

Ever-Jet Elastic Paint Save money by using this black paint wherever the color is not objectionable. Elastic, heat-proof, durable. Use it for "rubber" roofings and all exposed iron and wood.

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of Canada, Limited
 Ford, Ontario

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Dairy Awards at London

This year the boys were out with a good display of cheese at the Western Fair, London. There was an increase in quality, about 25 more cheese shown, and according to the judges, Hart, London; Wm. Grey, Stratford, and J. Bristol, St. Thomas, the quality was ahead of last year. The June cheese were a fine lot. George Empey carried off two specials, one offered by the Bank of British North America and a cup by A. M. Smith & Co., and several firsts. C. J. Donnelly won the medal offered by the Heintzman Co. It will be remembered that these exhibitors got the lion's share of the winnings at Toronto. The butter exhibit was somewhat disappointing, the number of entries not being as large as might be wished. The premium butter honors went to Quebec, T. W. Dunn & Son, Cowanville, winning both on 50-pound packages and 20 pounds in print. J. R. Almonte, Silverdale, upheld the honors for Ontario. The following are the awards in full:

- CHEESE AWARDS**
- Colored June-1. Geo. Empey; 2. B. F. Howes; 3. D. Menzies; 4. R. E. Hastings; 5. C. Donnelly.
- June white-1. C. J. Donnelly; 2. Geo. Empey; 3. C. A. Barber; 4. T. O'Flynn; 5. H. Youn; 6. B. F. Howes.
- Colored July-1. Geo. Empey; 2. R. E. Hastings; 3. H. Youn; 4. B. F. Howes; 5. W. Moore; 6. G. J. Donnelly.
- July white-1. P. Callan; 2. J. K. Brown; 3. C. J. Donnelly; 4. H. Youn; 5. C. A. Barber; 6. D. Menzies.
- Colored August-1. H. Youn; 2. C. R. Francis; 3. and 4. money divided by Brown and L. H. Schneider; 5. E. Phelps; 6. B. E. Hastings.
- August white-1. Geo. Empey; 2. B. F. Howes; 3. P. Callan; 4. Geo. Woodcock; 5. O. J. Donnelly; 6. J. Donnelly.
- Canadian flat-1. C. J. Donnelly; 2. Geo. Empey; 3. C. A. Barber.
- Stilton cheese-1. P. Callan; 2. C. J. Donnelly; 3. B. F. Howes.

BUTTER AWARDS

Creamery package, 50 lb. or over-1. T. W. Dunn & Son, Cowanville, Que.; 2. J. R. Almonte, Silverdale, Ont.; 3. J. K. Wilson, Forest; 4. J. H. Seath, Exeter; 5. H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas.

Creamery butter, 20 pounds in one-pound prints-1. T. W. Dunn & Son; 2. J. R. Almonte; 3. H. W. Patrick; 4. E. Wilson.

Dairy butter, 20 pound package-1. Mrs. W. Armstrong, Brussels; 2. S. H. Pugh, Silverton; 3. Miss L. H. Gregory, Iderton; 4. Mrs. J. B. King, Lambeth.

Dairy butter, 20 pounds in rolls or prints-1. D. H. Pugh; 2. Miss L. H. Gregory; 3. Mrs. J. B. King.

Special, 10 pounds in one-half pound, open to farmers' wives and daughters only-1. Mrs. W. Armstrong; 2. Mrs. Young, Tomlin's Corners; 3. F. Lawrence, London; 4. Mrs. J. B. King.

He Visits His Patrons

One buttermaker has discovered a new method of making friends of his patrons. He visits different patrons in the afternoon and on Sundays, and he makes it a point to stay and help milk in the evening, and he helps separate the milk and feed the calves, and he, of course, takes a special interest in the way the cream is cared for, and if the methods employed don't suit him he has a friendly talk with the patron and better methods are suggested, and as he has already worked himself into the good graces of the whole family, he has little trouble in making them think as he does.

The above might be a good suggestion for any buttermaker who has trouble getting the patrons to bring good cream. It is a little trouble, of course, to get out to the different patrons, but for any one who has a horse or an automobile it can be done, and there can be no doubt that such work pays, and it will prove to be pleasant as well as profitable.—Ez.

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAINIFF OF THOROUGHBRED BUT

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBIN, JR., the antiseptic liniment for marking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Battered Tissues, etc. Wm. C. C. Allen, Paris, Quebec. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Write for catalogue. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. B. 123, Lyman St., Montreal, Can.

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If you can ship two cans or more of sweet milk per day (Sunday excepted) write us. We furnish cans. No shipping points outside of 80 miles considered.

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CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest city prices for cream delivered sweet or sour at any express office. We supply cans and remit promptly with an accurate record of each shipment. If 15 years' experience counts, ship your cream to the Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.

If interested you should write us.
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can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to the general public. Write today stating your needs, and we will be pleased to quote you prices.

Join the Crowd

Thousands of feeders are now buying their supplies from us. We pay special attention to mixed orders. Our lots or less. The smaller order gets just as much care and attention as the larger one. Free freight on all orders of 500 lb. or more to all stations in Ontario.

We handle all kinds of feeds, viz.: Linseed Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed, Bran, Rhores, etc.

It matters not what feed you use, we will stand by you.

We manufacture "Good Luck" Stock and Poultry Feeds.

Write today stating your needs, and we will be pleased to quote you prices.

Crampey & Kelly

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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pallets, Baling Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Work, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list. Write today stating your needs. Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street West, Montreal.

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SAMPLE GASOLINE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES—25% and 50% off

They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and ready to use before leaving our factory. Prizes and further particulars on request. The Page Printing and Engraving Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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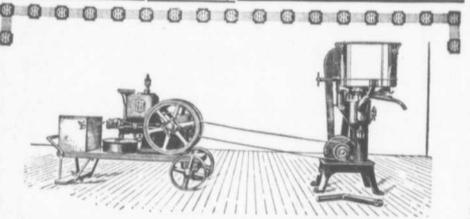
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Some good Pure Bred Holoists in exchange for equity in a good house in Toronto. Apply to

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Look This Square in the Face

LET a man ask you six months after you buy an IHC outfit, "Why are you using a cream separator? Is it making money for you?" and the question will sound as sensible to you as though he had asked why you used a binder.

The outfit pictured above will give you more cream from your milk, saving from \$5 to \$15 per year for each cow you milk; separate skim milk, sweet, warm, and wholesome, will give you healthier, fatter pigs and calves, and this again means more milk and increased soil fertility. Many more things are

IHC Cream Separator

Dairymaid, Bluebell or Lily

will do for you. Then, the one-horse power back-gear IHC engine will be your most efficient helper. It is mounted on a portable truck, is economical, steady and reliable. It will pump water, run a washing machine, churn, sausage grinder, grindstone, and do any other farm work to which its power can be applied. Each style has four sizes.

See the local agents who handle these machines, and have them demonstrate the working to you, show you the close skimming qualities, and efficiency, and go over the mechanical features with you. They will give you catalogues and full information.

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Cheese

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

Dairy Prizes

In the opinion of Geo. H. Barr, butter and cheese at the Ottawa Fair met in the former quantity. Representative of the Ottawa Fair remarked that the cheese was judged at Ottawa Creamery but they, there lost against 30 last year, this year, national character.



Here are a few of the state prizes won by our competitors.

were represented and Alberta. Alberta boys 20 placings, two classes, with one. The judge was in their success large work in Eastern creamery to follow their feet are not forced to

CHEESE

Special prize offered, M.P., for and the special Canadian Salt Co. scoring the highest. A first of \$20 and divided equally by of Belleville, and worth \$20. Robert T. Toward district, got \$25 as instructor whose factory's aggregate prize is \$100. August colored eggs. Almonte; 2. H. Youn; 3. W. F. Young, Lowellmouth; 4. Mrs. J. B. King; 5. J. B. King; 6. J. B. King.

June white-1. C. J. Donnelly; 2. Geo. Empey; 3. C. A. Barber; 4. T. O'Flynn; 5. H. Youn; 6. B. F. Howes.

Colored July-1. Geo. Empey; 2. R. E. Hastings; 3. H. Youn; 4. B. F. Howes; 5. W. Moore; 6. G. J. Donnelly.

July white-1. P. Callan; 2. J. K. Brown; 3. C. J. Donnelly; 4. H. Youn; 5. C. A. Barber; 6. D. Menzies.

Colored August-1. H. Youn; 2. C. R. Francis; 3. and 4. money divided by Brown and L. H. Schneider; 5. E. Phelps; 6. B. E. Hastings.

August white-1. Geo. Empey; 2. B. F. Howes; 3. P. Callan; 4. Geo. Woodcock; 5. O. J. Donnelly; 6. J. Donnelly.

Canadian flat-1. C. J. Donnelly; 2. Geo. Empey; 3. C. A. Barber.

Stilton cheese-1. P. Callan; 2. C. J. Donnelly; 3. B. F. Howes.

Butter Creamery butter, or 30 lbs. of the same. The Ottawa Fair met in the former quantity. Representative of the Ottawa Fair remarked that the cheese was judged at Ottawa Creamery but they, there lost against 30 last year, this year, national character.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Makers' Department.

Dairy Produce at Ottawa

In the opinion of the judge, Mr. Geo. H. Barr, the entries of both butter and cheese this year at the Ottawa Fair made up in quality what, in the former case, they lacked in quantity. Speaking with a representative of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Barr remarked that the quality of the cheese was the finest he had ever judged at Ottawa.

Creamery butter was down in quantity there being only 11 entries, as against 39 last year. The competition this year, however, was of a national character, as three provinces

Hanson; 3, John Anderson, Renfrew. Dairy butter, best two tubs, not less than 10 lbs. each—1, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower; 2, Mrs. J. O'Connell, Masson; 3, B. D. Young, Massonville; 4, J. H. Pillar, Windocher. Print butter, dairy print—1, Mrs. A. Wallace; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Bruce; 3, B. D. Young; 4, J. A. Pillar.

Butter Making at London

The awards in the Butter Making Competition at the Western Fair this year were: Amateur Class—1, Miss I. M. Cole, Tavistock, score 94.06; 2, Mr. R. C. Young, Tamblin's Corners, score 86.66.

Free for All—1, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, score 98.55; 2, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, score 95.10; 3, Miss A. R. Barber, Guelph, score 97.90; 4, Miss M. D. Dryden, Puslinch, score 97.75; 5, Miss I. M. Cole, Tavistock, score 97.58; 6, Mr. R. C. Young, Tamblin's Corners, score 94.53.

Savcepakes—1, Miss M. Dryden, Puslinch, score 97.35; 2, Miss A. R. Barber, Guelph, score 96.90.



The Boys Behind the Guns in a New Zealand Factory

Here are a few of the boys who make cheese on the other side of the world. They are the staff of the Mataura cheese factory of New Zealand. Likewise they are our competitors in entering the contest of the British cheese making.

Photo courtesy New Zealand Dairyman.

Special—No. 3 Dairy Churn dominated by Beattie Bros., manufacturers of churns, London, was won by Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, as having the highest score made in the competition.—F. H. Hems.

Pay by Test

John McKenzie, Hastings Co., Ont.

Two or three years ago cheese factory patrons seemed to be thoroughly alive to the importance of "pay by test." Interest now practically the same lulled and I don't often see the subject discussed in Farm and Dairy. No question, however, is settled at all until it is settled right, and I cannot imagine anything that is farther from right than our method of paying for milk by the pooling system.

Here is the way I look at it and the case I will give is not over-drawn. Two patrons deliver milk to the cheese factory on the same morning. One delivers 300 lbs. of four per cent. milk and the other 400 lbs. of three per cent. milk. Dairy authorities insist that practically the same amount of cheese will be made from the 300 lbs. as from the 400 lbs. Therefore, one patron's delivery is worth no more than that of the other. If milk is worth \$1 a cwt. that day, the first man will get \$3 for his day's delivery, the second man will get \$4. And yet the milk of both in the form of cheese will sell for the same amount. In other words the second patron is going away with 50 cents thus be prepared to support their farmers' organizations in the fight they are making for a great reform in existing systems of taxation.

that properly belongs to his neighbor. Fifty cents a day in a month amounts to \$15. I ask, is it just?

Dairy Cattle at Vancouver

The attendance at the Vancouver exhibition this year was around the 100,000 mark, and this in spite of a couple of rainy days that threatened to mar the financial success of the fair.

In the cattle sections the showing was very strongly dairy, Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys all being well represented. Competition was not always as keen as it might have been when we consider the ever-increasing number of pure bred herds in that province. The herds that were shown, however, were brought out in good condition, and were a credit to British Columbia dairymen.

The competition in Ayrshires was of an inter-provincial nature. Jos. Thompson of Sardis upheld the honors of British Columbia and won first on senior yearling bull and second in several of the other classes. Roland Ness of DeWinton, Alta., was along with his splendid herd and captured most of the first placings. W. H. Mortson & Son, Fairlight, Sask., also had a good string and captured first on two-year-old bull, first on two animals, pregnancy of one cow, and a goodly number of seconds and thirds.

Competition was slack in the Holstein section, Basil Gardon, Dewdney, B. C., meeting with little competition in most of the classes. In the senior bull class J. W. Hollingshead captured first and second places and he also had the third prize dry cow. Dickie was second on cows three years and over; all other awards went to Gardon.

Jersys are very popular in British Columbia and all sections were closely competed. A. H. Menzies & Son, Gimmer Bros., T. H. Barton and R. P. McLennan all had a fair sized herd on exhibition, and divided the money fairly evenly. Smaller exhibitors were S. A. McLean, H. Martson & Son, H. L. Rolson and John Lawson, the latter being particularly strong in the female classes where competition was not so keen. The champion female was a cow shown by Lawson; the champion bull exhibited by Barton.

Effect of Land Value Taxation in Cities

(Continued from page 2)

build, and thus benefit the working men and all classes of the community.

Those people who merely own the land occupied by their houses would have no reason to object to a tax on land values as, while it might increase the tax on their land, they would not have any tax to pay on their houses. Thus they would stand to benefit on the whole as the man with idle or only partly used land would have to put up the difference.

It will be seen, therefore, that by taxing land values those people who now hold land out of use, or who only partly use their land, will be led to utilize it to the full. This will encourage the erection of more buildings, and thereby rents will be reduced, and consequently the cost of living.

A tax on buildings prevents buildings being erected, and keeps rents high. A tax on land forces it into use and encourages the erection of buildings, and thereby reduces rents. That is why a tax on land values will benefit not only farmers by lifting some of the burden of taxation off their shoulders, but the great mass of people living in the cities as well, especially those who are using their land to its full worth. It will hit only the speculator who now reaps wealth when he does not see any of it, while farmers should study this question, and thus be prepared to support their farmers' organizations in the fight they are making for this great reform.



The butter makers who win the first prizes use Windsor Dairy Salt

"LONDON" Cement Drain Tile Machine. Make all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. Interested send for catalogue. LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. Dress B. London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

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By Miss N. Wood. A book prepared primarily for schools, but valuable to any one desiring to obtain a general knowledge of elementary agriculture. Table of contents following will serve to give some idea of the arrangement, scope, completeness and general character of the work.

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XII. Plant Enemies
XIII. The Orchard
XIV. Small Fruit
XV. Poultry
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School Agriculture is a book that should be in every up-to-date farmer's library. Copies prepared in sizes of 5-7 inches, 300 pages, substantially bound in cloth can be had, post paid for 90c. Address:

BOOK DEPT. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



Nothing is sweeter than words of appreciation.—Larson

The Boy Who Missed the Fair

(New England Homestead)

M. E. BAKER

SINCE the first posters announcing the county fair had been put up, the boy had been tense with anticipation. He had one hobby, this boy, that mastered him completely. He dreamed of it at night, he searched the newspapers solely for news of it, he walked the rough three miles to the village library for magazine articles many a cold winter's night. On rainy days in the barn loft, with nests of those premier flies, the pigeons, about him, he spent hours planning, constructing, visioning to himself the time to come when he should guide a real aeroplane above the hills and houses of his native town.

Without realizing it, he had studied and practised so earnestly that he was becoming a genuinely skilled, self-trained mechanic. With tools clumsy and ill-fitted for his purpose and odds and ends of materials, he had built an aeroplane that almost flew—not quite.

And there was to be a real, full-sized model of an aeroplane on exhibition at the fair. The management could not quite afford to hire an aviator, but they had hired an aeroplane.

It fell like a stunning blow when his father said that October morning:

"You'll go up the mountain 'n' husk to-day. Take you all day, I guess."

"But, pa," faltered the boy, incredulously.

"Well?" The father thrust his hands into his pockets and turned on the boy, harshly expectant.

"To-day's the fair?"

"What of it? Think I've got time 'n' money for you to waste at fairs?"

"But, pa—"

"Shut up. I said you was to go up the mountain 'n' husk."

The boy went. He carried his shotgun, for he had seen some gigantic hawks circling the hillsides. He carried his dinner, a battered tin canister, and a very sore heel, as his lingering feet took him farther from the fair ground in the valley below.

His fingers moved among the stalks slowly. When the first numbness of disappointment had worn off, his thoughts were down in the barn loft, again, busy with his latest model. The ears drooped very slowly into the bushel basket, as the boy sat beside it on an empty box; more slowly still, as the day wore on.

There would be a sharp reprimand for him at night when the meagre number of bushels was reported, but the boy did not care; his sense of the injustice he was suffering made him indifferent to consequences. He ate his dinner and fell sullenly to work again, too honorable to stop altogether. The hours dragged heavily on.

He knew when, each event would take place at the fair. Now the pulling contests were on. Two o'clock,

the congressman was speaking. Then there were wrestling matches, then the horse racing. Almost five, the crowds would be thinning now, the aeroplane, hanging splendid above the reach of inquisitiveness, if he could have but one glimpse, he was sure he could solve the problem of his own stubborn model.

A dozen hens had wandered up the hillside, rummaging among the



An Ordinary Home made Very Pleasing by Attractive Planting

The farm home of Mr. Ben Hagerman, York Co., Ont., is a substantial, red brick building similar in type to many found all over the country. Mr. Hagerman's home, however, is in a class by itself on account of the spacious lawn and the plentiful planting of trees and shrubs. This illustration is taken to the side of the house, as is quite right, the lawn is clear.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

litter of the field for stray kernels of corn. The boy was startled from his musings by the men's panic-stricken cries, they were scuttling for shelter—the rail fence, a clump of bushes, anywhere.

"Hawk," the boy said aloud, rolling quickly off his box to crawl close by. Then he lay sprawling, staring up into the blue.

No hawk was it, this terrific of terrestrial birds, but a messenger from the world of modern achievement of which the boy dreamed; an aeroplane, one moment no larger than a swallow, the next with every detail of mechanism discernible to the fascinated gazer in the mountain cornfield.

It would cross the top of the ridge so low that the boy gazed tremulously at the daring of it. He leaped up, thinking to intercept its flight, waving his hat wildly. The aviator saw, and waved a hand in answer. It was a fatal movement.

Responding quickly, the sensitive machine dipped quickly, the boy saw the diver struggling with his levers, while for an instant the plane, after plunging like a wounded bird, righted itself, seeming to stand still before the boy's eyes. He had a brief, nearby vision of the aviator's white face as he gripped the apparatus in a futile effort at control—then the machine struck

and crumpled on the hillside, amidst the stunted juniper bushes and little boulders with a crash.

The boy threw himself upon the ruins, pulling with eager fingers, trying to reach the steel figure that hung, head downward inside the framework.

Something whispered in his brain: "Find his tools, unscrew the bolts!" The boy obeyed.

The tool kit was uninjured, beneath a mass of tangled guy wires that the boy tugged frantically to one side, then choosing a shining wrench, he fell again upon the aeroplane.

Careful not to disturb any part too soon, with deft, rapid movements he laid nuts and bolts on the ground, lifting out one piece after another. He saw as clearly as a practised jackstraw player which piece to dislodge first.

Now at last his long training was having its triumph. As he worked light dawned on him. "Finally he exclaimed aloud, forgetting for an instant even the prisoner he was working to release: "Ah, ha! I see now, I can do it."

"What's that?" inquired a feeble voice. "What's the matter? Oh, Lord, how my ribs hurt. I'm killed maybe. Let me up!"

"I'm letting you," responded the

uphill road, sir; I thought to be along pretty soon," said the boy slowly. Now that the stranger was reassuring control of the situation, he felt more and more embarrassed. It would take a long time to put the machine together again; perhaps after all he might have demolished it, less. He longed to speak of the aeroplane, to ask questions about it, but dared not.

The aviator got up, and walked stiffly about his wrecked machine, surveying it and whistling under his breath. The boy followed under his "She's all right. All she needs is this, and this—" He explained briefly, the boy absorbing every word.

"Did you come from the fair?" he ventured finally.

"Bless me, no!" said the aviator. "I'm not a professional. I'm in the jewellery line. I thought I could get around safer and faster this way, but it's too risky for me—never again! What station does that stage come from, the stage?"

"Aren't you going to fix—her up?" gasped the boy.

"Nix—" began the aviator. "That's the stage now," cried the boy, catching a glimpse of dust rising from the inverted quarter of a mile below. "We'll have to hurry I'm afraid. Can you do it, say?"

"I'd like to carry you suitcase."

They hastened down the hillside, and the aviator jerked out a few questions about the boy and his ambitions as they ran. He was still talking when the stage driver reached down and swung the battered suitcase up in front.

The driver looked like an animated interrogation mark at sight of a stranger, and the boy came with a thrill of pleasure, that before he time all the valley would have heard of his adventure on the hillside with a real airman.

Then he heard the aviator saying, as he handed down his card: "A little old railroad is good enough for me hereafter. She's yours and welcome. She only needs tinkering up by a clever young mechanic. Don't break your neck any sooner than you can help. Good-bye!"

He was gone, bound for the outer world again, becoming invisible in a cloud of golden dust that enveloped the jogging stage. The boy turned and raced up the hillside.

The sun was setting. A shaft of brilliant light sprang from between rising clouds, and rested upon a mass of damaged wings and shining brass fittings prone on the hillside.

Beside the inert mass stood a boy, with tumultuous hair, grinning heartily.

"I'm glad—I didn't get the fair," he managed to say, slowly.

Green Grape Jelly

Green grape jelly is the easiest of all jellies to make. It never fails to set. Like the preserve the color is light red or pink. To make it, pick the grapes from the stems and put over to cook with a cup of water to each two quarts of fruit. Boil steadily until the grapes are soft, then strain by allowing them to drip through a cloth bag without squeezing. Measure and for every cup of juice allow a cup of sugar. Return to liquid to the fire and when it boils add the sugar which has been heated in the oven. Boil again for a few minutes, skimming carefully. When a little of it turns to jelly as trial in a cold dish remove from the fire and allow it to jellify. When cold cover with a thin paraffin.—New England Homestead.

Lemons hardened by long standing may be made usable by covering a few minutes with boiling water.

The Up

Unen

"How good is Surely some ease from the can man of around the wofully a kind provided for the God created man would multiply needs, as his would multiply He provided for

In the earth haustible supply that feed, cloth, labor to the r earth provided therefrom suffic Never did earth richly or so wis

Our Father's any should war all. Even tod- of years after d- ply is just as g- are just beginn- conception of t- earth.

And still we h- poverty in the thousands die o- sands of others by their poverty



The Upward Look

Unemployment

"How good is God."

Surely some such exclamation must arise from the soul of every Christian man or woman as we look around the world and see how bountiful a kind, Heavenly Father has provided for the needs of men. When God created man, He knew that man would multiply greatly, and that his needs, as his knowledge increased, would multiply in proportion. But He provided for all.

In the earth He placed an inexhaustible supply of the materials that feed, clothe, and shelter us all. All He requires is that we apply our labor to the raw materials of the earth provided by Him and draw therefrom sufficient for our needs. Never did earthly father provide so richly or so wisely for his children.

Our Father did not intend that any should want. He provided for all. Even to-day, many thousands of years after the creation, the supply is just as great as ever, and we are just beginning to get a slight conception of the richness of the earth.

And still we have the most intense poverty in the world. Every year thousands die of starvation. Thousands of others are always blighted by their poverty; for poverty lays

hold on the physical being like a plague; it inevitably coarsens one's moral perceptions and deadens the spiritual side of man's nature. This poverty is not due to neglect to labor on the part of the sufferers. It is due to the lack of employment for their toil. And many, many times they are out of employment with all the suffering that this entails.

Many so-called Christians pass by their suffering brethren, excusing themselves with saying, "God wills it," or "The poor you have always with you." They do not consider it incumbent upon themselves either to help a fallen brother or sister or even to inquire into the causes that lead to their misery.

The will of God! Such hypocrisy! Surely it is the worst of blasphemy to make our Father in Heaven responsible for all the suffering and misery of the world, when all around for man's every need.

The fault is ours, not God's. We have broken God's law in allowing a few men to take for their own use what God intended for all. Everywhere we read of men making fortunes out of lumbering, when we know that God created that land, that mineral, and caused that forest to grow.

Did He create that land, mineral, and forest for the benefit of one man or for all? Did He intend that one man should be allowed to prevent

another man from working the earth that He created for all? These questions are worth thinking about. Their correct answer is the solution of almost all social problems.— I. H. N.

Keeping House Ahead of Time

Mrs. C. Moore, Huron Co., Ont.

To most of us, keeping house behind time is, we fear, more applicable than ahead of time. Yet why should this be the case? Those of us who have been keeping house for several years have surely become accustomed to just the amount of work that has to be done around our homes every day! Yet a great many of us seem to be unable to get "caught up" with our work, and therefore never have a minute to ourselves when we may sit down with the satisfaction of knowing that our work is all done until time to prepare the next meal.

One of the first means of keeping house ahead of time that comes to my mind is in planning the meals from day to day. We know that as sure as one day follows another we will have three meals to prepare each day. Why can we not plan the meals for the day every morning at least? Then we will not have to hurry around about half an hour before meal time, wondering what we will have for dessert, or when we come to prepare the evening meal find that we haven't a thing in the house except some bread and butter and perhaps a half a pie.

Another splendid way to keep house

ahead of time lies in keeping a supply of all staple articles needed in the kitchen. The only successful way to do this is to keep a memorandum of all things needed, and as we find our supply of this or that article almost exhausted, make a note of it and order the first time we go to the village or town. If we do not follow this plan we will find to our consternation some day when we go to make John's favorite cake that we are out of baking powder, or that we are out of salt when we come to make the porridge for breakfast. It is a good idea also to keep a quantity of such articles as flour, sugar, dried fruit, canned goods and so forth always on hand as they will not spoil easily.

I have found when planning my work from day to day that it is well to have a space left for the "unexpected" tasks that crop up; every housewife knows that almost every day something turns up to be done that we had not been counting on. If we are prepared for such tasks, however, they will not annoy and perplex us as they would if we felt that in order to do them we must neglect something else.

The more we study and plan our work the more will we see ways in which we can improve the performance of it. We will find that we have more time for recreation when we may read, visit, entertain our neighbors, or indulge in any of the pleasant pastimes that mean so much to us in making life enjoyable.



Always the cookbook says:
"Sift Your Flour."
 No lumps, you see. *Aerates* the flour, making it lighter.
 Put **FIVE ROSES** in your sifter.
 Never soft and sticky—never lumpy, musty, woolly.
 Never coarse.
 Milled superfine from *Manitoba's* grandest wheat.
 Fine, granular, very dry.
 Nothing remains in the sifter—**FIVE ROSES** is free, heavy.
 And your bread is more porous, more yielding, more appetizing.
 And more Digestible.
 Because the particles are finer, easier to get at by the stomach juices.
 Use this very fine flour—*superfine*.
FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Biended

MADE BY THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

NEW GOAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, when you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp, beats electric, gasoline or acetone. Light and heat out just like the old oil lamp.

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to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are not in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents are wanted to make a day and make \$100.00 per month. The farmer started first and is now making \$100.00 per month. You can make \$100.00 per month. Write for our 10 Day Trial Order. Agents Wholesale Price, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

\$1000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this **Goal** in every way (shape, size or give price in our opinion). We will make such a check as to the world if the **Goal** is the slightest doubt as to the merits of the **Goal**. We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Trial Order. Agents Wholesale Price, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 725 Bldg. Montreal & Winnipeg

Some Favorite Recipes

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

Here is a delightful way to can grapes, and can be used to good advantage in place of raw fruit for breakfast:

Pick grapes off stems, wash and pack into jars. Make a good syrup consisting of one teaspoon of sugar to one pint of fruit. A little less sugar will do. Seal the jars, then place in boiler or large kettle with lukewarm water up to the shoulder of the jar. Leave to simmer, bringing to the boiling point for about 15 or 20 minutes. Remove, and tighten tops.

The grapes will remain whole, the skins tender, and the seeds readily separate from the pulp. The juice is a very superior grape juice.

A favorite canning recipe for vegetables with our Women's Institute, and for one that I am frequently asked for from outsiders, is the following:

Eight cups of cut beans, peas or corn; two cups boiling water; one cup granulated sugar; one-quarter cup salt. Boil for 20 minutes. Seal in glass jars (pints preferable). Should the amount of liquid seem too small, add more water. Jars should be well filled with liquid to the edge. As an added precaution, place the jars in boiler or kettle with cold or lukewarm water to the shoulder, and bring to the boiling point. Boil only a few minutes. After securing that the tops are secure, place jars in cellar, turned upside down. Any reader who tries this recipe will be thankful for these canned vegetables later on.

GIRLS

An Opening For You

A high-class Temperance Hotel in an urban centre in Eastern Ontario, is situated under Christian management, to promote the cause of temperance, and desire the assistance of some young woman to wait on table, girls accepting these positions will be under the best of surroundings. Wages, \$15 a month, with room and board. Satisfactory references will be furnished applicants on request. This advertisement is sanctioned by the management of Farm and Dairy, Apply

BOX 112, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

The So

Pattern 10 number and give size. Measure for 36 size for skin to the Patent

TWO-PIECE

is wide. The w
1 1/2 yard and 1/2
This pattern is
No. 35 and 32
GIRL'S BUS

10 CTS

POLISH

Easier to Use Better for the Shoes

No Turpentine

Gives a Quick, Brilliant Polish That Lasts

Bath or Binder

Mrs. F. McCann, Oxford Co., Ont.

In numerous up-to-date farm homes to day we find fully equipped bathrooms. In many many more we do not. Upon investigation we find in the majority of cases that the excuse is lack of the wherewithal to do such a convenience. This I believe is due to the fact that many consider a bathroom a luxury rather than a necessity.

It is a well-known fact that many a housewife will forego conveniences for herself in order that her husband may secure some new machinery or improve his buildings so that he is enabled to make more money for his family and himself. I believe that so long as the wife does not make her wants known she will certainly not have the improvements she desires. This is not because men are hard-hearted or selfish. If their wives appear contented they thoughtlessly allow the home to remain in the same old way from year to year, while they are continually adding to the bank account.

HEALTH ALL-IMPORTANT

A comfortable bank account is a very satisfactory factor, but it seems to me that the conservation of health is of much more importance to every one than an ever-increasing pile of "the gold that glitters."

A farmer may need a new binder, a new corn cultivator or perhaps a new cow-barn. He is one of the farmers who has no bathroom in the home. Would it not be far better for him to do with the old machine or old building for another year and install a bathroom that would be of advantage to every member of the household every day of the year?

My advice to the housewife without a bathroom in the home is, to talk the matter over carefully with "the good man" and nine chances out of 10 the convenience that heretofore has been considered an impossibility will be forthcoming.

To keep ornaments from marking a highly polished surface, paste soft blotting paper on the bottoms.

Canned Center

Many uses and full directions on Large Sifter-Can 10¢

wide for the collar
This pattern is
from 18 to 14 years
INFANTS DRESS.

with the short ca
trimming to finish
The dress wa
or 5/8 yard 4 inch
of hand and for
rd 3/4 yard 2 1/2 inch
This pattern is fo

FIVE GORED

size, the skirt will
material 2 1/2 yard
inches wide, with 2
1/2 inches wide foot.
This pattern is in
No. 35 and 32 inches

Big Ben

Presenting two ways to get up early

Big Ben will get you up on the installment plan, a little at a time, by ringing every other half minute for ten minutes, so you'll wake up gradually. Or he'll do the whole job all at once, with one long, straight, five-minute ring.

You can set him to do it as you choose, and shut him off short in the middle of his call either way.

That makes him *two good clocks in one*, to suit everybody's taste in early rising.

He plays no pranks. He won't go off before it's time and rob you of your full measure of sleep. He won't go off behind time and rob you of your work time. It's Big Ben's business to run on time, to ring on time and to stay on time.

Big Ben attends to his own business and helps you attend to yours by getting you and the farm hands out early.

Then he sticks around the house and keeps time all day for the women folks so they can have your meals on time.

There never was a clock that fitted in better with the farm work.

He's triple-nickel plated and so handsome you'll want to keep him in the parlor instead of a bedroom.

Stands seven inches tall from the top of his lead to the tip of his toes. Has big, easy-winding keys, large hands, and big figures that you can read at a distance on dark mornings, and is built of good implement steel so he'll last for years. He's doing this kind of work in 1,000,000 American homes today.

Twenty thousand jewellers still aim—one in your neighborhood, probably. If yours doesn't, just send a money order for \$3.00 addressed to *Waltham, La Salle, Illinois, U. S. A.* and he'll come to the front door, day after day.

Study At Home

No matter where you are you can improve your position— spare time study. We teach Commercial Course (Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law), Shorthand and Typewriting, Business Course (Journalism, Special English, Elementary Art, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Electrical Course, Engineering Stationary, Tractor, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive, Automobile), Matriculation, Civil Service Teachers Examinations or any subject. Ask what you need—Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. J, Toronto, Canada.

This Free Book Will Save You \$20.00 a Year

The Sole of Steel

I want to tell you all about my **Celebrated Steel Shoes**—why one pair will outwear six pairs of leather shoes that you ever had in your life. How they will give you more foot comfort than you ever had in your life. How they will give you more strength all the time. How light and comfortable they are to wear.

I have told half a million other men these facts. They have bought a pair of Steel Shoes and saved millions of dollars among them more than that—they can be on their feet all day—at all ages and in all seasons—without foot fatigue. And they have gained health protection.

Steel Shoes

prevent rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, lame back and other troubles caused by feet. I want to show you the way to avoid these dangers and all such troubles, and to get feet, corns, bunions, chafings, and all the same time show you a saving of \$20 a year in actual money on account of the extra wear you get from my shoes.

Will you write me a postal today and get the name of the man who sends you this Free Book by return mail.

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The Sole Shoe Co.
Toronto, Can.

Man Factors
and Dealers
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and Get Free Book

with the short ca
trimming to finish
The dress wa
or 5/8 yard 4 inch
of hand and for
rd 3/4 yard 2 1/2 inch
This pattern is fo

FIVE GORED

size, the skirt will
material 2 1/2 yard
inches wide, with 2
1/2 inches wide foot.
This pattern is in
No. 35 and 32 inches

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children give age; for adults give bust measure for waists and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

TWO-PIECE DRAPED SKIRT, 7924



This skirt is especially pretty and graceful. The draped front edge is distinctly novel and the folds and plaits are singularly well arranged. In one view, the left side is shown with curved edge and there is the least suggestion of an opening without being objectionable.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 3½ yards material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width at the lower edge is 1 yard and 11 inches. This pattern is cut in sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28 and 32 inches waist measure.

GIRL'S RUSSIAN DRESS, 7914



Girls are wearing a great many Russian dresses and they are becoming and pretty as they are fashionable. This one can be finished with either scalloped or straight edges and it can be made from almost any pretty seasonable material. The skirt is cut in just two pieces and is finished with a belt and the blouse is slightly full and joined to a plain bodice. The wide belt conceals the seam.

For the 12 year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the collar, cuffs and belt.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age.

INFANT'S DRESS, COAT AND CAP, 7912



The demand for the infant's layette exists all seasons and these little garments are so dainty and so charming that they will find a place in every simple baby clothes outfit and they are of just the moderate length demanded by present fashions.

The coat will require 3½ yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with the long cape; 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with the short cape, with 2½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 4½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 21 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in one size only.

FIVE GORED PETTICOAT, 7923



Straight narrow skirts require straight narrow petticoats. This one is really perfect in shape, fitting with absolute smoothness over the hips. Women who like greater freedom in walking can make the back with an inverted pleat; those who want the still narrower skirt can cut off the pleat and join the edges in a habit style. Again, if the seams extending over the hips are not liked, the yoke can be used.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 4½ yards of material 27, 4½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards 27, 1½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide for the plaited bonnet. The width at the lower edge is 1½ yards. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 32 inches waist measure.

OUR HOME CLUB

What are Women Thinking About?

Where have all the Home Club members been so long? I presume they must all have had a very enjoyable holiday, or else have been too busy to take one, as we have not heard from them for a considerable length of time.

I have been very much interested in the styles of dresses and skirts that Dame Fashion is racking her brain in Paris and New York to produce, I was going to say create, but hesitated because I thought that name too sacred to apply to such vulgar things.

I would like to ask a few questions and see them answered and



A Preserving Triumph

discussed by the members of the Home Club.

- (1) Should any modest woman wear these hideous skirts?
 - (2) If not, why should these women allow their daughters to do so?
 - (3) Has it a moral or an immoral effect on the young people of to-day?
- My opinion is that a woman should be a modest creature, and personally, I cannot see anything modest, neat or becoming in a skirt so narrow that the wearer cannot take a decent step in it, or one that is slit to the knee in order to give freedom for walking.
- Let us hear from others on this subject.—"The Doctor's Wife."

Easily Made Morning Waists

"Best" shirt-waists that have become too worn as to collars and cuffs for further usefulness can be converted into handy morning waists in a very few minutes, says a writer in the *Indiana Farmer*.

In my own case, these waists are usually white, and look neat and attractive for morning wear, and being white are easy to wash. I cut off the cuffs and finish the sleeve, if low length, with a narrow stitched hem. The collar is then removed and the neck shaped either round or square as best suits the design of the waist and its state of "raggedness," and is finished with a tiny binding or bit of left-over embroidery.

With a gingham or percale skirt, these make attractive morning gowns at a saving of material and stitches,

For Adoption

The Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas, Ont., has for adoption boys and girls of 4, 6, 8 and 9 years of age. Also a fat little baby boy of eight months. These children are all bright and healthy and nice looking.

Applicants will please give names of minister and two other responsible persons for reference. Address applications to

W. J. SHAW,
CITY HALL - ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Capable Old Country Domestic

Parties arriving about September 2nd, and weekly thereafter.

Apply Now

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CHALLENGE COLLARS

Ask now to be made to order in the finest combination of Waterproof Collars ever made. Ask to see and buy no other. All stores or direct from

THE ARLINGTON CO.
of Canada, Ltd.
25 PATER NORTON
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21 "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

St. Lawrence Sugar



Children Need Sugar

Pure sugar is necessary to the health of young or old. Good home-made candy, sugar on porridge, fruit or bread—not only pleases but stimulates.

Buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated in bags and be sure of the finest pure cane sugar, untouched by hand from factory to your kitchen.

Bags 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs., 250 lbs., 500 lbs., 1000 lbs.
Cans 5 lbs., 2 lbs.
FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

Sold by best dealers.
St. Lawrence Sugar Refining, Limited, - Montreal.

4 DRESSES \$1

Send St. receive 4 full and winter dresses for girls age 1, 2, 3 and made in pretty style, as pictured from cashmere, crepe, etc., and navy. Add 18c for postage.

Standard Garment Co.
LONDON, CANADA



The Evolution of the Cook Stove

Save 30% on your New Range

That's about \$20.00 isn't it? And you can save it by ordering direct from the factory (the biggest malleable range plant in Canada.)

Dominion Pride Range is the range you would choose at any price—a beautiful steel range with unbreakable doors, castings and lids of malleable iron—a range that saves coal—a range so solidly built that with care it will last a lifetime.

And you can secure a Dominion Pride Range by making a small payment with your order—the balance on terms to suit your convenience.

Dominion Pride Range

Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have sent us direct for their ranges, and we have yet to hear a complaint. Our unconditional guarantee goes with every range.



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Canada Malleable & Steel Range Manufacturing Co.
LIMITED
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Send a free copy of your book "The Evolution of the Cookstove."

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—Weather pre-... Harvesting will be general this week. Although later than usual, all grain is an excellent crop. Potatoes, mangel and turnips are above the average...

ONTARIO

CARLTON CO. ONT.—Harvesting is about completed. The crop is very light, but the grain is a good quality. Corn is not half the crop it was last year. Potatoes promise to be a fair crop...

CHAPMAN, SEPT. 11.—Harvesting is all completed, and the recent rains have been full plowing much easier. A large amount of spring seeding will have to be done up except in low ground, where a fair crop of good wheat. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 13.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 15.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 17.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 19.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 21.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 23.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 25.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 27.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 29.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 31.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

Sept. 31.—The weather has been very fair for the week. The crops are well along. The milk flow has fallen off quite noticeably, but no supplementary feeding has been done as yet.

D. CAMPBELL'S DISPERSION SALE

An unusually uniform and type bunch of Holsteins are those that Dey Campbell of Komoka, in offering at his dispersion sale to be held on October 23. This is over seven years' one animal of which built up from stock which Mr. Campbell has selected from the best herds of the country.

At the time the cows were just being started in the evening milking. As he looked down the two rows of stalls the herd was a noticeable uniform high character. In fact, uniformity of type is characteristic of this herd. Mr. Campbell is aimed to breed a type of Holsteins that would prove year round producers of both quality and substance.

A healthful bunch of animals we never saw. We were not greatly surprised when we learned that this herd had been tested last spring for tuberculosis, and not one animal reacted.

The herd leader, Homestead King Colanais Abbecker, now nearly three years old, is especially fine up follow, with lots of quality, and extra evidence of constitution and propensity. In fact he is Duchland Colanais Abbecker all over again. The dam and sire's dam of this latter bull average 33.3 lbs. butter in 30 days and 227 lbs. in 90 days. Homestead's dam, National Queen De Kol, has set a record for 30 days and 73.12 lbs. in 30 days as a junior 27r-old.

The five-year-old cow is Gipsy Girl. This cow has great capacity, and is a persistent worker. This year, with ordinary feeding she has failed to produce over 15,000 lbs. milk. The sire of Gipsy Girl is Calamity Queen's Butter Baron, her dam, Black Beauty Abbecker. Her granddam on sire's side is Brookland Butter Baron, with 25 tested daughters. Four heifers from this cow are included in the sale.

A half sister is Doris, a five-year-old of grand capacity. Two other half sisters are in the herd. A four-year-old of splendid type is De Kol May. She is straight as a die, with an exceptionally long rump and well-developed udder. A five-year-old is Gipsy Queen of Bryden. Another sweet five-year-old is Lady Henerveld De Kol, sire Sir Henerveld John De Kol, dam, Ines Mercedes.

Miss Calamity Garnet is a three-year-old that reflects credit on her milky ancestry. She is a beautiful dairy type. Miss Axle De Kol is an exceptionally growthy heifer, coming three years old, and now carrying her first calf. She is bred by Sir Axle Posch De Kol. Among the two-year-olds an extra fine one is Whitestone Mountain Lassie. She has lots of show type, a grand udder and producing ability.

The young stock are a grand, spry lot. Five exceptionally fine heifers, aided by Paul Saronoff's Lassie, form the herd leader, and in calf to the present herd sire are: Doris Calamity Mildred Waverly, Mammy, and the grand daughter, Gipsy of Hill View and Lobo Lassie. A dandy bull calf, one that should make a big record in the future, is the sire of the character, is Paul Idealine, sire, Idealine Paul Veeman, dam, Lady Henerveld De Kol, with a record of 15.95 lbs. butter in 30 days as a senior two-year-old. Another fine bull calf is sarsenette Abbecker, a grandson of Gipsy Girl, dam, Gipsy Abbecker aided by the present herd leader, Mr. Campbell's offering is a genuine dispersion sale—the entire herd will be sold. Hill View Farm is very convenient situated, being only a few miles from both C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations. Special arrangements have been made so that all C.P.R. trains will stop. Komoka on the day of the sale, Oct. 23.

HOLSTEINS

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America is the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 25th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to...

R. J. KELLY, SECY., TILLSONBURG, ONT

HOLSTEINS

LAKESIDE HALL AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance dam; also a few females.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT

Offa Bell Phone.

HET LOO STOCK FARM

Present offering a son of Minnie Landos, Les Chevaux DeKol Burke and Paul DeKol Jr. Blood. Calf sired by a son of King Segis and out of daughter of Paul Beta. Write for price.

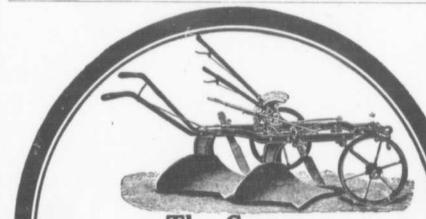
HET LOO STOCK FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE. Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager

MANOR FARM

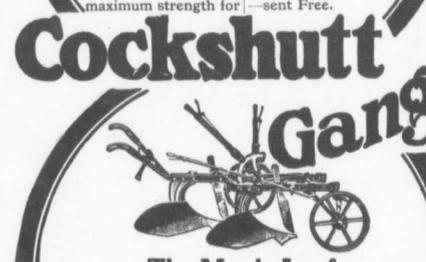
Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and daught of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kers. Junior Herd Sire, King Segis Pontiac Posch, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcira (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 29.62 lb. 3 year old.

We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

No Heifer Calves for sale at any price. GORDON S. GODERHAM BEDFORD PARK, ONT.



This is a light draft, heavy-service plow for use on those farms running to clay. Wheels have dust-proof rollers bearing. Lever furrow straighteners are in easy reach. In this model, our idea was to give the maximum strength for difficult service, without designing an unmanageable or heavy plow. This strength is mostly attained by clever frame design in steel. See our Catalogue of the 'Crown' and other gang and sulky plows, sent Free.



The Maple Leaf

This Gang has an adjustable frame, and can handle loamy soil to 20 ins. wide, by 8 ins. deep, or less. It meets the need of the man with 3 horses and a big farm to plow without help. The "Maple Leaf" handles a wide variation in soils, from heavy clay, hard-baked or sticky soil by a narrower furrow.

Write for our Plow Catalogue COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG Sold in Eastern Canada by THE FROST & WOOD CO. LTD. Smiths Falls, Montreal, St. John, N.B.

'A Cement Sand Basin In sandy soil there is always danger of the drains becoming clogged. The diagram shows an easily constructed basin that will prevent this difficulty.

A Season's Work Completed

By illustration and by written word it has been here shown how one crop, corn, may be handled in the most expeditious manner through improved machinery. Here we have the last stage in the process of the tiling of the silo by a modern blower as seen on the farm of Mr. J. Timm, Huron Co., Ont.

More damage than usual has been done by lightning this season, and as a result many farmers are installing lightning rod systems upon their buildings.—H. S. T.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 1.—The harvest is finished and all are busy preparing for fall wheat. The grain is in good shape as we had several good rains lately. No troubling drouth yet. The crops have been good. Some hurried them in the barn too soon, and I am sure will be damaged. Much cows are doing fine, and the price is good. A great many farmers fold silage, with chop and bran, as the flow keeps up very well. Corn is doing splendidly.—A. M. McD.

Three more Jerseys have qualified for the Record of Performance:

Two owned by A. H. Merrills: 1. Fawn Dairymaid, 170, age 2 yrs. 21 days. Product required, 5.55 lbs. milk, 29 lbs. fat. Total product, 2.59 lbs. milk, 36 lbs. fat. Average per cent fat, 5.41 per cent.

Lady Marie of Pender, 1369, age 2 yrs. 43 days. Product required, 5.12 lbs. milk, 26 lbs. fat. Total product, 4.92 lbs. milk, 41.2 lbs. fat. Average per cent fat, 5.92 per cent.

One owned by C. and H. Cann, of Chatham: 1. Three-year-old heifer: Product required, 4.64 lbs. milk, 264 lbs. fat. Total product, 4.68 lbs. milk, 43 lbs. fat. Average per cent fat, 6.47 per cent.

Brampton, Ont. Sec. H. A. Bull.

Here are a few of the things that are happening during the week of the National Dairy Show at Chicago, Oct. 25 to Nov. 1. The annual meeting of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, International Milk Producers Association, American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, National Dairy Union, International Association of Dairy Chemists and Milk Inspectors, and in addition to these the Jersey Cattle Club, Guernsey Cattle Club and Holstein-Friesian Association of America will hold meetings.

CANADA Portland CEMENT

SOME men ask for so many bags of
"Cement"—

Others, more careful, say they want
"Portland Cement"—

But the man who does the
best work insists upon
getting "Canada" Port-
land Cement—

And he looks to
see that every
bag bears this
label



Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

See that every bag of Cement you buy bears the
"Canada" label--it is your guarantee of Satisfaction.