

Rural Publishing Co., Lid., Publishers
ONE DOLLAR A YRAR


## War Prices

are already being quoted our Dairymen for their Dairy Products.

And with the increased demand and the higher prices you will all keep your "Milk Factories" working right up to the limit

This, of course, doesn't necessarily mean that you, too, need be kept " on the jump" all the time.


Here's the point-Let a

## B-L-K MECHANICAL MILKER

 SIMPLEX CREAM SEPARATOR help you take advantage of vour opportunity. machacto other iakes, and one of the many bug things in tavor of the B-LK ary dary barn. CLEAN MILK MEANS A CONSTANT DEMANDA
We'll sladily eive you an estimate of just what it will cost you to put
 log your sows, Send us roush plan of your stable and tell us how many cows Special Notice to Dairymen : You know our eqtablishment is the Dairy Supplies. Place your order with us sarly. We can serve you this


## YOU MEN

## WIVES AND FAMILIES

## DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU how few things

 you buy for yourself, your home and your children ?DO $\begin{aligned} & \text { you buy mont of theee tuinge on your own propoan or doen your wite } \\ & \text { intluence you in neariv all of thomi }\end{aligned}$
YOU buy your jack knife, your own ahoes, your own hat, probably your wife has a volee in the purchase of everything for yout of tein home least your ehildren. some men won't aoknowiedere thin, but it's true Bhe ito the family purchasing agent.
ON our farms, women exercise the same fnfluences and even more. They ON take an active part in aill pertaining to the farm, and they person. ally superviso and onten do the work in departmente such as the dairy,
the apiary, poultry and pige
. poulury and pigm.
WE revognive women's intereets on the farm by giving them anaually a will be ont Oot \&
YOU'LL
be wine to reoognize womans interents on our farms by be-
ing in our Ootober \& Household Number. Rencrve yu early. Place it in your stronguet oopy, It will Number. Reserve yutr apace early. Place it in your stronguet oopy. It will appeal to the women in more
than 18.000 dairy homes we reaeh-The kind of people our advertisern wnt than 18.00
REMEMBER $\begin{aligned} & \text { our people are dairy farmers the elase that can } \\ & \text { afford the beet. Their inoome this }\end{aligned}$ $\$ 35,000,00000$. If you convinge our women folks that your tise sear will exceed 83, $000,000.00$. If you convinoe our women foike that your goods are good value. she'll sell them to the household, for she is really the buyer for the home.

Orchard and Carden Notes 1 Try budding a few branches of apple and plum. It is easier than grafting.
ng.
The value of good, thorough cultivation of the garden has been demonstrated this beason
Have the old raspberry canes been cut out and burned? This will destroy many insects and some discases.
Have you noticed the birds playing in the dish of water that you set up out of the way of cats? They enjoy water during hot weather as much as any of us.
Perennial phlox have been at their best this year. There are varieties of these plants in nearly all colors and they add much to any lawn or shrub. bery.
One of our neighbors, who has but a small garden space, is growing his cucumbs.r vines on a trellis which will soon make a shady arbor, besides savne land.
Some folks have had early corn several days in advance of their several days in advance of their
neighbors becanse they started it in paper pots or boxes in the cold frame. Many garden vegetables may be suc cessfully treated in this way.
Have the weeds been mowed along the roads and in out-ot-theway places? If they are kept out of the way for a few years grass will take their place. It is not only useful but looks better
We are enjoying a planting of morning glory vines that were planted on an old fence early this spring. They are full of flowers of all colors now, and besides cut off an unsight y view. Wild cucumber is another annual vine that makes a good screen

## Celery Blanching or Bleaching

 By LeRoy Cady.Our markets demand a clean, whitestalked celery. This is obtained by a process called blanching or growing the leaf stalks in darkness. This destroys the color in the stalk and prevents any more forming. It also makes the stalk crisp and tender. If earth is used. a characteristic sweet ness and nutty flavor is obtained.
Early celery is usually blanched with boards. paper, or something of that kind. If earth is used before the cool weather of fall, it is likely to cause rust or decay on the stalks, which, of course, destroys their value Early celery should be ready to Early celery should be ready to
blanch any time after the middle of blanch any time after the middle of
Iuly. Sound boards 10 or 12 inches July. Sound boards 10 or 12 inches
wide, one inch thick, and 12 to 16 feet long are laid on each side of the row. They may be cleated at the esids and centre to prevent splitting or warping away from the plants. Hooks are also used to keep the upper edges close to used the celery stalks. Treated in this wav celery will bleach in from one to three weeks, depending on weather conditions. Warm, moist wenther will hasten blanching, while cool weather will retard it. As fast as the bleached celery is used the boards may be put on other plants. Building paper, or even newspapers, may be used if the season is not too wet.
Late celery may be blanched with boards or with earth as mentioned above. Earth-blanched celery has a better flavor than board-blanched. Where earth is used, draw it up half or two-thirds of the way to the top or two-thirds of the way to the top
of the plant when both plant and soil
are dry. After a few days may be put around the plant leaving from four to six inches of the above the soil. This may be accom. plished by a celery hiller
ccoms. small scale, with the hoe. If times an advantage to "han some ery before hilling, that is, draw the stalks closely about the heart of the plant, holding them in place ether by plant, holding them in place either by
tying or with soil. From 10 to tying or with soil. From 10 to io
days are required to bleach calery tor days are required to bleach celery for
use by this method. Celery use by this method. Celery well protected with soil will no be injured by quite severe frosts. Where celery is to be stored for winter use, I should
be bleached but very little, if at all in the field.

## A Plea for By-Products

D, Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner.
The advantages of utilizing one or more means for disposing of the lown and somewhat inferior grades ef apples in the form of by-products ate quite evident. In the first place, the grower is able to pack a grade of green fruit which is higher in quality, simply by the exclusion from his pack of those apples which ara either immature, undersize, or defective in some other way. In the second place he is able to use these inferior apples and to derive from them a profit greater than that which he would have acquired by including them with bis green fruit, without in any way low. ering his reputation as a packer. Thirdly, the consumer is able to procure an inexpensive commodity at any season of the year that is healtful and palatable, acd that can be secured in as small quantities a quired.

There has always been an is sion in our home market3, as European markets, that uur sta of packing has not been as hif the trade requires. Suggestions been made from time to time to the situation remedied, and prod there is no better way of bringing this about than by encouraging the mans. facture of by-products throughout the country, such as evaporated and pre served fruit, vinegar, and cider.

## The Raspberry Patch By R. P. Speer.

Just now the question which is con. fronting the farmer is what treatment he is to give the plantations which have borne berries this season It has been found that the best treatment is to cut out old canes as soco as they are done bearing. The noe canes should also be cut to the propen canes in each place, usully abor five. The material whish las bet five. The ould be mich bus bees. cut out should be carried out of thy patch and burned. In this way mud decay and other fungous trouble ए be avoided. There are also many it sects in the various stages from efg to adult which are destroved by this practice. Another thing that is guigy ed is the better development of the canes which are to bear next yert They get more sunlight by such plan.
When the canes have been cut o and burned, it is a good plan to cl tivate between the rows, stirring the ground which has been trampe by the pickers and putting it in fin condition for the continued srowth he plants.

Trade increases the

## Vol. XXXIII.

## Farm M

Constructive

SDEPENDENCE that is so great pery red-blooded yo wadays-is the ba ere under discussion. Father loves his bo He has provide that he has su clor them so that
whemselves and Ir as he has been How admirable is whet made manifest of yet, how misguid it is from being rests of the youth it t the child it is ble that the father the son deyetopin unbood-or already be re must be- a respor y own. He feels hi a5 to exercise it a thin him.
But father
the money - the sone-save what per for. He would ef things about th Id like to make $m$ ts, perhaps, but he the great, not pl he does not own a has not any money that which he would A chists to as exy may be that the b any. Then, indeed, bops that he faces we will he live? Wh money? And what w So much by way of p ders know the situatic flaps too well, and in-burnings mixed od measure.
Pethaps I should expla t the editor has askec readers of Farm an

Thearly four years Manaring Bditor of Far I for tho yeare our Ady Ho is now the senior
ehroblent of the Cont Tif Oo., Lidmited, Toront lig Oo. IAmited, Toront
en of Everywoman's Wo
migaithe for Oanadian
 Vol. XXXIII.

## Farm Money Matters as Concerns Father, Sons and Daughters ${ }^{\text {No }}$ <br> Constructive Review of a Situation that Confronts almost Every Farmer, Accompanied with a Concrete Workable

 Suggestion for the Solution of This Important Question.SDEPENDENCE-that royal, restless spirit,

- that is so great a part of the make-up of rey red-blooded young man in this country vadays-is the basic cause of the problem ke under discussion.
Fither loves his boy, or boys; Oh, bl He has provided for them. He dis that he has sufficient and to ve for them so that they will never : required to work so hard, nor to 7t. themselves and save so careIly as he has been required to do. flow admirable is the love of the lar made manifest in this way ! whet, bow misguided!! And how It is from being in the best in. rots of the youth it seeks to bene-
For the child it is sufficient and pable that the father provide. But F the son deretoping into young anbood-or already become a manfre must be a responsibility of his fy own. He feels his strength. He tus to exercise it and to develop thalent, of which he feels the urge bin him.
But father has the say! He also 2t the money-and generally the son : none-save what he asks his ber for. He would like to change 2e things abvout the farm. He old like to make many improve nos, perhaps, but he is confronted 2i the great, not pleasant reality Che does not own anything; that thas not any money wherewith to that which he would like.
$A$ chiers to an neproteo.
It may be that the boy wishes to Iar. Then, indeed, it often de108 that he faces a crisis, for tee will he live? What will be do money? And what will father do? So much by way of preamble. My ders know the situation full wellthaps too well, and with many nrburnings mised in to make ${ }^{0}$ measure.
ethaps I should explain just here the editor has asked me to give readers of Farm and Dairy the

Mamering Editior of Yarm Mizon wan for two yeare of Farm and Dairy, 2 He ls now the senfor membar and ellneldent of the Continental Pub. of of EveryToman's World Ont., pubmignthe for Oanadian women.

## by CHAS. C. NIXON, b. s. A.

benefit of my convictions regarding money-matters between father and son, or sons, on farms, and to suggest a working basis adapted to farming conditions as I so well know them in Ontario.

To the older men it may seem as though presume unduly-even as the bachelors and the old maids generally do in handing out advice on the care and raising of children
Let it be known and clearly understood, however, that I should much prefer to have had some other person, better qualified than $I$, to cover this assignment. Nevertheless, as many years of close contact with, and much coming and going amongst Canadian and United States farmers, have given me unusual opportunities to observe the great need for a better relationship in money matters between fathers and sons on farms, I feel it as a bounden duty to contribute, under the editor's pressure, for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers my ideas on a solution to this vexed question.
But to resume:
A boy needs the training of respon. sibility. He needs the care of money. He needs work. And plenty of work
will not will not hurt him at all when other conditions and environments are right and he gets pay for his work!
This responsibility, this care of money, this work,--all,--he can perhaps best get while in partnership
with his father "wis. with his father.
"ours" vs. "mine" in viewpoint.
For the boy's sake and for his own best sake, any father will do well to make his farm and his business such that he can term it "Ours" instead of as generally "Mine."
A partnership is suggested.
I take it for granted that the ideal of every farmer worthy of his name, is to improve his farm, have it re, tained in the family and pass on into perpetuity, becoming better and better, and always becoming a better and a more desirable place on which to live.
He wants his boys to have a real good chance. He desires equal opportunity for each and all in his family. His girls he prizes of course; and he means to do well for them. He must take thought for his own old age, and see to it that should his wife be widowed she will be always well taken care of and have enough.
It is apparent that this is a big program to carry out. Is it any won-
der that so many make a sorry solution to it,one of their greatest problems.
My readers know full well how it generally is : No:hing is done until something just has to be done: Then likely one gets too much, and he is not fitted to care for it ; the others get disappointment, and not one is really ever happy thereafter.
I have observed that the city business man keeps putting his money-and other people's money when he can borrow it l-back into tis own business. He makes his business grow larger and larger year by year. And as his business grows there is ample room in it for his sons, whom he takes into partnership as they mature ; or he forms a company-John Blank \&

Sons, or John Blank \& Co., Limited.
Now. why shouldn't a farmer do this very thing in connection with his farm? Instead of putting $\$ 500$. $\$ 800$ or $\$ 1,500$ or more. or whatever the sum may be, into the bank each year to draw 3 per cent., why shouldn't he re-invest it, as well he may, into his own business-his own farm! Many improvements that he could make, pure-bred live stock, which he could just as well have and breed, will pay him handsome profits, (under efficient care and handling), over and above what he can secure from banks, etc. And with his business becoming larger and largernot necessarily including more land-he will have ample room for his boys, and for his daughters too, to be included in his business.

## A Good Living and More from Fifty Acres

The Success a Young Man is Achieving on His Little Farm Well Tilled.

BIG implements and big farms are-supposed to be the watchword in successful farming. The "home-sized" farm seems to be going out of fashion with agricultural writers and efficiency experts. But isn't it refreshing to find an example of a man still young in years who is farming a few acres well and making a success of his undertaking ! Such a man is A. E. Blagden, of Flamboro Township in Wentworth county of Ontario. My acquaintance with Mr Blagden is short; only a few weeks in fact. I spent my holidays in Halton county this summer, but my explorations carried me across into Wentworth. It was on one of these trips that Alf. Blagden and I became acquainted. We were driving past a comfortable and attractive farmstead when my companion, who is reputed to know everything about everybody in that locality remarked, "There is a young fellow who is doing well. He only has 25 acres, but I guess he can give pointers to most of the 100 -acre farmers."

A couple of days later we were passing the same place and I dropped off, promising to meet my friend at the next corner in an hour and a half. I I found Mr. Blagden cultivating in the potato field behind the Hamilton. I should say that taking one year with another my potatoes run from 150 to 200 bushels to the acre.
"Twentyfive acres!" said Mr. Blagden in surprise. "Why no, I have 50 acres; 52 acres in fact." This was still small enough to answer to the title of "A Little Farm Well Tilled," providing the other conditions were right, and when Mr . Blagden suggested a trip over the farm, I was quick to fall in with the suggestion.

## mis parm a book.

I once heard a speaker remark, I believe it was Prof. S. B. McCready, that "the happiest farmer is the best farmer." If this be true, then Alf. Blagden is one of the best farmers I ever met. it found him to be a man in love with his job, in love with his home and therefore satisfied and contented; and satisfaction and contentment are to be desired above all things. Millionaires are reputed to be unable to buy either. Mr. Blagden knew every field on his farm like a book. As he pointed out this and that feature of the fields we passed I knew that they had proved a most interesting study to him. He took a justifiable


A Bird'a-Eye View of a "Little Farm Well Tilled"
Mr. Alf. Bladgen is an amateur phot graphet, ae well as a akilled farmer. Tbie view of hie 62 . are farm he secured from the top of so church oppeeite the hotiee. The tree in the oentre of the baokground marks the rear boundary of the farm. Note the arrangement of fields along the contral lane and the menernl air of neetness that oheracterises the place And one man does all
the work! Mr. Bladgen's etory fie told if the artiele adjoining.
bor would go halves with him on the cost of wire. This was agreed to. The strip of feot row 40 yards long and 14 feet wide was woth up and put into potatoes. The crop was sold \$40, or enough to build the fence complete. T year there is an excellent crop of fall wheat 4 be an excellent wire fence will complete the fencing of boundaries.
Five acres of small fruits at one time one of the princip revenue producers of this farn "I made money out of smi fruits," said Mr. Blayden, "I there was a lot of work 13 worry getting them picked as marketed and now we liny plowed them all under, and in general farming."
potatord a moner chop.
Potatoes abic one of the pri cipal money crös Five act are grown each year. "I goc one acre of early potatoos sced," said my host. these through the winter and ? them to the market gardene at planting time at about $\$ 1$. to $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{a}$ bushel. I have good cellar for storing the otherwise I would market in fall. My four acres of late tatoes I market right out of field. Last year I sold for \$1 a bag directly to a grocet
and flowing through the latter is a never-failing creek. The remaining 40 acres is level, easy working land laid off in five acre fields, these fields all opening into a tane which runs back through the centre of the farm from the barnyard. A whel menob mam.
I can say without exaggeration that Mr. Blagden has the best fenced farm 1 have ever been on. The construction is perfiect, being put up by the owner himself. The z.nchor posts are of wood with occasionally a wooden post in between, but the majority are steel posts, easily driven in, taking up practically 00 room, and costing no more in that section than do the wooden ones.
It was in conneotion with Mr. Blagden's fencing that we came across a little incident that shows how shrewd a calculator he is. A couple of years ago there was only one piece of rail fence-with the exception of a little in the pasture left on his farm. This was on the boundary between his farm and the one backing on him. This neighbor was not ready to build. Mr. Blagden proposed that he would get the fence row in order and erect the fence himself if the neigh- barn. As an explanation of my visi thent of what my friend had said of his success on acres.
I noted another feature of Mr. Blagden's tir management that is unusual, as we were wall down the main lane of the farm. Buckwheat just beginning to show up in one of the fed and it was then the second week of July. "I late seeding that," I remarked.
"Oh, I got a good crop of clover off thent year," said Mr. Blagden. "Then the commy held a picnic in the field and just as soon a $m$ visitors had cleared away I started believe this to be a good practice. necessary to get the soil ready for the buck is good for the land, and besides I have crops from the same field in one year. notice that cre of oats in that field nett
road?"'
I had. It was one of the things that at ed me to the farm in the first place. It good for 75 bushels to the acre. continued Mr. Blagden, "was treated just a (Concluded on page 22)
rixe; in the city, 'he reverything. The lied would willingly
to rown
The first case of the dearly, carries me the farm. The subj fer miles off and a: te related, I have e correctly. This Il improved and all ndent prople. They

The Farmer Sion, Furm and Dairy, Yars bifone Finally Suing I knew that life Wo of the houppleet on

## From the Frying Pan Into the Fire

## Experiences of Some Furmers who Exchanged the Open Land for the City Street

$A^{\text {LL }}$ not gold that glitters. During my A travils up and down this Dominion, : fiad that one class of men above all others are preparted to vouch for the truth contained in these lev words. They are the men who in middle ilf have exchanged the country for the ctiy, the roud field for the paved streets. I do not refer to the retired farmer. True, he of en wishes hinself back in the open spaces with neighbors shose interests are his interests, and with work woccupy his time and attention. The class I ribh to refer to more particularly are those who, wor vet having obtained a competence, decide to ohif the scene of their operations and go in worth of a job in town. The subiect that I hav Dosen, "From the Fry-
ins Pan into the Fire," sully indicates "from bed to worse." 1 don't bain to insinuate that life Wa the country is comparplot to life in a frying (v) even on the hottest (4). This title merely infates the way in which he men with whom I have Wled viewed the situaThousands have plen the leap. It has pent disillusionment for Le many and success for $t$ few. The man who One to the city with a One of the most attraetive farmmeads in Pure Milk Supply of the City of Mentreal ficw of 60 cents an hour Maplo Grove Farm. Here we find andsin the Beauharnois Distriet of Quehe itreal 5 a brick layer, or 50 farm buildings is the three fard a hrke dailios herd that suppliet of quebe is milk to Montreal. A. MoFarlane, of ats an hour as a car-
nter.fieds when he gets there that such pay is oly for experienced men, and not for a full year that. They soon find hat there is a difference the cost of living between city and farm. On - farm most of the eatables are goten at cost fire: in the city, 'he pays the highest retail price rreverthing. The majority with whom I have Flled would willingly go back to the farm if they

## to town yon mouoation.

The first case of the kind, which I can rememIt dearly, carrfes me back to my boyhood days the farm. The subject of my sketch lived only fev miles off and as his wife and my mother fre telated, I have all the particulars of the se correcily. This family had a small farm Il improved and all paid for. They were indepdent prople. They worked hard, it is true,

Finally, the father secured a job of driving a de-
livery wagon for a hardware store. If the job was not a lucrative one, he consoled himself with the idea that it was an easy one.

## HaRd work and cono hours

Again, he was disillusionized. He thought that as a farmer he had worked too hard. He now found that as a townsman he worked harder. He had to be around at the stable, a half a mile off, at six o'clock every morning to feed his horse. For five of the week days he drove continuously, rain on shine, hot or cold, from seven in the morning till six at night. Saturday it was frequently after midnight before he finished. He was never able to take a holiday, as he had frequently done on the farm. If he got a day off to go fishing, his favorite recreation, he had to make the day suit the convenience of his boss.
and lost his day's pay, which he could ill afford to do.
In fact, our old neighbor would never have made a living at all had not his wife started to take in toarders. She was a delicate little wo man and had to work much harder than ber health would stand. Her daughters had never been rugged, but had been comparatively healthy in the country. They had not been in the city more than two or three years before two of them died of consumption. Their sickness entailed heavy doctor's bills and they had to mortgage their home to meet expenses.
That man is still at it, still driving the same rig for the same hardware store, a thoroughly discontented and disillusionized man. Would he welcome an opportunity to get back to the farm? Indeed, he would. But I doubt if he will ever be able to get back. He has not the capital. vhon warmer to conlkr. Another instance of the same kind comes to my mind. I left a pair of shoes with the nearest cobbler to have them repaired. I called around for them just as the old man was putting the fin ishing touches on them,
and while he worked we got talking of things in genetal, and incidentally our conversation switched around to farm topics, The knowledge that the old cobbler had of the practical operations of the farm surprised me; I made some comment to that effect,
A wis:ful look came into his eyes. "Yes, I was raised on a farm and lived there until I was getting on to 40 years old." he answered. Involuntarily a wave of pity swept over me. I looked around the miserable old shop, out at the dirty street, and back into the room behind the shop where I knew the old man lived. What a contras: it would make with even the worst farm ; and as I sat there the old man told me of his experiences.
Like many others he had become dissatisfied with the farm. The work was too hard, the hours too long, the profits insufficient. A man (Concluded on page 8)


Tae Farmer Who Owns His Owa Land, Who Knaws How to Apprecinte the Beauties of Nature Around Him, is a Man to be Envied



 5 .

## All Around

Grow Your Own Seed

THE superiority of Canadian-grown seed has been demonstrated time and time again by carefulty conducted experiments at agricultural colleges and by the practical experience of the few farmers who have attempted to grow their own seed. Down at Macdonald College there has not been a year since that institution was founded when they have not grown their own root seed. Last spring we had the pleasure of inspecting their seed producing plots along with Mr. Boving, the Root Specialist of the College, and in cidentally we got some points on seed culture.
"The first point toward the production of good root seed," remarked Mr. Boving, "is that the roots be well stored for winter. In the spring select the best formed roots and bury them to the neck in rich, clean land. I would especially emphasize that the land must be rich if you wish to produce seed of strong vitality. Then keep them well cultivated."
"How many roots would you set out to produce enough seed for an acre"" we asked Mr. Boving. "In the case of turnins, mangels and carrots." said he. "gs to 50 roots will give seed enough for an acre-I mean a much heavier seedine thon is usually practised in this country. Fifteen pounds of mangel seed is not too much for an acre, and in mv homeland. Sweden, we frenuently seed much beavier than this. With such a seedine vou are always sure of a cood stand, your can use the harrows safely for killing earlv weeds and to assist in the thinning, and in case bues are bad, as freauentlv happens here at the college, von se still sure of a stand. whereas the thin seeding mioht he cleaned out hadly. It costs practically the snme to raise a his rron as a small cron. and why risk a noor stand for the sake of a few pounds of seed ?"

Geeting back to the subiect of seed production. Mr. Boving said: "Tf roots are well selected they can be put in the ground at a total expense of four hours' labor for enough seed to seed an arre. Hence we consider it a profitable proposition for everv man to erow his own seed Perhaps Canadian farmers cannot produce seed as cheaply as the imported seed is produced, but thev will have a better quality of seed and it will cost them less than the price that they would hove to oav the seed merchant for it."
Mr. Boving's experiments reminded us of the experience of a farmer in Halton county, Mr. Frank Twiss. The year previous to our visit to

## the Farm.--Just

his farm, Mr. Twiss had grown enough mangel seed to seed half his field. The rest was seeded with imported seed. One could tell to a row just where the bome-grown seed ended and the imported seed began. The first was an even stand, the second patchy. Mr. Twiss plans to grow all of his own seed hereafter.


## The Rond of the Future

 freshots playod hayoo with any other type, is near Hunningdon, Que. It coet so cente a yard more than and cost practically nothing for repairs. In the demearat are Mr. Leggati of the firm of Mollillan and Legratt, and T. $H$ Ounningham, whe manasee a big dairy farm in Wimoonsin

## The Farmer's Advertising

## R. M. L., Elgin Co., Ont.

$I^{\text {N }}$N every basket of fruit that leaves our farm we stamp our name and address and a list of the products we have for sale. We insist that everything that leaves the farm shall be well grown and honestly packed. This form of advertising is the cheapest and most effective that we practice. It brings in many orders for direct delivery and costs practically nothing. Every
pound of butter that we offer for sale has ibe same information on the wrapper. Originally our butter was all sold through a gricer. Nos we have a much better retail trade. And largely came through labelling our prints.
We have found local newspaper advertising paticutarly profitable. For several years we bure followed the same plan in disposing of our poth toes and apples. Just before the crops are har. vested we insert a small advertisement in the paper announcing that we are now ready to to ceive orders for potatoes and apples in bag lot, and offering special inducements to those ste will take a winter's supply. With potatoes this plan works splendidly. We get something berter than the wholesale price and enough to to compense us for delivering to the consumer. good part of our apple crop is disposed of in te same way.

## A Look to the Future

 Peter Goodfellow, Huron Co., Oat.THE motor bus line will some day bring to the country the same advantages that the electric railway does to the city. I confidenty look forward to the day when all our principul rural thoroughfares will have a regular motor by service. The rural bus will be somewhat of the same type as the passenger busses that now rul from some of our cities to suburbs not reached by radial lines. My rural bus, however, will have this differnnce-the top of the bus will be utilized for parcels ; an express office right it the farmer's door, if you please. Going to town vill then be a simple matter. The so-called isolation of the farm will be a thing of the past.
Only one factor stands strongly in the way if the immediate adoption of the rural motor buour roadbeds. Heavy motor cars require a spleniff roadbed. They would wear thgough even a gold macadam rondway in short order. Pavenet alone will withstand such traftic. Why not pres pare for the future by paving our country mods with concrete? The day is near when moter busses will take care of country passenger trift when motor trucks will transport farm proda to market and when every farmer will drive if own automobile. Foresight, it seems to me, clly for more concrete highways. If any are indline to think my forecast a dream let me call the attention to the number of rural motor bus ling already in operation in Canada and to the fin that half' the automobites manufactured are sith to farmers.


Flimay Construction May Lend to Serioss Consequances
When the lieht timbers of this bridge at Winterset, Iowa. gave way, the thremb-
 There in too muoh heavy marhinery on orro country ronde nowadavn to leave at
place for the frame bridge or culvert. More permanent struotures are needed


## There is no Danger on a Bridge Such as This

Cement bridges ingure a mofe, poeseme for the heavient automiobile as woll u $u$,



$I^{T}$is quite a
English at lege during the life of the prac seasan. But Pr himself a good j to him to discar manual secse) 1 streatuous existen doing it now for his third year by the time.
"Another of it on the porch then calls himsi fally remarks the Reynolds. "Lots it on, so he buys are mistaken. farmer. He has farming accordip ently practical. Prof. Reynolds h to cover his need am doing things them. I have no farmer. I am w famer.'
There is nothin of this college m of his neighbors more thrifty, and improvements in loam, rather stron soil that produces ate 63 acres of it ings may be seen land lies contiguo I had heard of lad an invitation early last July, I, feet, went out to and compare his cultural with his things relative to $t$ particularly as it papers. I caught ing for town to lor a new cottage erer, his son went to inspect the heic of all, a dairy farr

Here wo found $t$ tical way in whic things. He did no greed animals at a 1 am not saying pure-bred dairy ca


The Main Money Makers on a Farm That a Colloge Professor is Managing ia a Practical Way for Practical Resulte

## Of a Drofessor who Farms successfully <br> And Something of What We Saw in the Course of an[Unexpected Call <br> T is quite a jump from being Professor of <br> to have them eventually, but just as present he

English at the Ontario Abricultural College during the winter months to the work-a-day life of the practical farmer during the warmer sasan. But Prof. J. B. Reynolds has proven bimself a good jumper. It seemed to come easy to him to discard the comparatively easy (in a munual sectse) life of the lecturer for the morn strenuous existence of the farmer. He has been doing it now for a couple of years-this may be his third year by-che-way-and likes it better all the time.
"Another of those takeiteasy farmers, who sit on the porch, hires all the work done, and then calls himsilf a practical farmer," scornfally remarks the critic when he hears of Prof. Revnolds. "Lots of money and nothing to spend it on, so he buys a farm," says another. Both are mistaken. Prof. Reynolds is not a porch farmer. He has not a lot of money. He is tarming accordipg to a standard that is emineatly practical. Like most of us who till the soil, Prof. Reynolds has to use his capital carefully to cover his needs. To use his own words: "I ami doing things as an ordinary farmer could do them. I have no more money thon an ordinary frmer. I am working as a money-making farmer:"
There is nothing in the appearance of the farm of this college man to distinguish it from that of his neighbors unless it be that the crops look more thrifty, and there are more inexpensive improvements in evidence. The soil is a light lam, rather strong in spots; not the kind of a wil that produces record breaking crops. There ate 63 acres of it in the farm. The farm buildings may be seen from the College Heights. The land lies contiguous to the College farm.
1 had heard of Prof. Reynolds as a farmer. I thad an invitation from him to visit his farm. So early last July, I, who had studied English at his feet, went out to visit the Professor on his farm and compare his discrimination in things agriallural with his well known discrimination in things relative to the use of the mother tongue,particularly as it is expressed on examination papers. 1 caught the Professor as he was leaving for town to get some necessary materials for a new cottage he is building. Finally, however, his son went to town, and we strolled out 10 inspect the herd; for Prof. Reynolds is, first of all, a dairy farmer.

## tin dary hemp.

Here wo found the first evidence of the practial way in which our college man is doing things. He did not start out and buy long pedigreed animals at a longer price. And mind you, 1 am not saying anything against well-bred,
purebred dairy catite. Prof. Reynolds intends
hasn't got the price. He had to content himself with good, milky-looking grades. He bought the most of them at auction sales and paid ordinary auction sale prices. His best cow for instance was bid in for 879, and the others in proportion. That Prof. Reynolds exercised fine discrimination in his selection is proven by the average


## Brindle," the Best of the Herd



 A reoommendation to dairy farmerg as a long pedigroge production of his herd,-over $9,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of milk last year. The discrimination in selection that made this high average possible, however, was not all done at auction sales. There have been 18 cows in the herd since it was established. Now there are only talf as many. The rest didn't measure up to the proprietor's standard when submitted to the test of a year's actual work with every milking tabulated. They fell below the minimum standard of $8,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of milk in the year, and had to go; the most of them to the butcher. Here is a table that will show what the nine cows milked last year actually did in pounds of milk and in dollars and cents:

"Pick out the best cow in the bunch," chatlenged Prof. Reynolds as we stood in the pasture with the herd. My choice did not fall on Brindle though I picked Ler for one of the good ones. Brindle would not appeal to one who has been accustomed to look for dairy merit in the specialized dairy breeds. One of Brindle's ancestors probably hailed from the Channel Islands but the original Jersey blood had gotten badly mixed with Shorthorm before Brindle became a propagator of the race. Brindle, however, has all the ear marks of a good dairy cow,-lots of constitution, length with capacity and a well shaped ud-
der of silky der of silky quality. Her Shorthorn ancestors must have been of a milking strain for Brindle shows no disposition to put flesh on her back. Or perhaps she derived her milking propensities from that ancestor whose original home was on the Isle of Jersey. Be that as it may, Brindle's record is $10,897 \mathrm{lbs}$. of milk testing well over four per cent. of butter fat.

## A biattering comparison.

Brindle has some characteristics in common with May Rilma, the champion butter producer of the worid. Like May Rilma, Brindle made her record by steady consistent work. There are cows in the herd that have greater monthly records than Brindle. Olive, for instance, the cow at the bottom of the list, a bigt, coarse-boned Holstein grade, bolds the monthly record and has gone as high as 425 lbs . in a week. But she doesn't keep it up, and will hold ber place in the Reynolds herd only until a be:ter one is found to take her place. Some of the promising daughters from her more persistent companions will probably oust her. But to get back to Brindle. She has another characteristic in common with May Rilma. It cost 866.82 to feed her for the year, a high figure. Like May Rilma she paid for it, and more. Her milk sold for $\$ 157.12$, her calf for $\$ 4$, leaving a profit above feeding costs of \$34.30. It cost only $\$ 88.06$ to feed Olive. But she left a profit of only $\$ 46.70$ over feed. In one respect Brindle did better than May Rilma. The latter did not carry a calf, and took the whole 12 months to make her record. Brindle made her record in 10 months, calyed within the year, and thus fulfilled all of the duties required of a good commercial cow.

> the nebine op vire hamb. pogh of individual

But enough of individual comment. Prof. Reynolds knows ever: one of his cows, what they can do for him, and what be should do for them. We opened the gate and started the cows for home by way of the road, while the Professor and I took the short road across the fields. The pasture was bare of grass, of little value to the herd except as an exercising ground. But just
(Concluded on page 13)

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| Hangers， 5 in ．long， | ． 07 | 3－Way Switoh | 4.00 |
| 10 in． | ． 09 |  |  |
| 15 in． | 11 | Floor Hooks， K in． | $\begin{aligned} & .06 \\ & .06 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 14 | Bracket Nalls，per ib． <br> Cable for Cuys，per ft | ．0k |
| 4 10 in. <br> 15 15 in. | ． 16 | Cable for Cuys，per ft． | ． 03 |
|  | ． 18 | Track Couplings，en． | ． 10 |
| Rafter Braokets，ea | ． 06 | Track Bumpers， | ． 10 |

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## From the Frying Pan into the

 Fire（Contiaued from page 5 ）
came along and induced him to go into the grocery business in partner－ ship．The old man sold out the farm and invested all his capital in the business of his adviser．At the end of a few years the business fail－ ed．His old partner retired on the profits of the failure．Just how，the old man does not understand to this day．

WOULD LIEE TO oo mak．
He himself went from bad to worse．He invested his money in a saloon．That busines lasted just one year；＂and an awful year it was，＂ said he．＂The credit that I had to give was something tremendous，and give was something tremendous，and
it was that that wrecked me．In the it was that that wrecked me．I
meantime my wife had died．I learn－ ed the shoemaking trade，and I have been at it ever since．Yes，I would like to go back to the farm．Any－ thing would be better than sitting here 10 hours a day and often long into the night．My only hope is that my health will keep up to the end，
had no real friends，such as in the country．
Then came around the great bugs bear of the city working man－by employment．There was no carpos． ter work to be had all winter．The money that they had is the bank hat to be drawn on．By spring，the with had come to a decision．＂Robent，＂ said she．＂let us buy a farm．＂They did．It was not so large nor so d sirable a one as they had left．Ther capital was limited as a result their pilgrimage jato town．But the have one thing on their small home that they never had on the bettef farm：They have contentment．Bu where would they be had they lacken the capital to go back to the land？

These are not extrome cases that have given．If I had the time to loot them up I could find hundreds such cases in every city of any cel siderable size in the Dominion of Canada ；hundreds of once independen men who now come and go at the beck and call of a gang boss，whoy children are learning the dissolute habits of the city streets，and whi themselves can look forward to nol


The Bucksaw Methed is ne Longer in Favor on this Farm
In this illuatration，we see the remalta of seven hours work on the part of two met and a small gasoline engine．How much would the asme menh ve acompliate in the same time with a bucknew？Thic photo was taken on the farm of D R．Winnsinger，Moundridge Kaneas．
and that I will not have to fill a pau－ per＇s grave．＂
I have many friends in a nearby city．From one of them I got a third illustration of the way in which men who exchange the farm for the city， are disillusionized．Three years ago a house three doors down from them was rented by a middle aged farmer． The man himself had not been whol－ ly satisfied with the farm，but he was loathe to leave it；but any enthusiasm for the change that he lacked was made up by his wife．She was de－ made up by his wife，She was de－
termined to get to the city．Then termined to get to the city．Then came the search for a home．The wife
had her home selected before the farm had her home selected before the farm
was sold．On one of the nice streets of the city she had noticed the sign ＂To Let＂on a moderate sized house in the centre of a fine big lot．When the sale had been consummated they enquired the rent；the figures startled them．They couldn＇t afford a home on that street or on any of the nice streets she had pictured herself as living on．They had to be content with a cheaper house on a cheaper street．The man did fairly well as a carpenter and soon they moved to a better street．

## oITY Nmambons．

In the meantime the wife had lost much of her enthusiasm for city life． and all of her love for city ways．She was a likable woman and back in the country she had been known and loved by many desirable neighbors． In the city she had no neighbors． True she got a speaking acquaintance with some of the people who attended her church and a calling acquaint－ ance with a smaller number，but she
ing bat hard work in an unbeautifi environment as long as they live．il all emphasizes the wisdom of the dil adage，＂Look before you leap

## Farm Money Matters as Cob cerns Father，Sons and Daughters

（Continued from page 8）
As regards the division of the pro perty，it is desired that each meminn of the family－boys and girls，and father－mother as well，shall shang as is right and just．Most farmen have stumbled here because of the difference in ages and the difference in talent of the boys．and they kner not how to share it with the gith Moreover，it was generally thougtil that there was enough for only onet or for two，so the rest were to th out，or，if in the case of the girl－ why，they should get married
In all fairness and to be just，the girls should share equally with ib boys with this exception：the bop should be paid and the girls showit be paid for their time at whatere it may be worth respectively for th time they have worked at home．Tho after this division has been mith the balance should be divided equall all around．
oontholling intereat witil till

## Father，

Before making the division father will be wise to set aside mer than 50 per cent．of his property 10 his own．so as to give him the（6） trolling interest，and necessarily il veto－should it be wise for bim to of
of division，be o wie for her excl the may live．
Undel such ar as become a bi eneral interest reeeral interest the family．It
may be，to go a tuy be，to go ar
miv．No matter
ity， natter who mav may be retained It is needed．
Should the old charge，wish ecan of course， be others be wi
tire them each tire them each from his stock or wages or salary， the others
stecretion
Before conclud est to farmers＇ iny elleourage und discense this it be avoided，as ase spirit of lov he spirit of
lisposal of this $v$ disposal of this V
ict be understoo Iy when the pro and before it is
Just in conclus that as regards rightful share 1 a sinded inan wis rightfully his，e
taking it he cau laking it he cau
siser，or sisters－ siser，or sisters－
over．Why should nually with the let the difference se of their time a as been account in this article．）

## The Boy＇

＂If we would girls co－partners would do much to tion and affectio Paget，well－know
Haldimand Co．s Haldimand Co．s the idea．＂I kho
rised large fam raised large fam be，＂and not one arm to－day．T qualities that wo farmers．Why a
dere is a little ir trere is a little in
plain why some ＂A father of $m$ suid to his son： yours．＇George in that colt until in that colt until
No colt received tion from anyon， buyer came along 6300 for the colt． ing right by when He was not cons it should be accer not get the mon have the colt．Tr boy into partner： ing hm a very
will tend to sicke ＂If we test the hoys interested in share in the profi interested in the interested in the
let them have thy be partners in name

A Profour
Mother（to liut tiresome and possible questions， Old Gentleman hearing）－Don＇t ： think．if I may duty to help chil ring to aequire Boy Why the
Bont
of division, he can make over to his wiie for her exclusive use as long as the may live.
Undel such arrangement the farm an become a businrss of great and general interest for each member of the family. It is ensured, as well as nay be, to go on right into perpetuiv. No matter what happens, and no matter who mav die. the old capital may be retained on the farm where it is needed.
Should the oldest son, who may be in charge, wish to buy out the farm the can of course, always do so,should the others be willing, for he can retire them each one by one as time goes on and as his own earnings from his stock or shares, aad his own wages or salary, enable him to retire the others
a sugerstion yor boys and girls.
Before concluding I wish to suggest to farmers' boys and girls that and diseuss this subject. Why should it be avoided, as is so generally the case? 'Twould be better by far in the spirit of love to insist that the disposal of this vitally important subject be understood all round the famIly when the proper time is at hand, and before it is too late.
Just in conclusion may I emphasize that as regards the girls and their rightiful share I am sure that no rightminded man will want what is not trighifully his, especially when by tuking it he cause another-his own sister, or sisters-to suffer. Think it squally with the boys? (At least after the differences in commercial valas of their time as worked in at home lis been accounted for as suggested in this article.)

The Bey's Colt, But-
"If we would make our boys and sifls co-partners on our farms we
would do much to retain their cooperwould do much to retain their cooperation and affection," once said J. H. Paget, well-known creamery man of
Haldimand Co.s Ont., in the course of ar. Institute address. He amplified the idea. "I khow farmers who have raised large families of boys," said be, "and not one of them is on the famm to-day. Those boys had the gualities that would have made good
larmers. Why are they not here? Tarmers. Why are they not there?
tiere is a little incident that may explain why some of them left:
"A father of my acquaintance once sid to his son: 'George, that colt is vours.' George took great interest in that colt until it was two years old. No colt received more devoted attention from anyone. Then the horse buyer came along and offered to give $\$ 800$ for the colt. George was standing right by when the offer was made. He was not consulted as to whether it should be accepted or not. He did not get the money and he didn't have the colt. That is not taking the boy into partnership. That is giving him a very just grievance that will tend to sicken him of the farm. "If we test the cows and get the boys interested in that way, let them share in the profits. If the giris are let them have the proceeds. Let us be partners in deed as well as in name."

## A Profound Question

Mother (to Kitle boy) - Oh, don't be tiresome and keep on asking impoasible questions, Percy.
Old Gentleman (alightly hard of (hearing)-Don't scold him Madam. I think. if I may say so, that it is a duty to help children when they are ring to aequire knowledge. What is Boy Why the dogs have tails?

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When late summer rolls around a and root around in lagy fermen
and and root around in lasy fathion or
shuffle sand in somo shnffle sand in some shady nook
then is the time that the ert bake returns with the bottom harity bosk ered, for it is the season of rest as transition commonly ealled "the moult."
But despite this falling array liber al feeding must not be divontinued This is the hen's rightful vacation She will repay her owner later on for the feed given her now.

Such is the belief of J. G. Halpis poultryman of the College of Agricul ture, University of Wiscons 11, vi urges that special care and attentim be given to the menus of moultim fowls.
A generous supply of good feed is necessary throughout the moulting period. Of course a variety of fied is preferable, where possible to th tain.
Grass is apt to be dry and rroody at this time of the year, and hence the use of clipped alfalfa or other greve forage plant as a supplement to the usual fresh "pickings"" is recommend ed by Mr. Halpin in addition to lith eral grain rations. Oabbage at fresh chopped vegetables and table seraps are also valuable.

Egg Shells for Poultry Lillian G. Crummy, Leeds Co, On account of the lime contained in egg shells they are of great value if fed back to hens, as they use the lime in the making of the shell. So we feed shells to make shell. Such foods are far more necessary in winter when the fowl are confined in winter quarters than in sufmmer, when ther have free access to the fields and ont pick up sufficient.
We always save all shells during the summer months, taking great cate to always have the shell free of coe tents, as any egg which adheres II the shell would soon decay and prom a menace to health.
We usually keep a tin box (soda biscuit) in the pantry, where we kop shells. When it is full we dry thoroughly in oven, and put in some larget receptacle in an outbuilding. so on throughout the summer
Before feeding in winter, the shelly are thoroughly broken. We used to feed them daily, but last wintet wt tried a new plan, and never had bet. ter results. In the fall, when we put in a dust bath. we mixed egg shels with the dust. By doing this a great deal of work was saved. The result was that often from a flock of 15 hees we received 59 and 53 eggs daily.
"The Oragnization of Cooperatim Egg Circles" is the title of pimphle No. 4, by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., the Poultry Division of the Live Stod Branch, Dominion Department of As riculture. In introducing this sul ject the writer defines a coonerativ egg circle, states the need for organt zation, and the work that cas be accomplished. The benefits, method, and details of organization are ahaustively dealt with, and directions for setting up and using an esg tesk ing appliance are given. The pamph let, copies of which may be obtained upon application, from the Publio tions Branch, Department of Agrical ture, Ottawa, concludes with a pte posed constitution and bylaws suitable for an egg circle.

# Special War-Time Offer 

## A Reduction of 10 c . a bag on 5 Bag Orders Received by Sept. 5th

War is terrible. Not only are the countries in the war zone affected, but war's influence is felt the world over. And in this, the most gigantic war in the history of the world, it is impossible to foretell its effects on the markets of the world for any great length of time ahead. In the flour market, it is impossible to guarantee prices, and although the prices quoted in this advertisement are
our selling prices at the time this paper went to press, still we cannot guarantee to fill orders at these prices for any length of time. So, those who buy a stock of flour now are at least acting prudently. And to make it worth their while to do so we are making this Special WarTime Offer :-

Anyone sending us an order for 5 bags or more of

## Cream ${ }_{\text {ot }}^{\text {品 West Flour }}$

## The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

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

We are doing this with an idea of securing 5,000 or 6,000 new users for Cream of the West flour. We
want to make this flour-the pride of our mills-better known in every locality of the province. We know when it is once used it will be always used. It makes such great, big, bulging loaves of the lightest, whitest and most wholesome bread.

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

## Flours

Cream of the West Flour (for bread). bag
Queen City Flour (blended for all parposes). $\$ 3.30$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) ..... } & 3.20\end{array}$

## Cereals

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per $6-\mathrm{ll}$. bag).. 35
Norweslian Rolled Oats (per 90 lb . bag) … 2.70
Family Cornmeal (per $98-\mathrm{lb}$, bag) ........... 2.55
Feeds Per 100-1b.
"Bullrush" Bran ......................... $\$ 1.35$
"Bullrush" Middlings ...................... 1.55
Eutra White MIdellings ...................... 1.05
"Tower" Feed Floar ....................... 1.80
"Giem" Feed Flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00
Whole Manittoba 0ats ........................ 1.95
"Bullrush" Crushed 0ats...... . .......... 2.00
Manitoba Feed Brrley ........................ 1.50
Barley Meal .................... .......... 1.55
Chopped Oats .............................. 200
Oatmaline .................................. 2.05
Oill Cake Meal (0id Process) ............... 1.85
Imported Amertcan Fall Wheat . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.35
Whole Corn ................................. 1.90
Cracked Corn. .............................. 1.95
Feed Corn Meal ........................... 1.90

## Premiums

In addition to our War Time offer of 10 cents a bug reduction on 5 bag orders, we continue our Premium offer of books. For ordPremium offer of books. For ord-
ers of three bags of flour we will ers of three bags of flour we will
give tree "Te Otd Miller's Housegive tree "Ye otd Miller's House-
hold Book" (formerly "Dominion hold Book" (formerly "Dominion
Cook Book"). This usefut book Cook Book"). This usefut book
contains 1.000 carefully seleoted re eipes and a large medionl department.

If you already poesees this book. you may seleet from the following books: Ralph Oonnor's "Blaek Rook," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glengarry," "Elengarry Sohool Days," "The Prospeotor," "The Forelgner"; Marion Kelth's "DunPorelgner": Marion Kelth's "Dun-
ean Polite" "Treazure Valley," can Polite" "Treature Valley," "Lebeth of the Dale": J. J. Bell'l
"Whither Thou Goent" If you buy aix bags of flour you oan get two books, iand no on. Rinoloee 40 oente for each book to pay for postage.


Oarh with orders. Orders may be assorted as desired.
On ahipments On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charkes. On shipany atation in Ontario east of Budbury and mouth of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New aouth of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New
Ontario, add 15 cente per bag. Prioes are subjoet to market ohangee.


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

We are glad to note the sigas of returning confidence on the part of the Canadian public. Let us constantly bear in mind the scriptural admonition: "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love and of a sound mind."

## Additional Taxation

UJUSUAL military activities in Canada are causing an extra expenditure of $\$ 4.000,000$ a month. A special war grant totalling many millions more will be made by parliament, which is now in session. Thene is a possibility that the government will have to take over the operation of the Canadian Northern Railway. With all of these additional expenditures, we are faced with a declining revenue. Imports are decreasing and the customs revenue falls in proportion. Already the question is being asked: "Where are we to apply for money to meet these additional expenses?"

Interested parties have been quick to suggest a general increase in the tariff. Such a measure would be little less than criminal. It would inevitably lead to still further increases in the cost of living and accentuate the misery of the poorer classes in our cities. This method of increasing revenue would also mean an added heavy burden to the farmer, and to some extent defeat the object aimed at by decreasing imports. Income taxation has more to recommend it than tariff increases but it, too, is open to the objection that it is an interierence with private rights and destructive of ambition and initiative.
But why tax private property at all? Why not adopt the suggestion that the farmers' organizations have been making for years? Why not tax community land values? The great values of city lands of water powers and of our mines are due to the presence of the community. By taxing these the people would be taking for public revenue only that which the people have themselves created. If the tariff were reduced instead of increased the annual value of community created land values would meet all of oun requirements for public revenue, even in these troublesome times. At the same time the cost of living would be reduced. Lower tariff duties would mean cheaper imported goods. Taxes on land values would squeeze some of the speculative value out of city lands and hence reduce the rent charges to the business man and to the householder. Such an economic reform would afford a way out of present difficulties and be of permanent value. It is the best measure the government could adopt.

## Common Sense in Breeding

THE Babcock test and the scale are the best guages of the producing ability of a dairy cow. These good instruments, however, like all other good things, are capable of abuse. We believe that in many herds they have been abused to such an extent as to largely counteract the good they might have done.
When the Babcock tester and the scale were first introduced there was a wholesale weeding of some of our herds. Production alone was the criterion. What we farmers are interested in, however, is not production but profits. The largest producer of the herd may not be the most economical producer. We must have feed records as well as milk records before we can say with certainty that this cow can best be retained in the herd and that one discarded. We are glad to note that dairy farmers are coming to see the importance of feeding records and that the Dairy Branch is laying greater stress on their importance than heretofore.
But perhaps the greatest harm due to the in-
discriminate use of the milk test has pure bred herds. There has been a for record making. More than a fe
have neglected individuality and sacri in order that they may bave great recos credit. Here, too, we mote a rendenc back to common sense. We are coming that the biggest producer is the best when she possesses constitution and transmit her great qualities to her offsp family of uniformly high producers is ing to be valued more than the fan only claim to merit is its few phenomen ers. The test is finding its true pl.

## A Slicking Up Time

DD you ever visit a farm so orderl
couldn't find a chip in the yard to scrape the mud off your shoes? We had the experience recently. We commented on the seat ness and order of the farm. The owoer wal quick to give credit where credit was just took a lesson from my wife," said hy she started in to spring housecleaning I deoded on spring farm cleaning. Later, when cleaning came around I was equally cleaning. I followed this twice a yeat until I found that it was just as casy to keep? farm orderly all the time as to have thingsindir order."
That man is a prosperous farmer. that is characteristic. We have often notired that orderly farmers are prosperous farmers. The poor farmer may say that he hasn't time to per on frills, that he can't afford to keep his yad in order and so forth, but the chances are tiry
the very disorder that prevails around the buith the very disorder that prevails around the buile
ings is a sign of the disorderly management itr acounts for his lack of prosperity start with a twice a year farm cleaning and where it will end?

## The "Going Wage"

AMAN who is worth his salt wants to m job that doesnt' offer chances of advaich take a job that doesnt' offer chances of adramer
ment. If such a position does not offer in ty own community he will go where it does. The telligent and efficient man must be rewarded 1 proportion to his ability, or he will not be sar fied.
Do we farmers give enough attention to th very human trait in mankind? Has farm wit offered chances of advancement to the labort man? We fear that the practice of paying th "going wage" has been an important factor driving the best class of help from rural be tricts. Too often when a man asks for an vance in pay he is reminded that the wage" in the locality is such and such, that off men can be gotten for that money, and if isn't satisfied he'd better quit. The fact the that man has proved himself efficient and adrf able and probably worth more than the gof majority of help offering at the "going wage") not considered as carefully as it should be we do not offer encouragement to initiative * will get only the class of help that la if there is any place where initiative ed it is on the farm. The old praction the "going wage" is breaking down has not held the best class of labor in The sooner ability is rewarded the

Germany cannot afford to win in struggle. Victory would fasten still on the German people the yoke of n potism. Defeat would result in the the Social-Democrats with their great of disarmament and social reform. tising columas of Farm and Dairy are as carcfully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect or readers, we furn away al unscrupulous adverwith you as one of our pald-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such trantaction occurs within one month from date of thts issue, that is reperted to us within a week of its occurrence, and thint we find the facts to be as statedIt is a condition of this contract that in wriling to
advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy:

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the ndjust trilling disputes between subscribers and honor adjust triaing disputes between subscribers and honor
able business men who advertise, nor pay the debte of honest bankrupts.
"Read not to contradict and to confute nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh thd consider."-Baron.

## Industrial Hysteria

CC. nomis mex
 home have our work to do and it, too, requires coolness and courage; neither of which has been much in evidence during the past three weeks. We are showing symptoms of an acute attack flour in half barrel lots insteady of the twentyfive pound bag as is their usual custom. Sugar is being purchased by the hundred weight infoodstuff s goes up. When baaks, trust and loan companies become partners to the panic the outlook for business becomes disquieting
Much of this uneasiness is the result of fear Crops will be harvested just as carefully this year as they were last year. Consumption of farm and factory products will continue and their production must be continued also. In ex the export trade, where goods are produced try are kept moving only by borrowed capitai, the present situation will present serious difficulties. But such industry is a small part of the whole. From the standpoint of the farmer the situation is encouraging rather than otherwise.
The dearth will come, not during the war, but when the war is over. It is when the armies are disbanded and men are released by the million that there will be a scarcity of jobs and actual suffering. Even this may be in great part avoided if our legislators be wise and open up the natural resources of the country for development by the labor surplus. But while the war lasts it is our duty to take up each task bravely and do our part. Panic at home is almost as disastrous to a uation as defeat abroad.

## If a Professor Who Farms Successfully

fence in the next field we face means 40 barrels of water in the inspect four and one-half ling crop, mixed oats and d at the rate of two bushto one of peas. The

rank and the field will ough green feed for the corn is ready for feeding. attach much value to the id Prof. Reynolds. "We was all fed out by June pasture carried the cows unwhen our soiling crop We have been feeding it feed grain if cattle will eat general rule they don't much for grain with good pastr or abundance of green food. We
it found that alfalfa, too, makes a iv found that alfalf
lable soiling crop.'
The principal concentrate fed, both winter and summer, is dried dis-
les' grains, analysing 27.7 per t. procin and 5.29 per cent. fat. Ocasionally last winter at $\$ 22$
Ochop is fed trariety. "But we can't afford to ratiety. "But we, can't afford to
$d$ much oat chop," remarked the
tank. It is cheaper to conduct that
water into this tank than to pump it, water into this tank than to pump it,
veven with a windfill. notice the stock taking objection to rain water; it looks clean, and is clean." In case the rain fails, a windmill pump is connected with the
Much more I might tell of the prac tical, successful farming methods being followed by my one time instruc ment hisglish. His field manage ment, his ideas on the rural problem and, above all, his views of the imfarming business, are all worthy of place in this article, but space for place in this article, but space for bids. I will tell more of my visit to Prof. Reynolds at another time. But
one point more must be dealt with one point more must be dealt with
here. His success in dollars and cents. Here it is in brief:
Last year the farm paid six per cent. on every cent invested in it, al expenses of every kind, and a labor income of $\$ 700$ for the foreman mana ger, I have found few farmers with


First Class Mares Such as These Are a Valuable Asset
haro bred Oiydeedale mares are numbered hich among the money makers on that the rieht type to pot marloet Ont. The onee hore ehown are three yeans type that the market
'when we ean get such a distillers' grains at so and buy this concenainly is much cheaper crtainly is much cheaper
Along with the grain we ensilage and clover hay." ensilage and clover hay."
buildings are for use, They are the same buildProf. Reynolds found on hen he purchased it. The however, were torn out,
flled. Cement floors, steel enelosed box stalls for a silo were added. The dows had six panes of the stable is light well evening. The cows red in the continuous ers; usually they are drink. All of the work Prof. Reynolds and his n this way the cost was minimum. The result is hich it is convenjent to
which cow comfort and which cow comfort and valued ahead of mere
and a windmill supply a the barn, above the a big stave tank with $\pi$ 100 barrels. One side of led with steel, drains into There are 3,000 feet of remarked the Profes nuch of rain on that sur -Fhoto by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.
sactions, who make such a good show ing as this.
And Prof. Reynolds is just getting started. His soil is not yet in the best of heart, the herd has not reachat, profitable side ef efficiency aimed at, profitable side lines are not yet well developed. Can a college man
farm? Prof. Reynolds has furnished the answer. F.E.E.

## Care of Pregnant Mare

By C. D. MeGilvray, M.D.V.
In the general care of the "in foal" mare there are certain factors which should be observed. Thus the food supplied should-be of good quality. easy of digestion, and of such a nat ure as not likely to cause constipa tion. Damaged or spoiled fodder, and hat of a bulky, coarse, indigestible nature, should be avoided as a habitaal overloaded and constipated condition of the bowels tends to cause a degree of straining which may lead to premature delivery.
Exercise is beneficial, and tends to
produce more robust offspring and less difficulty in foaling. The "in foal" mare will accomplish moderate work until within a short time of foaling and reasonable exercise in some manner should always be allowed up till that time.
with condition quite frequently me
during the late winter months and carly spring when kept confined in the stable and deprived of sufficient
exercise, is the appearance of what is exercise, is the appearance of what is
termed oedema, or dropsical swellings, of the limbs and under surface of the belly. It may also result from pressure of the gravid womb on the blood vessels, and an anaemic condition of the system, commonly known as watery condition of the blood. The swelling commences usually at the lower parts of the hind legs and gradually extends upwards. The front leus may also beoome affected, and the swellings extend along the under surface of the belly from in front of he udder or bag towards the breast. ally if extensive, cause considerable inconvenience and difficulty of movement to the mare. However, the condition, in most cases, is not a serious one, and can be counteracted and overcome by exercise and hand rubbing the swollen parts, or by bathing them with hot water. The fact is, in these cases the mare should be made to take exercise during a reasonable period each day. The swellings invariably disappear of their ow
cor days after foaling.

## Weaning the Foal

I. Graham, Carleton Co., Ont

A foal well weaned is one that does not suffer any check in its growth
because of the loss of its mother's milk. I have been getting ready for weaning for over a month now. In one corner of the pasture 1 fenced off a square with just one rail. This rail I distanced so that the foals can creep under but the mares can't get
in. In this enclosure is a small supply of crushed oats. The foals, already accustomed to the taste of oats from nibbling at their mothers' supply, go to this corner freely and are deriving more and more of their nourishment from this source. Be-
cause of this supplementary feeding cause of this supplementary feeding
theyl have not suffered from their mothers' decreasing milk flow their Whothers' decreasing milk flow.
When five or six months old I take them away from their dams altogether, giving them the run of the best pasture I have, usually good aftergrass, and free access to crushed oats. recding with grain three times a day vill not do. The colt partakes of its mother's milk little and often. We must plan to feed grain the same way. I am careful not to get so much grain in the troughs that it ouls or the colts turn against it seldom have a colt lose anything
from weaning under this practice

## Whitewash for Exteriors

-Saskatchetcan.
P.P.R, and gears I worked with the their me:hod of mixing and applying he whitewash that gives their railway crossings a distinctive touch from one end of Canada to the other. I have heard many people remark on the dumbleness of this whitewash, and perhaps Farm and Dairy readers may be interested in its composition.

First water is poured on fresh burnt lime and stirred in liquid form until thoroughly slacked. For each half bushel of lime two pounds of coarse salt and two pounds of sulphate of zinc are dissolved separately and added separately to the solution, the amounts specified being for one-half bushel of lime.
This is all there is to the mixing. I found that the whitewash adhered better if put on while hot from slacking and hence it is better to prepare $t$ in small lots such as can be applied immediately. The addition of a small quantity of ultramarine blue will overcome any tendency for the
wash to turn yellow. wash to turn yellow.

## See the Model Barn

At the Toronto Fair
It shows every detail of Modern
Barn Construction. Barn Construction, how cement floors and walls are laid and finishod, best
measuremente for mangerk. measurements for mangerk,
stande, gutters, papeares stands, gutters, paseages and how
Rutherford Venilation System is in stalled and operated. This barn is one of the most interenting and helpful featuree of the Exhibition. No man who is building or ohanging his bara ean afford to mise it

## Equipped with

## BT Steel Stalls

- 5ex installed in the barn. BT BT Beel
Stanchions. Bull Pen, Cattle Per,
BT Bren suancuions, Buls Pen, Oattle P
BT Irou Horse Stable Fittings and
so BT Idtter and Feed Carriers. Hydro-Eleetric is shown operation. The dairy room is fitted
With the beet equipment for handling With the Complete blue print plans for best
typen of barns will be shown typen of barns will be shown, with
every detail of construction made
clear. Come and investigate this building
with ite labor saving equipment. with ite labor saving equipment.
Demonstrators will gladly explain ev. Demonstra
erything.

Barn is in north-east corner of the Exhibition Grounds

Write o readers of Farm and Dairy, who
Fill huatie for new auberiptions Application blanks and sample copiest sent


A TREATISE on the
Horse




## OUR • FARM • HOMES



## "Object Matrimony" <br> By ANNETTE CHADBOURNE SYMMES <br> (Continued from last week)

"OU Martin Greenleaf 9 " she inquired a voice. "My bebbenly Lord queried. "I'm Daisy Montresor, that you got a letThe troupe has been at Bixby Corners, but I managed to got off for this trip, and I thought, being so hear, I'd come and see the farm and chance of our being mutnally suited. sh? But of course it's too early is peak of that, so forget that I said This your family? There's quit: Martin was completely dismayed. He gazed at her ultravodish imita tion velvet suit, imitation marabout hat, with the violently vellow tresses seneath it, and the foolish little velyet boots on her feet. Painted, powdared, shoving plainly the marks of the burlesque stage, she was a most incongruous figure in the plain, clean farmhouse with these honest folk. The girl plucked at Martin's sleeve.

Introduce mel' she commanded in stage whisper

Miss Daisy Mon tresor of the 'Merry-Merry Burles-

Martin achieved the introduction and Dolores came forward and in a constrained roige invited Miss Montresor to remove her wraps and have supper.
ure, Mike ${ }^{\text {" }}$ replied Daisy. casily. "Giee, but I've got a flerce hunger! Say, this place looks pretty can't bear weak tea ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ '
She drew a chair up to the dis mantled tea-table, and commenced helping hersolf to food, while Dolores went to the kitchen for the "strong tea" the new muest had ordered.

Martin followed her. "What are we going to do?" he asked miserably, as he approached her, while she pour ed boiling water upon the tea leaves in the teapot.
Dolores raised her eyes, sparkling with indignation. "Go away from mel I hate you !' she whispered fieroely.

## CHAPTER IV

Miss Daisy Montressor took her time over her tea. She first demanded toast and sent back the fried potatoes because they were not sufficiently browned. But in time her appetite gave out, and she rose with an air of languid repletion and moved towards the parlor, where Martin was trying to explain to M-s. Jones that Miss Montressor's coming was unexpected to himself as to other members of the family.
Dolores cleared the table with swift vicious movements. Her eyes blazed, and there was a red spot high on each cheek. She had jost poured out the dish water when a knock was heard, and she went to the door to find standing upon the threshold a figure which almost filled it from ide to side.
"Is dis Mr. Martin Greonleaf's?" was done raised on once more. I way down Souf, so I says, 'I'll go, if he wants.' An' she said you'd want me right off, seein' you was so hard up fo' a woman so I jes' started right out. An' here I is. I asked 'em if twas far, at the station, an' dey say, 'Oh, no, 'bout a mile an' a half,' but $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ 's de longest mile an' a half dis chile eber seed.
Martin took the proffered letter. and found that it was indeed from his cousin, whom he had neglected to notify of his success in securing Dolores, though he had written her that he needed someone, and asked her to see what she could do for him. It said that if he were already sup plied with a girl, the bearer would like exceedingly well to secure a place somewhere else in the neigh. borhood, if possible, and requested Martin to try to help her to a situation. Matadora White, so the letter stated, was an excellent cook, but had tired of city life and would appreciate
country berth.
Martin looked up at the brown broad face. There was humor and kindliness there, and his heart warmed to the negress.
Don't you worry, Mrs. White," he said heartily, "We'll see about getting you a place to-morrow, though es you see I already have a house keeper. You shall have some supper,
and rest up, and it wilh be all right, Dolores bit her lips as she watch-
ed the scene, but suddenly her sense of the ridiculous got the better of her. She abruptly bolted in:o the kitchen and shut the door, and Aunt Lovey coming through the room moment later found her doubling up if spasms of almost hysterical laughWh
When she had gotten the better of this unseemly outbreak, Dolores devoted herself to making the new arrival comfortable, but Matadora White was apparently used to waiting upon herself. She assisted in setting out a lunch on the kitchen table, and having eaten it, accepted Dolores' loan of an apron, tied it over her magenta one-piece gown, in which she looked ike nothing so much as a fat toad, and capably helped till the kitchen was ready for the night.
When all was done, she approached Dolores confidentially and whispered: "Do you mind if I smokes out here? I knows it ain't stylish, but I does love my pipe, an' 'if 'it don't trouble no one-
"If you shut the door, nobody will care," said Dolores, and before she
left the room she saw Matadora humped into the straight backed rocker puffing away at a short-stemmed clay pipe, the picture of con'entment

- Dolores entered the sitting room Mone heard the voice of Miss Daisy
Montred in song, and stepped


One Youth Rendering Appreciated Assistance to Another
This sturdy youngster, growing up in the finest of aurroundinge for ohild devel-
opment, is the 16 months old son of one of Our Folks, $\delta$, $\Theta$. Korry, Tanark Co.
letter your cousin, Miss Letty, sent into the hallway to look through the you by me. She told me as how you door. Daisy sat at the cabinet or was needin' a woman, an' I t'ought I gan, pumping away at the pedals for
ffensive presence of this lad iberty to withdraw. She has here on business, where the you Lave come without invita and she shall be treated as your e while she stays here."
Daisy whirled upon the stool slipping away from the organ, herself in offended state on the side of the room. Matadora wa to the organ and seated herself the stool. Her brown pudgy moved over the keys in a simple cession of chords, and then a yoic velvet soft and honey sweet, began song which Daisy had been shril and earried it on to the end, hol the audience apell-bound by the formance. Even Daisy forgot sulks and cried eagerly at the "Bay, that's all right ! You oughter t in vaudeville !
Matadora bsamed benignantly an responded to a chorns of urgin: more coon soncs, plantation diesin and other old-time music
"Yas, I done learned to play 'nuf to accomplish myself," she plained, and she was generoms enongl to give them a very good concert
Had it not been for Matadora' rocalizing, it is hard to say just what that evening would have broush forth. Mrs Jones was bridling : swelling with indignation at th trusion of Daisy upon the domain which she had nlainlv decided to eure for herself, and Daisy whs rius at the presence of everv one of these women who had spoiled hat plans for the annexation of Mar and his property. It was not Matadora had sung herself out the strancely assorted party had conducted to the varions rooms vided for them. that Martin minedly cornered the elnsive Dolere in the kitchen, and penning her it between the sink and the cook stove formed her to listen to the words had been burning to say all the ening.
"Bolores! I can't think what nist suppose I am, but I hadn't idea that this would lifppen when I wrote that advertisement. I was my wit's end for a housekeeper, was ready to try most snything

Well, vou seem to have got 'most nnvthing',"

I never read those womens' ters. I didn't know they were coming and if I had, P'd have locked the doors and hung out a smallpox flay! I never dreamed women would so!"

Well, now you see they will, and Can't say I pity you much! Ans man that'll answer matrimonial vertisements deserves just what coming to him P"
'I suppose he does, but just same, it's kind of tongh for itnoranee to be enlightened in quite such a bard way "'
'Experience keeps a dear school, but-you know who-will learn in no other."

Oh. Dolores! I deserve everything vou've said and implied, except blame of having intention of thines working out like this! I had been happy here with you, and I'd hopel that some day you'd-marry navbe. I love you, fool as I am, u as I richly deserve to be called. hoped yon'd love me, too-"
His voice trailed off in broken cents. and his wiole appearance in so abjectly miserable that Dolor sonla not help pitrine him. She c thed conld not help pitrint him. She c thit see that he was telling the
truth. She had often wondered his child-like innocence of the of the world, and after all it wi hnrd, st he smid, for igmorame to brine such consequenees with if
"I'm sorry I spoke as I did, tin." she said softly, laying a

## August

on his arm. help inowing agoncies wer
could
't woulinn't has them. But I
and I'm sorry haven't but $j$ grito to get
day? There day? goes thr Martin gro never though
erer get over "I guess it three ring "but it can't to just make it till they It is beyonc man nature looking up sof
red cirlish lip of friendlines be something one is a youn the possessor
quite keep on hurried moven
tin, a despera ores, and she and had reac But Martin's thrill of the n, was as a ties are prove Dolores' left. rose, when in
ed in the gla glowing face (Conti)
on bis arm. "I felt that you couldn't help knowing what these bureaus and agencies were, and I thought you conldi't really be maoh, or you wouldn't have patronized one of
them. But I can see that you didn't, and I'm sorry for you. Your troubles haven't but just began. How're you griag to get rid of them before Mongay? There isn't any train all day day there isn't any train all day Martin groaned. "Oh my soull I never thought of that! How'll we erer got over to-morrow P
"I guess it'll be something like a three ring circus," opined Dolores, "but it can't be helped. We've got
to iust make the best of it, and stand to just make the best of it, and stand it till they can go."
It is beyond the self-control of human nature to see wide Irish eyes boking up softly into one's own, and of friendliness, which might almost be something warmer than that, if one is a young man and in love with
ong one is a young man and in love with
the possessor of these charms, and quite keep one's head. There was a hurried movement on the part of Martin, a desperate spring made by Dolores, and she had darted past him, and had reachod the stairwa door But Martin's lips tingled with the thrill of the kiss, which though stolen, was as sweet as such commodities are proverbially said to be, and rose, when in her own room, she lookod in the glass at the starry-eyed, glowing face reflected therein.

## The Upward Look

## Neighborly Love

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself". The Jews had repeated this parable to themselves for hundreds of
years. They believed that they years.
derstood it. Many believed that they practiced its teaching. Who is my neighbor? The Jews answered, My riends, my relatives, my fellow Jews. And Jesus confounded them by reciting the parable of the Good Samaritan. He took as his type of a good neighbor, a man of another race, a race, above all others, despised by the Jews. In that short, simple story He taught us the great lesson of world brotherhood.
Who is my neighbor, to-day? The people of Canada, the United States, England, France. Yes, and of Germany and of Austria. We cannot conceive of Jesus, the Jew, hating his Centistian citizen of Canada justified in hating the citizens of Germany. No matter what terrible mistakes may have brought us into conflict as nations, let us not forget that as individuals we are brothers. We are not at war with the German people. We are at war with a system of government, obnoxious autocracy that is almost as man citizens, as it is to us.
And, again, why are we in conflict?

Is the Church altogether without re is the Church altogether without re-
sponsibility? Have the ministers of the Gospel taught the brotherbood of nations as consistently and as forcibly as they ought? Have they even
believed in it? We fear that many ministers, in common with millions of laymen, have regarded national glory as a great and desirable thing, whereas too often it is simply pride and selfishness, both qualities that we cannot associate with the humble Christ, who is our guide and example. Would there be war had all Christian ministers preached, and all Christian laymen believed in their hearts, and practiced in their lives, the great, doctrines of the brotherhood of man Could there be war? Verily not The teachings of the Gospel are still all sufficient. All that is needed is greater understandings and more consistent

## The Foods We Produce

With the Household Editor.
We, who live in the country, freenviously of the abundance of mill cream, butter and fresh eggs and other products of the farm that we are supposed to have, as they think, friends don't know cost, Uur city friends don't know anything about not realize that these farm. They do not realize that these eatables that seem to them to be free as air represent a considerable outlay and that we cannot afford to be extravagant with any of them. We can use them,
however, in proportions cotumensurIt has been my observation that our country women are good cooks and that country tables are well supplied with all the products of the farm. have lived in both country and city, country that no tables are better supplied than those of the farmer. At the same time I have been surprised to note how many country people do stint thow selves in the peof dhe stod them their farms. I ing a large dairy farm. where visit fer the city dairy farm where cream fer the city supply was the main pronuct. In the week that I was there I never once saw cream on the table. The cream went to the city ; the skimfor the family considered good enougb for the family. I have even heard of people who sold butter by the tub and used it on their own tables once week. The wife in another family of my acquaintance uses two cups of cream each Friday with which to bake a couple of cakes and that is the ex lent of the cream used during the week.
Just from the standpoint of health alone, we can afford to make extensive use on our own tables of our own products. These people who so stint themselves are among the Margist users of paten medicines. They are not healthy and resort to this bottled dope" when a saner menu, compris ed mostly of the products of their farms would make "dope" unneces sary.

## Add water to milk- <br> You weaken the milk. Add soft wheat to flourYou weaken your flour. Cheapens it too.

Soft wheat costs lese-worth less. Soft wheat flour has less gluten less nutriment.
Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical.
Soft flour has less strength, less quallty gtuten.
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Hating aroything the ooft tuifif lao ko.
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## TT. EATON C응

 TORONTO canadaServing the Luscious Tomate Tomatoes are now plentiful, and while almost everyone enjoys this pil atable fruit in its raw state, ways well to have various
of serving for variety. While of serving for variety. While
or startling recipes have been concocted, some of the may be new to some of our Have you ever tried making tumat surprise salad? Sufficient pulp scooped out to allow a por salad to be served inside the
Diced pineapple, nut meats Diced pincapple, nut meats or croalo cheese mixed with the tomato pulp diced apple and a celery and nut cori bination are quite appetizing filling.
A good breakfast dish is to cut the tomatoes in thick slices, dredge wit tlour, and fry in drippings. Anothe breakfast dish is made by breaking an egs into a scooped-out tomato dusting it with salt and pepper an baking until the egg is firm.
Baked tomatoes may be prepared selecting large firm tomatoes, moving part of the pulp mixin with bread crumbs boiled rice
ed posato or ground meat. and put back in the tomato covering with coarse crumbs bits of butter and bake
yellow in the season, when the preserve may be made
remove skins add an equal Scald and of kranulated sugar and let siluatiy night. Four off syrup next mornin boil until it begins to thicken. th add tomatoes. An ounce of the and two sliced lemons may also added for each pound of fruit. until clear and tender.

## A Manse Water System

 A country minister who enjoys is home many of the advantages the eity, is the Rev. Andrew lain Presbyterian minister in the little vil lage of Auburn. in the county Huron, Ont. Auburn has a popula tion numbering just 250 souls. The most imposing house in the village is the new Presbyterian manse. When enjoying Mr. Laing's_hospitality the manse one evening this summet an editor of Farm and Eairy had an opportunity of inspecting the conver iences enjoyed by the Laing family. The system of waterworks installed in this manse is simplicity itself. The roof of the manse does not come to a point, the highest elevation of the t.ouse being a deck roof, 10 or 12 feet square. This deck is surrounded by water troughs which carry all of the rain water directly to a tank in the attic. This tank is also connected with a large cistern in the basement in which is collected the rain water from the rest of the roof. A hand force pump makes it possible plenish the water in the overhead tank should the supply from the deck roof give out. Even in the dryest Weather there is no lack of water as an alternating valve makes it possible for Mr. Laing to connect his pump with a pipe f:om the well. The same pipe that connects the cistern and well with the overhead tank also serves to carry the cold water back to the batb. room and kitchen. The water is heated in the hot water front in the kil. chen range and the bathroom and kitchen are supplied with running kitchen are supplied with running water. hot and cold. The sewage ispiped to a considerable distance from the house so that it will not intelfere with the purity of the well water This system of home water works is simple to install and. considering its advantages, inexpensive. "The price of a binder," remarked Mr Laing, "would just about covy the cost of an efficient system of home water works. And what is the valut of a binder that is used a few days a year with a system of waterworls that is a constant comfort to the wife. 305 days in the year."

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its. It is Alies, etc. It is ting: The writ drive through M farm bouse (larg ed, had the sit malosed and a post a little exp noney but it
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dearest wish wil

## ниеньескеннесесеньесесен <br> AMUSEMENTS Condueted by MARION DALLAS  <br> Dolightful Outdoor Entertainment

August and early September are the months for out-door entertain-
 ment: pionics,
bonfires, garden bonfires, garden parties and verandah teas. We
all delight to live all delight to live and eat outdoors, country house boasts of a verandah which renders practicable No one enjoys joys a verandah
iea though, when it degenerates into a free fight with mosquitoes, moths, fies, etc. It is quite a simple matter to enclose a verandah with wire netting. The writer has just taken a
drive through Maine and nearly every drive through Maine and nearly every
farm house (large and small) we passed, had the side or front verandah enclosed and a screen door. It is just a little expenditure of time and money but it makes the family life good deal pleasanter.

FOHTUNR is THE TRA OUP,
At verandah teas one can create a good deal of innocent fun and laugh
let by looking into the mysterious act by looking into the mysterious,
uncanny, weird tea leaves in the aftemoon sun. To tell fortunes by tea leaves is, like many other things, extremely easy if one only knows how. The fortune teller always wists the cup rapidly three times, turns it up-
she down on the saucer, and whirls ta around three times more. She then turns the cup right side up and finds that the leaves have arranged themselves into mysterious looking form of a triangle means that your dearest wish will be granted. Circu-


On Torms of Intimacy
This Uluatration in from a photo on the


lar figures mean money, and if connected by a straight line will only come after a long time A succession of dot in a line suggest trials and difficultics. If they are mixed with dots, di-sgreeable friends will add to the worry. A number of dors clustered sroand a tall, slender leaf. represents a lover. Two leaves side by (ide min. an engugement, while three riage i indicated An offer of marrage in indicated by a kneeling figure in the cup. Three large dots in
he shape of a parallelogram should be watched as they mean illness, bad
niews or loss of monev. A losg narnews or loss of money. A long nar-
row row indicates a man a broader row row indicates a man ; a broader
one a woman. To find out whether one a woman. To find out whether
the man or woman are friends or enc. the man or woman are friends or ene--
mies, carefully examine the space about them $:$ if the space is clear they are friends; but if it is filled with tiny dots or flakes, they are enemies.
If the leaves are arranged in oblong or twisted looking figures, it means family quarrels. A clear rim to the cup means a quiet and prosper ous existence, while a cloudy rim means the life will be more or less
troubled. ubled.

BUMMER OHRISTMAB PABTY.
If a hostess wants to be original let her invite her friends to a Christmas party to be held on her porch ? day in August. Each guest is sup Chosed to contribute a new idea for thimble. If possible the verandat could be decorated with pine and ce. dar buughs. Dip bunches of wild grasses in a solution of alum water to resemble frost-touched foliage. A real Christmas tree is not hard secure in many country districts. and dust. dust.
Serve simple refreshments, ice cream and ice drinks, with fruit cake When the pieces.
When the iveas have been given iet a list made for future refenence, lo the hostess produce material to make stockings and candy bags to be put away and used at Christmas, ither at the school or church conert. If the party is given where here are a number of summer visitribute something toward the village life.

## Fabrio conundrum.

If you wish a conundrum for your verandah tea, you might have a list re suestions, the answers to which re come kind of fabric
Serge. Serge.
2. An isthmas?-Panama
3. To cut grass and a part of the head?-Mohair
b. A species of poultry ?-Duck.
5. A girl's name?-Henrietta.

Lawn. Lawn.
7. A native of a European nation?
Swiss, -Swiss.
8. To pretend and the noise of mule?-Chambray.

A TRIOK FOR THE GARDEN PARTY
The boys are always looking for new tricks. Here is one for them: lime or some sodium in a tumbler of lime or some sodium in a tumbler of
water. It will soon decompose bright flashes of light will dart and bright flashes of light will dart from the surface of the water. To those not acquainted with the cause this is a very striking phenomenon.

BIDDLE FOR THE BON-FIRE.
On a hot summer night when it is too warm to think much, and every one is telling jokes (many of them very ancient) and giving riddles, these few "beheadings", will help some:
Behead a boy's name and leave degree?-F-rank
Behead a part of a chain and leave a fluid P-L-ink.
Behead to make happy and leave in a small degree? -B-less.
Behead a particle of snow and leave body of water ?-F-lake.
Behead light
Behead light emitted from a fire and leave disabled?-F-lame.

* 4
"Wouldn't you like another piece of cake, dear ?" asked the good lady of the urchin at the end of the Christmas dinner

No'm, I guess not," said the boy dubiously. "I could chew it, but I couldn't swallow it."

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## Name <br> Address

$I^{F}$ F we follow the styles closely each and waist and the simple gored skint senson we will notice that, as a has a tuck stitched inverted plait a: rule, some particular peculiarity the centre back. Seven simes: 32 is very much in vogue for season 44 inches bust measure.
 white lavi trimming or embraider would make up nicely if fashioned from design 997! The square neet onening is finid. ed with a round collar. The skift is a four gore moded a four core miodel
with tuek finish it back and front Cut in four simas $8,10,12$ and 14 years.

Another daint and stylish moder for a best dress here illustrated
model 0984 Whil model 9984. White batiste with inson tion and edring , be extremely dair be extremely dair
ty. It mav be du veloped with a ruf. fle heading,
with sleeve wrist length. Firs simen 10 years.
A pretty gom for youthful
gures can be fach ioned from X 9972. This mokl shows the puffer tunio which catb marn so nicely slim figures Fit ured dimity in
white and blne ha been sngasotel at very approprist in develoning thio atyle. The thrm piece skirt is gath ered at the tol and finished wity in front. The m nier may be omitted if preferred For simes: 14.16 . and 18 years
No. 9978.907 , a style suitablefur general wear. It would bo liet protty in limt green ratine, widn vest of aroen ath
white striped white stripti
pique. If ont pique, If hast something mont dressy, brown ohif? fon taffeta with vest embroidend There is perhape no garment more in amber or corn color would be very really necessary for the warm months atractive. The model calls for try than the princess slip to be worn be-patterns, 10 c . for each. The whist it neath thin gowns. In design 9966 we cut in six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust show a very $t$ ylish and dainty com- measure and the skirt from 92 to है bination of camisole and pettiooat. Swiss embroidery and batiste are com-
bined in this design. Six sizes; 34,
$36,38,40,42$ and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 9838 is a simple and beooming house dress model. The fronts are slightly low at the throat and finishclosing is st the side front in skirt feetly.

$I^{\mathrm{T}}$
T is impossibl what the eff cheose in this er fer months. It fer months. It has advanced sy bat the freighte the war risk is
banks have dem estent, that dra instead of 60 vill confine the to the largest an ss in England, Iy and conster torium (or the their due dates)
the hanks and the banks and There are very ada that are so to hold their ch for any length o age. During the curing, the ch pound a box a the shelves or in If all the facto tempted to hold ay two weeks probably advan when the cheese
ket, the decline ket, the decline or than the ad
result would be resuit
gain.
The
The experienc proved that the the Dairy Farm cothes about by of cheese stea
season while the Canadians must bui cheese shipi land are dye to or and that in a exipts of this th cheese is largely aist two years petition with Ne fore, 50 changed the Canadians their best price June, July and We are trying Parm and Dairy prophesy. On th the European w rapidly some 10 terwards deelines od by the addit war risk, drafts, te shipments or lone of $65,000 \mathrm{~b}$ don reported at of 91.000 , besid tributed to vario week, the Engli more composed. crossing the At afety, and we mine prices.
No Greater A Editor, Farm ply to jour enq tar in Europe w of butter nnd of during the next very difficult at hility Exporter finding great dif their exchangs d ing partly, to th England, which of a draft in $\mathbf{N}$ of taking an ext wond the maturi ing for same. T in consequence, exchange on Eng In addition freiphts to Eng over 100\% durin and the war ri course, oonsidera ordinary avera
transportation ar

## War and Dairy Produce Prices

T is impoessible for anyone to forese
what the effect of the war may be upon the prices of butter and druse in this country within the next fer months. It is true that the price las advanced somewhat in England, bit the freights have been doubled tho war risk is very costly and the banks have demanded, to a very large extent, that drafts be drawn at sight instead of 60 days. Such a course vill confine the business principally to the largest and most wealthy housis in England, who will act cautiousIf and conservatively. The Morajorium (or the extension of bills from their due dates) has further affected the banks and the cost of carrying and dealing in cheese.
There are very few factories in Canada that are so situated as to be able to hold their cheese for higher prices for any length of time to any advant tge During the earlier stages of the caring, the cheese lose about one pound a box a week when kept on
the shelves or in boxes at the factory. If all the factorymen in Canada at tampted to hold back their cheese for probably advance considerably, but then the cheese came on to the marbet, the decline might be much greatif than the advance, and the final result would be a loss instead of a ain.
The experience of many years has the Dairy Farmer, in the long run, omes about by marketing his butter or cheese steadily throughout the
wason while the quality is at its best. Canadians must not overlook the fact that cheese shipments from New Zeaand are due to commence in Octobar and that in anticipation of the reesipts of this the price of Canadian chese is largely affected, and for the ast two years very adversely. Comotition with New Zealand bas, thereore, so changed conditions herothat ho Canadians may hereafter obtain heir best prices of the year during June, July and August.
We are trying to set facts before Farm and Dairy readers and not to propbesy. On the first exeitement of the European war, cheese advanced tapidly some 10 p.e. or more, but, afterwards deelined to a level warrantd by the additional cost of freight war riak, drafts, etc. Now that there lone of 65,000 boxes way to London don reported at the end of last week of 91,000 , besides 47,000 boxes distributed to various houses during the week, the Englishmen naturally feel
mote composed. At present ships are more composed. At present ships are crosing the Atlantic in apparent
safety, and we see no reason for fasafety, and
mine prices.

No Greater Advancs Expected
Editor, Farm and Dairy,-In reply to your enquiries as to how the Tar in Europe will affect the position of butter and cheese in this country very difficult at present to answer this quary with any degree of reliabinding Exporters from Canada are thein exchange drafts on Engoland ing ing partly, to the Moratorium Act in England, which allows the acceptor of a draft in England the privilege of taking an extra 30 days' time bepond the maturity draft before pay-
ing for same. The Canadian Banks. in consequence, are refusing to accept more than a limited amount of exchange on England.
In addition to this, the ocean freichts to England have increased over $100 \%$ during the lest fortnight and the war risk insurance in, of course, eonsiderably higher than the ordinary average. Consequently,
transportation and insurance charges

Led., Montreal.
o-day to England are equal to 20 . per pound, whereas before the war in England, ineluding the cost of insurange, for about the equivalent of surance, for abo
12 c . par pound.
All this, of course, has to come out of the producer. We do not think prices will be any lower, but, at present, there does not seem to be much com for any advance. In fact, the market this week is quieter and at hough prices at time of writing al not lower, there seems to be litt easier undertone. If the money change market between the money ex tries could be improned a two counmivht then see littl sonchow, we Our advice to a hittle easier prices. oir advice to the butter and cheese moving is from prep their products hould the war present appearances. we shall see ast, here is no doubt the money market than at present exists. The produce merchants in Montreal are, generally, adopting the policy of keeping their cheese and butHodmoring, as freely as they can.Hodgson Brothers \& Rowson, Mon-

## Prices May Go Higher

Editor, Farm and Dairy,-It is diffieult for anyone to attempt to foreand the course of markets for butter and cheese during the next few months. So far as cheese are concernd it seems probable we shall have a rather uncertain market at present owing to diffioulties as regards ship ping and financing, but prices should rule much higher later as these difficulties are gradually overcome
therwise in view of how it can be otherwise in view of the enhanced
prices for other lines of food stuffs. Price of cheese is much higher in Eni and, but the benefit has not been foll here yet, due to the fact that the inreased ocean freight and cost of war risk means an additional cost to the siglish importer of 1 c . to $11 / \mathrm{c}$
Butter is in a different position rom cheese, as our own markets will and the to absorb the stook now held nd the make from now on. In fact there is a probability of supplies not being sufficient to see us through the lies from us continually and should the difficulties in the way of their obtaining New Zealand butter increase orcing them to obtain increase supplies here, it would further strengthen our prices for creamery Olive Dorion \& Stroud, Montreal

## The Careless Patron

## J. N. Paget, Haldimand Co., Ont

1 should say seventeen-twentieths of oun dairy farmers are producing and supplying good goods to the factory. he remaining three-twentieths are hows lag poor milk and cream. Thi patrons themselves. I should say that is up to the other patrons, the ones that are producing patrons, the ones that are producing good goods, to get their neighbors to cooperate for Twenty men fill a choese factory. Wenty men fill a cheese vat with milik. Three contribute 600 pounds of poor milk. The rest of the milk is fine. Have the good producers any interest in that poor milk? They surely have. It means poorer cheese and a lower price, to say nothing ahout the loss of yield. In warm weatier it is possible that that poor milk would cause a cheese loss of 150 pounds. The good producers lose seventeen-twentieths of this loss in value for which they are not responsible. The careless fellows who are altogether responsible lose only threetwentieths. Patrons of factories should get together to eliminate the careless milker, or, failing that, the careless patron.-Extract from address.

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FREEcatalogue giving descriptive list of ers, poultrymen, ete. Write for it Boolz Dept, Farm and Delry

## MORE EGGS

Can be secured now by preventing lice and

## LESS LOSS

In Chicks 'will rosult where mites no not exist, One application of Dirk's Red Mite
KHter does the trick.

MARSHALL \& MARSHALL
magara falls


The BISSELL Steel Stone Boat
 by sy or if. Strong and durable. Bevel Corm.
ers, Steel Railing around edges and Steel Runners
underneath.
Write Drpl. R. for Folder and Pvice:
T. E. BISSEL.L CO., Ltd., ELORA, On AGENTS WANTED to sell
our high grade Kuaranteed,
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Colborne, One.

## CRUMB'S MPROVED STANCHION

 Herman, Mass., writest We could not got alongBind addreem for book-
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## ABSORBINE <br> PAGE MARK RIGUS.PAT OFF.

 will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antisprie and germidide. Pleasant to mie, doesnot blister under bandage of tenot blister under basase of re-
move the lhalr, and you can work
the her move the hair, and you can work
the horne. 82.00 per boule, deliv-

A Good Living and More from Fifty Acres
(Continued from page 4.)
I had buckwheat there after clover last fall, and you can see the result for yourself. I also make practice of plowing the oat ground as soon as the crop is off and again late in the fall. I do this to get rid of blue grass, which is a common pest all througt the section.
"What is your rotation?" I asked. That depends on how the seed catches," returned Mr. Blagden. "As this: Sod plowed into buckwheat the same year, oats the next year, then a hoed crop followed by barley seeded to clover. I cut hay only one year
and then plow the sod down again this time substituting wheat for oats. The wheat is generally seeded down or one year's hay.
cood and bad managembint
By this time we had reached the back of the farm. I could not but notice the contrast between the two
farms. The adjoining one was of the same size as Mr. Blagden's. The crops, however, were neglected and it lacked that finished appearance that indicated good management. I enquired casually how much help that farmer had and found that there were taree men on the farm. Mr. Blagden had previously told me that he did
practically all of his own work, in fact, that he had paid out only $\$ 17$ in wages so far this season. And
what a difference between the farms! As I was marvelling over the efficiency with which all of the work was done, we came upon a little plot of potatoes planted at one end of the alfalfa field where the original crop had been killed out by blue grass. suess I will have to harrow this again." remarked Mr. Blagden. "The blue grass is getting a start." There
was a blue grass shoot to be seon here and there, but not enough cause most farmers any concern. " never let the weeds get a start
can help it," said the proprietor reply to my comment. "The potatoes have been harrowed twice already, and
they will be harrowed again immed they will be harrowed again immed
May not this be part of the explanation of how one man manages right the so efficiently? He does the pushes ting at the right time. He pushes his work rather than allowing Poulty an tmportant bepartment Poultry is another of the money makers. This year only 900 chickens there were 700 chickens reared. II only keep about 60 laying hens over winter," said Mr. Blagden. "I sell the pullets for breeding stock, if can. What are left of the pullets and all of the cockerels are dressed, taken to the Hamilton market, 12 miles distant, and sold at retail. In the spring as soon as the breeding season is over practically all of the winter layers are dressed and sent to market, as fowl are higher in the spring of the year than at any other time. There are only six hens around the place at the present time,

My poultry afford me a profitable home market," said Mr. Blagden, "for all of the wheat that is grown on the
farm, and more, too. This spring farm, and more, too. This spring make a practice of selling anything off the farm except potatoes, turnips, butter, pigs, surplus cattle and a colt or two. That is the only way to build up a farm,"

> PAYING FOR A HOME.

When Mr. Blagden bought his farm in 1900 the buildings consisted of an old fashioned barn. He lived with his father and worked his own farm on the side for three or four years. In 1905 he built his barn and started to live on the farm. In 1910 the fine to live on the farm. In 1910 the fine
house seen in the illustration was


## A Fine Study in Dairy and Jersey Breed Type

Desirable Strains of Jerseys finished Mr. Blagden. I thought must have misunderstood him, bu was assured that I had heard right The 50 acres had built the house and given the family a living, all in one

The latest addition to the Blagden homestead is an auto for which handy steel garage has been built behind the house. This machine w learned was paid for out of the profits of the farm last year, and is one of the most iapprecisted implements around the farm. "The whole family five of us, went to Niagara in our car this spring," Mr. Blagden told me. We made the trip of 137 miles on five and one-half gallons of gasoline, or about three-quarters of a cent a mile. I have only had the car three months, so you can see I am a green
machingry on sharks. I had always understood that the
small farmer must be forever hampered by lack of machinery. I asked Mr. Blagden how he gets around this difficulty. "Here is a list of all of the machinery I have on the farm," said he: "A walking plow, a spring tooth harrow, a spring tooth cultivator, a single row scuffler, a roller and a grain drill. I borrow the binder, mower and rake from my father, who lives near here. In return for the use of this machinery I keep it in repair ; and good repair. 1 find that if machinery is allowed to get out of repair that one break soon causes another break, and before long the implement is useful only for the scrap heap. Our binder has cut 14 crops, and is good for many more. The mower has been in operation only one year less. You may say that I have an advantage here, but why would it not be possible for small farmers to own machinery cooperatively and eliminate that difficulty completely?"
Success looks easy when you meet it face to face. It does seem easy for some men, of which Mr. Blagden is one. My new-found friend had some capital to start with, but not a great deal. The farm was run down, and with no good buildings on it when he got it. These buildings were built altogether on the profits of the farm. Be the farm large or scuall it would eem to be the man that makes it a success or a failure. Mr. Blagden has not gone all of the way yet. He is now considering the erection of a silo. He knows that his stock can stand much improving. But we know that he will "get there." I said good-bye regretfully. The enthusiasm of this young man who loves his job was contagious, but I had to meet my friend down at the next corner and I was 15 minutes late as it way.

## Geo, Lathuwaite, :Huron Con

## When we hear of a high

cow of the Jersey breed, some of thein sires' blood lincs will be in they pedt grees: Exile of St. Lamber

## 93 tested daughters: Soor

sire of 67 tested daughters; Diplom sire of 55 tested daughters: Torme tor sire of 46 tested daughters: 8 Lambert Boy and King of S bert, each 43 tested daughter Harry Tormentor, 36 tested day hat Tormentor, 35 tested daughter Melia Ann Son, 33 tested daumben These sires have made the found tion of American Jerseys. They wen strong, muscular, and with sre strong, mu
Can we pick a line of Island type of to-day that can equal these sire and produce daughters with good to cords to their credit? land-bred sipes stand in how do Hood Farm Pogis 0th and Hoed Fan Torono, who have 116 Register Merit daugiters that with their great records have won all the medals and rophies for production. They do not win in the show ring, however, as the are too big and strong have these blood lines in our cattic. would it be wise for us to cet nes blood from the Island? lood from the Island? proved good in some case
not necessary, as our not necessary, as our Ant it breeders have more families to cron han have the Islanders.
Here comes an importer long list of prizes. We look at pedigree, but look in vain for thei yearly tests. He calls them fashiom ably bred. We ask him if yearly or weekly tests, and he tells us they are 24 hour tests. Is it gool judgment for a breeder who is mik ing his living out of the product his cows to risk a big price on a bull of such breeding? The value of an imported bull is assured only if h has produced high testing daughter

## Increase Your Yield d Ensilage Corn

Sow Rye and Vetch this next year's corn and potator land; plough under in spring, and yuu will have bumper crops. A limited quat tity of home-grown Rye and Vetd seed in proper combination for sht now at 81.85 per bush., f.o.b. Cal tural directions given on application NIAGARA LAND AND FRUIT C0,
LTD., NIAGARA-ON-LAKE

MAI
Torente, Mon
 ir Cles have. relopment.

Prosperity WAR-The PEACE producing a g py people, our King Farmer.

## The impres with me that ne my views Only a weel ness conditio strides - ever ada was begin But the Eur denly dawned has shattered bsnking Inst? erns, wholesa nto the heart sounter. <br> IL BUSINESS <br> ack of busin tremendously wish every weuld caicula European stru ur commercia <br> To-say we a or developme hall realize ot produce for ou many, AustriaAnd yet ou their selling n must be overl Canada is an Sixity per cent. the rural dist exception. 811 will give our buying power. to our cities th Ing concerns $m$ gh months. Fo become the vol campaigns for big business co keep these facte Canada farmers perous-especial ers. These w $\tan$ be reachec their favourite "Farm and Da "A Paper that

MARKET. REVIEW AND FORECAST
 are now in a position to gemmarize the
rentite of the harreet in ontario. The are
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and orn have both nufferve from dry
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 "ill more than oomponante. Canadian aericulture does not etand to ciffor, this year at leost, from war in
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adrit that. Ooean routes are now almat uo sute ns in times of peace. Inaport trude resumed. Manufacturers. iditio view, fuppliee whieh formerty ame from the warring nations in Europe at Oonads, if at all. Thus eity indue tries have now market opened for de-
welopment. of eourse, urben induatry

## AD. TALK

 celilProsperity-Without Monev
WAR-The old DARK AGES meth od of keeping Kings on their jobss
PEACE - The madurn methad PEACE - The modern method of producing a generous harvest, a happy people, and keeping on his job,
our King of Plenty-the Canadian our King
Farmer.
The impression has always been with me that we Canadians are very conservative people. But I am changing my views slightly.
Only a week or two ago our business conditions were calm and teady. We were making splendid strides - even our big Western Canada was beginning to walk alone. But the European War cloud suddenly dawned upon our horizon. It banking institutions - blurred the cision of our manufacturing coninto the heart of the man behind the counter.
We have experienced a NATIO AL BUSINESS PANIC.
lack of business honestly justify our tremendously prosperous Canada? I wish every Canadian in business reaching effect that this tremendous European struggle must have upon our commercial development.
To-jay we are paralyzed - waiting tor devellopments. To-morrow we thail realize our big opportunities to previously had made for us-in Ger. many, Austria-stsewhere.
tate. Even some mavacturers nesstheir selling messagese withdrawn their selling messages. Surely they
must be overtooking Canada be overlooking the fact that Sixty per cent. of our people are in Sixty per cent. of our people are in
the rural districts. We have had plenteous harvests. This year is no exception. Slightly enhanced prices
will give wuying our people even greater buying power. It is to these, and not ing conc eities that our big manufacturng concerns must turn in the comlig months. For they hold the power to purchase, and the farm prass must
become the volce of prosperity In the making up of their selling campaigns for the coming season, keep these fascerns will do well to Canads farmers are particularly pros perous--specially so the dairy farmors. These wealthy dairy farmers can bo reached exelusively through their favourite dairy magazine "Farm and Dairy." magazine "A Paper that Aims to Servej You"
oannot adust itself readily to changed
conditions, and it is feared there mulh haridhip in the elties of Oanada
this winter. Quotations WHEAT
Quotations this week are 3 c to 40 . or ev The top priow thone ruling a wisk ago.
were mone the manult of panie than reached tual demand. A recession was inevitable. Consumers on this side of the water are wholosales quan itien and moreover, Un flour in ted 8tates' whent has come in, in large inilere. Pricem, however, are of sill far 81.17 to 81.18 . No. 2 , 81.15 to $\$ 1.16$; Onta:
rio whent, 81.06 to 8107 . Oats are in active GRIINs
ket, but there have been no ehanges in quotations in any line since lanst week
 Montreal, however. oata have to taken a
tilt upwanda, and $O$, W. No. 2 are now
anoted 500
 to 750; buckwhat. 900 to 95
 treal guotations are the same. At Mor WAY AND STRAW
Wor is now havine fis efter
quat is now having its effect on hay ers that an inorenee is not neosesaar) The Canadian government purchase has. had a strenerthening effoet on the mar
ket, and it la rumored that mone wanted for export. The ofleial may be port ploces this year's offolal erop retons ehort of an average erop. Quota- $1,64,000$
tions have adrance tions have advane d here 800 a a ton. No
1 baled hay, 815 ; No. 213 . $\frac{1}{3}$ baled hay; 815 ; No. 2881.60 to to $\$ 14$. No Montreal gnotations have. gotten to so hiph to do buminen dealen No. are no lomger able N17 io to 819 ; No 3,816 to 817 , 821
The OROTATOES AND BEANs
nromieran to be potato cerop this year both enst and west. The market food one
fore. easy. Neretore. easy, New potatoee are quoted at
si.p5 to $\$ 1,35$ a por. wholesale price is 81.06 and 81.15 . Bete the Montreal, ouotstiones are: Hand-pleked,
82.60 to $82 \%$ : three pound plekers, 8240 EGES AND POULTRY
advanocd io to egrs in the country have
and are now and are now selling at 230 . There is although quotations for the elty market. sutrily new laid in cartone. 270 to 290 ;

 drenitiry are quoted an follows: Fowl,
 to 190: live, vearling. 130 to 140 , broil
 FRUIT AND VEGBTABLES
 matoes, 17 o to 300 apnles, Drohes. bbl
81.75 to 82 blt , 35 c to 60 o . plyms blt, to 600 peaohes, 6 gt blit, 7 sioj curranta DAIRY PRODUCE
or to rooede from the hirh alizht tenden. Finet week. Orders have fallen off from
Find, and from British Golul ancland, and from British Columhia. As
andidenee of decreasing strength As might note that while Vancouver pald not now respond to ano, that market dond tuction, however, io an offar at $28 c$. Proarease, and if aupplies are not husbandehert bofore next asensonger Prieps ranning other side are higher, and there is
chance that we may set ahit then chance that we may set ehid there. if a reduction in freight inaurance and an aible. The purnhase by the Drovingen of bee of 50,000 orov of cheese lant week. as a gift to the Ontario Oovernment, has market and advaneing quotations at conatderably in the Old Oountry, but denlers over there are of the opinion hat prises will be enaler when it is found Onotations LIVE sTock
Qnotations on prime finished beef and
ordinary atuff suoh as dominate the ordinary stuff such an dominates the
market thpee days have come, to the
parting of the ways. The beet of ateors


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Is a book that every farmer should have in his library. Each of its different departments dealing with a special phase of farming, is edited by a specialist in that particular line. In its 500 pages are many facts and suggestions that are invaluable to the progressive farmer of to-day.

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AYRSHIRES

WOODLAWN STOCK FARM




Wo alteo have cowe and heitem due
 calvee, som el oict hififer oulves. one
large, Eag en Berkehire boar and two

## JEREMIAH O'CONNOR



## RVERSIDE HOLTTENS

by king Johamma PONTIAC Pontiac l butter in 7 days, 15692 lbs . in 30 days

J. W. RICHARDSON R.R. No. 2 - Caledonia, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES
to eight offering this month a fine lot of Younge Piges, six
old, from large stook of quiek maturing atraine of the beet rreeding. Patri nud trios nappliec not alin. Also Sows in pig to a show boar.
Write orcall on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Cong Ditown Bell Pl H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.


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It has a Visible Milk Flow and Independent Pump, with the Natural Suction Principle.

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## H. F. BAILEY \& SON GALT <br> ONT. <br> CAN.

have gone up, and nine dollar quotatione
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lambe have deolined eharply,







 care. butter and cheese.
 one factory
sold.
2hice and three factories not
 Belleville. Aure $15-1.065$ white offered: Utios N. X. Aug 17- 290 boxes of





 Shlerandris, Oomt. Aug 20-4es sold at Iroguois. Aug. 21-At the revular meet-
ing of the Irounois Obeeso Board here to. Price offered. is.e. bit no salen The

 Y. was proent and Mr. Publow, Instrac
tor of Eastern
Ontario, aloo addreseed the mesting on the state of the market.
advining the patrons to make checes and not to sell the oream, He aluo woid the

 13/uawa. Aug. 2.-250 boxee sold at

 OUR FARMERS' CLUB OUEBFO
RICHMOND CO., QUB.
DANBVLLLLE Aug. 20- Wa-i= in past, with a very grod crop. Harvesting in in a heavy grain yield. Corn is doing
well. Root grops ure
are fine: fruit of all hind pind very beauti. are
ful. Apple oruitharde of all kery beautiplentiful. Apple orchands are in fair very-
dition. Bome welie and eprings are dry
 terp, Pasturee fair for this season. Pork
and beef remain at a high figure; eske M.D.B.

## ONTARIO

WATERLO0 CO., ONT.
WATERLOO, Aug, 18 -- Oate are all out In this vioinity and a number have finish-
ed hauling in Barley Eeems to have been nffected by the hot dry weather and is turning out light-weight. Oate are a goot aver ge cren and well filled. Army
worms and grawhoppery
did some damago to the oat erop. Orows are plentifu!
and are cleaning away myriade of army


Maling Ready for Exhibition Time on the Pacific Const
The Dominion Bahibition this year will be held in Viotoria. B.O. This flluatra.
tion will give an idea of the efforts belng mel for an exhtotion that will do rorte being made by the fair directorate to preparo oultural features will come in for first consideration.


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191. Als PMenh actoniahed the who:
27.06 the. as a by her marvelous moord dhe placed here the ehamplon producer
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## Catamity Jane Displaced.

In the following sear, $19 e e$, Jewie Vee.
man A., dinpleod Oulamity Jane in the mature clam by her record of 25.25 the
 claimed the tille as Oanseds's ehampion
producer. In the same month Meroena srd established a new reoond as a four yoar-old, by her produotion of $\% .35$ lhe
it may he of interest to note that Mer. oena Jrd, and Alta Posech were halfer The sear texs sam two more $n$ in come
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o the Molsteln.Friesian World it
 other aire of the hreed. He has and rohust and obtained not nieel toured young animat that

## STALLION ENROLLMENT IN ONTARIO.

The etallion year in Ontario for $1913-14$ ende with the 314 t of July. During the
ethillion year 192 is there ware 2,76 ) horses enrolled. Up to July noth, 191314 there were 3,169 envolled, being an in orease of 400 over the previous year. The following table riven the number of ntal-
lions enrolled in the eleven largent horse lions enrolled in the eleven
counties in the province.

Number of Stallions Enrolled.
1306 Tidy Pauline De Kol raized the high mark to 28.11 Ihe, By this time our triends acroes the border had a few oows Fith recorde above 30 the., and Holnteln. Friedian prophets were oommenoing to cow in Conadar Their predintions were aome time of being realised, however, that Nazuet Topey Olothilde aocompliah of producing 30.35 lbe. of butier in a


## Grey Huron

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## Experin

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# ugust 27, 1914. 

Experiments with Autumn Sown $\mathbf{I C r o p s}$ Throughout Ontario

THREE hundred and forty-three
farmers throughout Ontario farmers throughout Ontario
conducted experiments with au conducted experiments with au-
sown crops during the last year. Reports have been received from 39 counties and districts throughout On-
tario. Those sending the greatest tario. Those sending the greatest
number of reports were Nipissing. Rainy River, Northumberland, Huron, Simcoe and Lennox The average tesults of the carefully conducied cooperative experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a concise form

## WINTER WHRAT.

## distributed last autumn to those fare

 mers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their farms. The average yields per acre are given in the following tableVariety.
Ingerial Amber
Amerioan Banner
Grimean
ganatha
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${ }^{\text {stram }}$

| Por Auro. Per Arain |
| :---: |
| (Tona.) |

Manathat
Tarociat
Imper
pied second place in the average of 19 years' results of 14 varieties tested throughout Ontario in 1914. The American Banner, the only white wheat included in this experiment,
comes second. It closely resembles iil appearance the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The Crimean Red, although good yielder and produces grain of excellent quality.

## inter rye.

c autumis of 1913, the Mammoth White winter rye and the Imperial Amber winter wheat were distributed to be tested under unform condi ions. The average results show that the Imperial Amber winter wheat surpassed the Mammoth White winter rye by a yield of 83.2 pounds of grain Ontario fer seven years the Mammoth White surpassed the Common variety of practically four bushels an acre. WINTKE EMMER AND WINTER HARLEY A comparative test of winter emmer throughout Ontario in each of the past five years. The average results or the Chree years previous to 1913 1,890 and the winter barley 1,812 pounds of grain an acre. The average results of an experiment conducted on two farms in 1914 show that the winter barley gave $1,480 \mathrm{lbs}$, and the winter cinmer 720 lbs . an acre. The winter emmer was badly winter killed. haily vetohes and winter hye yon FODber.
In each of the past three years hairy vetches and winter rye have been compared as fodder crops in the perative expriments. Four good Its of this experiment were rein 1913 and again in 1914 the winter rye produced a greater yield than the haim vetches in each of the separate tests. The low yield of the hairy was badly winter killed.
thizk with wintre wheat.
f the cooperative experiments with tumi to winter wheat, the average yield of grain per acre Cor eight year. were as follows: Mixed Ferti-
lizer. 23.5 bushels; Nitrate of Soda. 22 s linshels: Muriate of Potash, 21.5 bushinls; Superphosphate, 91.2 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, at
the rate of 20 tons an acre, gave an average yield of 25.8 bushels, and the land which rece.ved neither fertiliz18.1 bushels. The Superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds and the Muriate of Potash and the Nitrate of Soda each 160 pounds an of one-third of the quantity consisted the other three fertilizers here mentioned. In the past two years the fertilizer experiment with winter wheat tilizer experiment with winter wheat
was the same as in other years, exwas the same as in other years, ex-
cept that the fertilizers were applied in the spring instead of the autumn of the year. From the spring applications the land which received the inixed fertilizer gave the highest avarage yield, and the unfertilized land the lowest average yield of grain. The cost of fertilizers used in this experiment would be approximately from 81 to $\$ 5$ an acre.
In another experiment Nitrate of more than common yield of whea more than common salt when applied
either in the autumn or in the spring. matrital poin Expminimes.
As long as the supply lasts, mate rial will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report ing tests: 1. three varieties of Win. ter Wheat: 2, one variety of Winter Rye and one of Winter Wheat: 3 spring applicatins of five fertilizers with Winter Wheat; 4, Autumn and Spring Applications of Nitrate o Soda and Common Salt with Winter ter Barley; 6. Hairy Vetches WinLer Barley; 6. Hairy Vetches and
Winter liye as Fodder Orops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sint by express for Number 4 this antumn and for Number 3 next spring All seed will be sent by mail except that for Number four, which will ac company the fertilizers.

## Alfalfa Proves Hardier

Jno. C. Chisholm, Antigonish Co. 1 read with much interest in Farm and Dairy of July 23rd that at Mac


[^1]the red elover and alsike winter-killclover, why own farm 1 lost all my very well. The seeding of 1913 seemed he seeding severe frost better than ario alfalfa seed was sown year. OnTurkestan in 1913. This would indicate that Turkestan is a hardy var ret $y$.
donald years ago Mr. Boving of Mac expressed himse visited my farm. He tho appearance of my alfalfa. He asked me to try the experiment of crop. I was a bit wary at first, but crop. I was a bit wary at first, but
this summer, after taking off the first crop, which was cut on July 3rd. went over a small portion, about half an acre, three times with the disk harrow. The alfalfa on that part of inches in how (July 2sth) over 22 that in height. I intend having grown to only a very limited extent in this part of the country. It cerour deserves more attention from

## A Prize Winning Plan

In 1904, when Prof. Jas. W. Rob ertson was engaged in establishing the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, he advertised a competifarm of barn plans for a Canadian open to Canada and the United States -in fact, the second prize went to New York State. The accompanying drawing shows the stable plan of the successful design which was submitted by Alfred A. Gilmore, then located in Athelstan, Que., but now making a specialty of sanitary farm architecture, with office in Preston,
Ont.
The ventilation used was very similar to that known as the King system and was worked out by the archiground and barn flans consisted of elevators and details. side and end material and specification also was supplied. The frame was of plank and built with cantilever trusses. The basement walls were to be built of concrete 12 inches thick and the floor of concrete four inches thick.
The plan submitted had a driveway this was 12 feet wide and had a tight floor all over except at centre, whero a door was arranged so bay or grain
 PIETBRTJE HENGERYELDD ${ }^{2}$ OOU of
DE KOL ADA GRAOE PAYNE DE KOL and GRAOE FAYNE 2ND. THA BIR MONA, a gon of OOLANTHA
JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE JOHANNA
DE KOL.
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219.3 lbes, milk, 50.41 lbe. fat, 65.02 Lbs but. ter: owned by D. O. Fiath is Sons, Hams ton, Ont
 ter; Dept. of Agr., Edmonton. Als. bu 3. Butter Girle Irene Beauty, 0003 ; $9 y$


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#### Abstract

THE ONLY $\left.\right|_{\substack{\text { sirrod by } \\ \text { Bull. }}} ^{\substack{\text { king Sogis } \\ \text { Aleartra- the } \\ 800,000}}$ BULL

CANADA Whose Seven Nearest Dams avcrage 30.09 Whose Dam and Sire's Dam are both 30 lb .3 yr , olds with 118 and 121 lbs . for 30 days.

His crand-dam is a 2 ib. of Hengerveta Do Kol, and is the   A Showing Unequalled by Any Other Sire of the Breed Kıng is eight mits. old, weighs nearly soo lbs, and as in nrividual he is just as good as his breeding.

After Nov. Ist his services will be for sale at $\$ 40.00$ for a live


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 in 7 dass. Matre ouss up 102 z bs. in 7 dasp: whice us tor full intormation.

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Etrafned Tendons, Puffis, and all lamenesas fromi Spavin, thagning and other bony tumoris. Opres all on- \#isesese or Purasites Thrush, Diphuseria. ©emove
 WVer bottio of Crystio, Balaymbold to

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"Ohio" 1914 Model The Improved Logical Silo Filler


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"Evargreen March
 buiter, Benjamin Ho Thomson, Bo-






 cond Ont.
Ouring the month of July the reoords
thiry four cowe and beiferg were pe

 ther. She in I I bolieve. the firrt cow
the worid to make over thirty pounde
tonter in four coneecutive yeara.




Pearl Brookhank make 1579 Mee Gan.
ary Qurook DeKol 2nd stands himhent in
the senior three-yearold olane with

 tiah Columbia in the lead in hioes junior
three-year-old olase. This heifer gave 100. 6
 butter rosords are. equally remarkable, viz. -328 lbe in seyen dans remara 136.23 in chirty daya. Yay Eoho DeKol leade the
 while firat place amone the thirty days.
held by Burkeyje Fonch tin tion lis. held by
butter.
W. A. OLEMONB, Boeretary.

SEMI-OFPICIAL RECORDS OF HOL
STEIN-PRIESALN
COWS HROM 30TH TO JULY ${ }^{\text {FIST, }}$ 1914. JUNE ${ }^{1}$. Daion Pauline Pletertie, 7ota; 7y. Od,
 ter: Arohibald Parks, Napanees Ont.
2 .
2 . Posoh Nether uitier: John milh, 687 the fat, 72.26 lhe
 David E, Summare. Winchenter, Ont Out
 M. Holthy Port Perry Ont.


 butter: Q. H. Wikmot Kingeton, Ont. 1d.: Pietertje Rose Oalamity. 1649 . be, milk, 299 Ibe fat 57375 , be.


166 d Johanna Posch of Hiekory, 15e 1910 : 2 y
 on, Ont. 2. Homeotend Oolontha Pieterije. 341 sis lhs butter: Laidlaw brothers. Ay mer,
On. 3. Walula Westort, 29909: 2 zy 2asd, teer: F. J. Bilahop. Duncuin sist. Bo Bo but ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$. Adelaide DoKol sporingbank, 19005 , libs. butter! T. H. ment, Wooderont 429.6 23. Dairy, DeKikkert DeKol, 1939. 2y butter: R. Onmpbell. Roseneath, Ont. 403.75

butter: Richard Honey, Briokley, Ont.
 ver. Wity of Whan, Pine ©rove, Ont. ${ }^{8}$. Kitty of Pleasunt Vally 2nid 16000 .

Ont. Korndyke Hengerveld Jewel 19199;
 Ont butter: A. L. Btaclihouse, Kinburn. Kisd: $^{10}$ Wax Myrele Dekol 2nd, 16095; 2y. butier: A. J. Tamblyn, Orono, Ont.

 The recorde of sighteen cowe and heif-
ers were entered in the Record of Performanee during July, In the mature olas Daisy Pauline Pietertle makee the iargest milk reoord of ony oow qualised. it only 3.64 pounds, while her fat resord Eoho This rooond is the more remark.


A Valuable Sign Post
Every busineem man "hangs out his Ehingle John il Philitp, Grey Oo., Ont., is one of many farmers who have dual capacity of storeroom and sign post.
after completing the above reoord. Nifty Nan makes 73625 pounde buther and elam while the two vear-old olase is old by Johanna Poooh of Hickory with 14104 pounds milk and 683.75 pounde butter, both being highly creditable recorde for
their ages W. A. CLEMONS, Becretary AYRSHIRE NOTES.
Canadian breeders will be interested in the recent importation of Avrahires M. Io
by Struthelaes Farme, Port Ohester, N.Y., U.SA. from some of the best sootoh herdhe
There are two very attraotive bulls in Hobeland Parfect Ploce and Widcamako, the former a son of Mifr R. I. Ness show buil, Hobeland Materpiece, and the lat ter out of Notherhall Brownio 16 th , aki to our former reord cow Netherhall
Brownio 9 ,hi, and dam of the senior sire at Btrathglias Netherhall True To Time She is a thousand gailion cow in all her three records made in sootland, and Mr. rugh J. Ohighoirm holde ber get in high evteem. Perfeot Piecoe in unbeaten in bue
show yard on the other side, having beat. on Howieg Holehoure Marksman and Howié: Oarsegown Commander. Shewalton Mains Quen, an upetanding. handsome six year old cow , and Looh-
fergus Bnow, four yeare old are tionally fine. Queen in not of the blood of the great Ryanogue cow, Sbewalton Mains Mainswell but is by Haiahhill Iookup out of Blatehold Yound Leary:
and Bnow io by Lemnesionk Golden Pip: pin ont of Bnow 2nd of Holehoure. One with a wonderful milking inheritance is Northern Jeanette, daughter of
 The dam ealved ive times in three years $1150^{4}$ gallons of milk. With the dairy quality of the dam and the ahow quality of tho sire, Netherton. Jeanette should have a sreat future.
a heifer calf out of Auchenbrain Quean A scot is oredited with saying, when shown a picture of George Washington and being told that a lie never paeser hie
Itpe. Na doot he talked thru hif ise
 opinion of the veracily of the Bcottish American friends, evidentily have of their Ameriann friends, so it fe encourasing to hear that it whs (heer expruesed opinion hast that hys left their shoree for the
herds of Amerioe.

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    This is approximately the eame pian ae was ohosen by Dr. Jak. W. Robertson ans some particulars may be had from the artiole, "A Prise-Winming Plan.
    donald College alfalfa has proved could be unloaded to the mows withmore hardy than any of the other out driving up into the second floor clovers. My experience with alfalfa This floor was 12 feet above the during the past winter is similar to ground. This dijive is not shown in that at Macdonald College. Last the design, published herewith, bewinter, in this part of Nova Scotia, cause Mr. Gilmore now considers it was unusually severe. Practically all one of the weak points in the plans.

