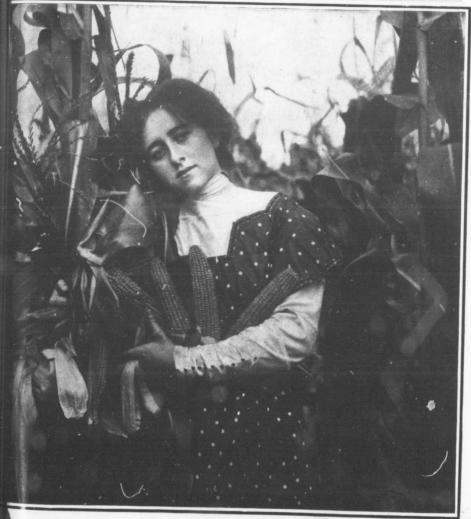
Farmand Seventh annual exhibition number and Sev



890

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



and you take divantage of your opportunity.

A 1100-b. SMP/LEX w: separate your milk with less work than 50-b. machines of other makes, and one of the many big things in favor of the BL-K are being the separate your separate y

Special Notice to Dairymen: Acknowledged Headquarters for Dairy Supplies. Place your order with us early. We can serve you this year even better than ever.

D. Derbyshire @ Co.



YOU MEN WITH WIVES AND FAMILIES

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU how few things you buy for yourself, your home and your children?

DO you buy most of these things on your own proposal or does your wife influence you in nearly all of them? Now just stop and think about

YOU buy your isek knife, your own shoes, your own hat, probably your wife has a voice in the purchase of everything for you, your home and your children. Some men won't acknowledge this, but it's true. She is the family purchasing agent.

ON our farms, women exercise the same influences and even more. They take an active part in all pertaining to the farm, and they personally supervise and often do the work in departments such as the dairy, boultry and pigs.

WE recognize women's interests on the farm by giving them annually big special Household Number of Farm and Dairy-our Sixth Annu will be out Oct 8.

YOU'LL be wise to recognise womans' inferests on our farms by being in our October 8. Household Number. Reserve your space
early. Place it in your strongest copy. It will appeal to the women in more
than 18,000 dairy homes we reach—The kind of people our advertisers want

REMEMBER our people are dairy farmers—the class that can \$5,000,000.00. If you convince our women folks that your goods are good value, she'll seil them to the household, for she is really the buyer for the home.



Orchard and Garden Notes | Try budding a few branches of apple and plum. It is easier than graft-

The value of good, thorough cultivation of the garden has been demonstrated this peason.

Have the old raspberry canes been

cut out and burned? This will destroy many insects and some dis-

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-

One of our neighbors, who has but on make a shady arbor, besides savland

Some folks have had early corn several days in advance of their neighbors because they started it in aper pots or boxes in the cold frame. Many garden vegetables may be suc-cessfully treated in this way.

cessfully treated in this way.

Have the weeds been mowed along
the roads and in out-of-the-way
place? 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 and besides cut off an unsightannual vine that makes a good screen.

Celery Blanching or Bleaching

By LeRoy Cady.

Our markets demand a clean, white stalked 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 blanch any time after the middle of 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 eads and centre to prevent splitting or warping away from the plants. Hooks are also used to keep the upper edges close to the celery stalks. Treated in this way celery will bleach in from one to three weeks, depending on weather condi weeks, depending on weather condi-tions. Warm, moist weather will hasren 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 ason is not too wet.

Late celery may be blanched with 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 too of the plant when both plant and soil

are dry. After a few days, more earth may be put around the plant, leaving may be put around the plant, leaving from four to six inches of the top above the soil. This may be accom-plished by a celery hiller or, on a small scale, with the hoe. It is some-times an advantage to "handle" cel-ery before hilling, that is, draw the stalks closely about the heart of the plant, holding them in place either by tying or with soil. From 10 to 18 days are required to bleach celery for use by this method. Celery well tected with soil will not be injured by quite severe frosts. Where celery is to be stored for winter use, it 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 lower somewhat inferior grades of and somewhat interior grades of apples in the form of by-products are 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 simply by the exclusion from his pack of those apples which are 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 and to derive from them a profit greater than that which he would have greater than that which he would have acquired by including them with his green fruit, without in any way lowering his reputation as a packet. Thirdly, the consumer is able to procure an inexpensive commodity at any season of the year that is health ful and palatable, sed that can be secured in as small quantities a quired

quired.

There has always been an idsion in our home markets, an
European markets, that our sta
of packing has not been as hi
the trade requires. Suggestions
been made from time to time to
the situation remedied, and prethere is no better way of bringing the
about than by accourse, the about than by encouraging the manu facture of by-products throughout the country, such as evaporated and preserved 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 treat ment is to cut out old canes as so as they are done bearing. The macanes should also be cut to the propumber in each place, usually about five. The material which has been should also be considered to the propumber in each place, usually about the material which has been should be cut out should be carried out of the decay and other fungous trouble w sects in the various stages from e to adult which are destroyed by t practice. Another thing that is go ed is the better development of canes which are to bear next year. They get more sunlight by such plan.

When the canes have been cut of and herned, it is a good plan to of tivate between the rows, stirring we the ground which has been trampe by the pickers and putting it in fac condition for the continued growth? he plants



Trade increases the

Vol. XXXIII.

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Constructive

NDEPENDENCEthat is so great ery red-blooded yo wadays-is the ba re under discussion Father loves his bo s! He has provide els that he has st are for them so that required to work : int themselves and lly as he has been r How admirable is t ther made manifest ed yet, how misguid r it is from being ests of the youth it

For the child it is able that the father the son descropin shood-or already be re must be a respon ry own. He feels hi ats to exercise it a talent, of which he thin him

But father has the s the money—and ger s none-save what ber for. He would 1 ne things about th uld like to make m nts, perhaps, but he in the great, not pl a he does not own a has not any money that which he would

A CRISIS TO BE EXI It may be that the b my. Then, indeed,

ops that he faces te will he live? Wh money? And what w So much by way of p. ders know the situation maps too well, and an-burnings mixed i od measure.

Perhaps I should expla at the editor has asked teaders of Farm an

For nearly four years M Managing Editor of Fas for two years our Adv W. He is now the senior of President of the Con-ing Co. Limited, Toroni en of Everywoman's Wo magazine for Canadian

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of the lower grades of roducts are place, the grade of m his pack efective cond place way lowmodity at t is health-act cap be ities a

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Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land,—Lord Chatham

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27, 1914

Farm Money Matters as Concerns Father, Sons and Daughters'

Constructive Review of a Situation that Confronts almost Every Farmer, Accompanied with a Concrete Workable Suggestion for the Solution of This Important Question. NDEPENDENCE-that royal, restless spirit.

that is so great a part of the make-up of my red-blooded young man in this country adays-is the basic cause of the problem e under discussion.

Faher loves his boy, or boys; Oh, He has provided for them. He els that he has sufficient and to are for them so that they will never equired to work so hard, nor to n themselves and save so carely as he has been required to do. How admirable is the love of the her made manifest in this way! ed yet, how misguided!! And how rit is from being in the best inests of the youth it seeks to bene-

For the child it is sufficient and able that the father provide. But the son developing into young hood or already become a manre must be a responsibility of his ry own. He feels his strength. He ats to exercise it and to develop talent, of which he feels the urge hin him

But father has the say! He also the money-and generally the son none-save what he asks his er for. He would like to change te things about the farm. He ald like to make many improveits, perhaps, but he is confronted th the great, not pleasant reality he does not own anything; that has not any money wherewith to that which he would like.

A CRISIS TO BE EXPECTED.

may be that the boy wishes to y. Then, indeed, it often deops that he faces a crisis, for te will he live? What will he do money? And what will father do? much by way of preamble. My ers know the situation full wellaps too well, and with many t-burnings mixed in to make od measure.

Perhaps I should explain just here the editor has asked me to give teaders of Farm and Dairy the

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 I 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, how-

ever, 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 responsibility. He needs the care of money. He needs work. And plenty of work 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.

"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 retained 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-



Mother, toe, has an Interest in the Farm Business

der that so many make a sorry solution to it,one of their greatest problems.

My readers know full well how it generally is: Nothing 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 !- back into his 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.

Then why should not a farmer form a joint stock company of his business? The sock co be apportioned to the various members of the family as in their right should be their due. Each member-the girls included-would draw, or to invest in the business, the respective earning annually upon the stock they hold. Not one a them would need to beg or plead for every co they needed, as many so generally have to do

Under such an ararngement, supposing the father should die !- The business would go right on, with perhaps the oldest son as manager, an the money would remain intact, invested in the farm, which ought to pay right along more th can be realized from safe investment elsewhere

(Concluded on page 8)

A Good Living and More from Fifty Acres

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

B in 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.

HIS FARM 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. I 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

By F. E. ELLIS, B. S. A., Editor Farm and Dairy pride in his good crops and in the evidences of good management that were on every hand.

The soil on this farm is a sandy loam over a clay sub-soil and is therefore admirably adapted to mixed farming. Only 40 of the 52 acres are worked. Twelve acres are in bush and pasture,

A Bird's-Eye View of a "Little Farm Well Tilled"

Mr. Alf. Bladgen is an amateur phot grapher, as well as a skilled farmer, acre farm he secured from the top of ω church opposite the house. The tree background marks the rear boundary of the farm. Note the arrangement central lane and the general air of neatness that characterizes the place. the work Mr. Bladgens story is told in the article adjoint the control of the control

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 lane which runs back through the centre of the farm from the barnyard. A WELL PENCED PARM.

I can say without exaggeration that Mr. Blagden has the best fenced farm I have ever been on. The construction is perfect, being put up by the owner himself. The anchor posts are of wood with occasionally a wooden post in between, but the majority are steel posts, easily driven in, taking up practically no room, and costing no more in that section than do the wooden ones.

It was in connection 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-

bor would go halves with him on the cost of th wire. This was agreed to. The strip of feet the country is co row 40 yards long and 14 feet wide was wor up and put into potatoes. The crop was sold to \$40, or enough to build the fence complete. The year there is an excellent crop of fall wheat a

the land and next year there will be an excellent wire fence ti will complete the fencing of the boundaries

Five acres of small fruits wa at one time one of the principal revenue producers of this fam "I made money out of sm fruits," said Mr. Blagden, "h there was a lot of work a worry getting them picked as marketed and now we ha plowed them all under, and as in general farming."

POTATOES A MONEY CENT.
Potatoes also one of the prin cipal money crops Five an are grown each year, "I gre one acre of early potatoes seed," said my host. "I h these through the winter and se them to the market garde at planting time at about \$1.9 to \$1.50 a bushel. I have good cellar for storing the otherwise I would market in a fall. My four acres of late p tatoes I market right out of field. Last year I sold for \$1. a bag directly to a groce

barn. As an explanation of my visit I told I of what my friend had said of his success on

I noted another feature of Mr. Blagden's fa 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 f and it was then the second week of July. late seeding that," I remarked.

"Oh, I got a good crop of clover off there year," said Mr. Blagden. "Then the com held a picnic in the field and just as soon a visitors had cleared away I started the pl believe this to be a good practice. necessary to get the soil ready for the bucks is good for the land, and besides I have crops from the same field in one year. Die notice that cre of oats in that field next road?"

I had. It was one of the things that att ed me to the farm in the first place. It is good for 75 bushels to the acre. "That i continued Mr. Blagden, "was treated just (Concluded on page 22)

A LL is not go hat one class of sated to youch for lew words. They ife have exchange road fields for the to the retired far meelf back in the chose interests are occupy his time ish to refer to mo

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TO TOWN The first case of the r clearly, carries me a the farm. The subj few miles off and as ste related, I have a se correctly. This ell improved and all I ndent people. They

vald.



From the Frying Pan Into the Fire

Experiences of Some Farmers who Exchanged the Open Land for the City Street BY TOM ALFALFA

A LL is not gold that glitters. During my travels up and down this Dominion, I find that one class of men above all others are prenoted to youch for the truth contained in these few words. They are the men who in middle have exchanged the country for the ctiy, the good field for the paved streets. I do not refer the retired farmer. True, he often wishes simself back in the open spaces with neighbors whose interests are his interests, and with work occupy his time and attention. The class I ish to refer to more particularly are those who, et yet having obtained a competence, decide to hift the scene of their operations and go in

arch of a job in town. The subject that I have esen, "From the Fryng Pan into the Fire," ally indicates "from had to worse," I don't men to insinuate that life is the country is comparable to life in a frying on even on the hottest hy. This title merely inficates the way in which he men with whom I have ulked viewed the situaion. Thousands have aken the leap. It has ment disillusionment for many and success for

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of work as ents an hour as a car-enter finds when he gets there that such pay is em picked as sly for experienced men, and not for a full year inder, and as that. They soon find hat there is a difference the cost of living between city and farm. On the farm most of the eatables are gotten at cost nee; in the city, he pays the highest retail price ing."
ONEY CROP.
e of the prin r everything. The majority with whom I have ked would willingly go back to the farm if they

r clearly, carries me back to my boyhood days the farm. The subject of my sketch lived only few miles off and as his wife and my mother re related, I have all the particulars of the se correctly. This family had a small farm

but they lived on the best. Their cause for leaving the farm was a laudable ambition to give their four girls a good education. In the neighboring town was a first class high school. They sold out and moved in.

It did not occur to them to rent as do most city people. They had always owned their own home and always intended to. The house that they finally bought cost almost as much as they had realized from the sale of their farm. next month was spent in looking for a job. There were lots of jobs offering. Likewise there were many experienced men on hand to fill the jobs.

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 boarders. She was a delicate little woman and had to work much harder than her 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 disillusion ized 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.

FROM FARMER TO COBLER.

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 finishing touches on them, and while he worked we got talking of things in

general, 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 wistful 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 experi-

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)



One Source of the Pure Milk Supply of the City of Mentreal

ers to the city with a
One of the most attractive farmateads in the Beauharnois District of Quebec is that of D. A. McFarlane, of
a brick layer, or 50 farm buildings is the three large elios, two of which may be seen in the literation. Who would leave a

country home such as this?—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy. Finally, the father secured a job of driving a de-

TO TOWN FOR EDUCATION The first case of the kind, which I can rememdent people. They worked hard, it is true,

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 LONG 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 or 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,



Tae Farmer Who Own: His Own Land, Who Knows How to Appreciate the Beauties of Nature Around Him, is a Man to be Envied I as Farmer Who Owns His Own Land, Who Knows How to Appreciate has because of nature Around rum, is a man to be envised man of barry,—cloring was in the air as it at at my deak I felt a strange unrest. The new life everywhere was calling me back to the open places that I had come to the come of the come o

All Around the Farm.---Just Suggestions

Grow Your Own Seed

HE superiority of Canadian-grown seed has been demonstrated time and time again by carefully 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. Boying, the Root Specialist of the College, and incidentally 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 turnips, mangels and carrots," said he. "25 to 50 roots will give seed enough for an acre-I mean a much heavier seeding then is usually practised in this country, Fifteen pounds of mangel seed is not too much for an acre, and in my homeland, Sweden, we frequently seed much heavier than this. With such a seeding you are always sure of a good stand, you can use the harrows safely for killing early weeds and to assist in the thinning, and in case bugs are bad, as frequently happens here at the college, you are still sure of a stand. whereas the thin seeding might be cleaned out hadly. It costs practically the same to raise a hig crop as a small crop, and why risk a poor stand for the sake of a few pounds of seed?"

DET OF REED PRODU

Getting back to the subject of seed production, Mr. Boving said: "If 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 acre. Hence we consider it a profitable proposition for every man to grow his own seed. Perhaps Canadian farmers cannot produce seed as cheaply as the imported seed is produced, but they will have a better quality of seed and it will cost them less than the price that they would have to pay 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 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 home-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 Road of the Future

This strip of coment roadway, built where apprehens proved on the control of the type, is the trushes proved on the type, is the strip of the type, is the strip of the type, is the strip of the type of the type

The Farmer's Advertising

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

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 the same information on the wrapper. Originally our butter was all sold through a greer. No we have a much better retail trade. And largely came through labelling our prints.

We have found local newspaper advertising particularly profitable. For several years we have followed the same plan in disposing of our pots. toes and apples. Just before the crops are han vested we insert a small advertisement in th paper announcing that we are now ready to re ceive orders for potatoes and apples in bag lots and offering special inducements to those who will take a winter's supply. With potatoes the plan works splendidly. We get something better than the wholesale price and enough to n compense us for delivering to the consumer. good part of our apple crop is disposed of in the same way.

A Look to the Future

Peter Goodfellow, Huron Co., Ont.

HE motor bus line will some day bring to the country the same advantages that the electric railway does to the city. I confidently look forward to the day when all our principal rural thoroughfares will have a regular motor but service. The rural bus will be somewhat of the same type as the passenger busses that now ra from some of our cities to suburbs not reached by radial lines. My rural bus, however, will have this difference—the top of the bus will be utilized for parcels; an express office right at th farmer's door, if you please. Going to town will 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 of the immediate adoption of the rural motor busour roadbeds. Heavy motor cars require a splended roadbed. They would wear through even a god macadam roadway in short order. Pavenet alone will withstand such traffic. Why not pre pare for the future by paving our country real with concrete? The day is near when mot busses will take care of country passenger trafe when motor trucks will transport farm produc to market and when every farmer will drive li own automobile. Foresight, it seems to me, ca for more concrete highways. If any are indices to think my forecast a dream let me call the attention to the number of rural motor bus line already in operation in Canada and to the fat that half the automobiles manufactured are sit to farmers.



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Here we found t tical way in which things. He did no greed animals at a l am not saying pure-bred dairy ca



Flimsy Construction May Lead to Serious Consequences

en the light timbers of this bridge at Winterset, Iowa, gave way, the touffit dropped 15 feet to the creek bed, two men sustaining serious in ror is too much heavy machinery on our country roads mowadars to be accounted by the grame bridge or culvert. More permanent structures are need for the grame bridge or culvert. More permanent structures are need for the grame bridge or culvert.



There is no Danger on a Bridge Such as This

insure a safe passage for the heaviest automobile

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The Main Money Makers on a Farm That a College Professor is Managing in a Practical Way for Practical Results

Professor Farms Successfully And Something of What We Saw in the Course of an [Unexpected Call

T is quite a jump from being Professor of English at the Ontario Abricultural College during the winter months to the work-a-day life of the practical farmer during the warmer season. But Prof. J. B. Reynolds has proven himself a good jumper. It seemed to come easy to him to discard the comparatively easy (in a manual sense) life of the lecturer for the more streauous existence of the farmer. He has been doing it now for a couple of years-this may be his third year by-the-way-and likes it better all the time.

"Another of those take-it-easy farmers, who sit on the porch, hires all the work done, and then calls himself a practical farmer," scornfully remarks the critic when he hears of Prof. Reynolds. "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 farming according to a standard that is eminently 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 am doing things as an ordinary farmer could do them. I have no more money thon an ordinary farmer. 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 oam, rather strong in spots; not the kind of a soil that produces record breaking crops. There are 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.

I had heard of Prof. Reynolds as a farmer. I had 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 agricultural with his well known discrimination in things relative to the use of the mother tongue,particularly as it is expressed on examination papers. I 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 to inspect the herd; for Prof. Reynolds is, first of all, a dairy farmer.

THE DAIRY HERD.

Here we found the first evidence of the practical 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, l am not saying anything against well-bred, pure-bred dairy cattle. Prof. Reynolds intends

to have them eventually, but just as present he 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 \$72, 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

This is Prof. Reynolds' best ow. She does not show to best advantage here because well advanced in lasta-tion. Her record for a year is 10,97 lbs of 42 per complete the profit of the profit of the profit of the a recommendation to dairy farmers as a long pedigle a recommendation to dairy farmers as a long pedigle.

production of his herd,-over 9,000 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 half 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 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:

| Name | , milk | of calf | папсе | ofit |
|--------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Brindle | sii s | Value | \$66.82 | Net pr |
| Cora | 181.13 | 7.00 | 61.48 | 96,65 |
| Daisy | 147.52 | 8.00 | 62.06 | 93,46 |
| Kate , 9,626 | 137.80 | 5.00 | 56.54 | 86.26 |
| Black 9,560 | 138.34 | 5.00 | 55.84 | 87.50 |
| Flora 8,907 | 125.95 | 5.00 | 55.66 | 75,29 |
| Spot 8,792 | 133,43 | - | 60,28 | 73,15 |
| Star 8,208 | 125.57 | 4.00 | 59.14 | 70.43 |
| Olive 7,349 | 97.76 | 7.00 | 58.06 | 46.70 |
| | | | | |

"Pick out the best cow in the bunch," challenged Prof. Reynolds as we stood in the pasture with the herd. My choice did not fall on Brindle though I picked her 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 Shorthorn 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 udder 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 lbs. of milk testing well over four per cent. of butter fat.

A PLATTERING COMPARISON.

Brindle has some characteristics in common with May Rilma, the champion butter producer of the world. 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 big, coarse-boned Holstein grade, holds the monthly record and has gone as high as 425 lbs. in a week. But she doesn't keep it up, and will hold her place in the Reynolds herd only until a better 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 \$66.82 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 \$94.30. It cost only \$58.06 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, calved within the year, and thus fulfilled all of the duties required of a good commercial cow.

THE PERDING OF THE HERD.

But enough of individual comment. Prof. Reynolds knows ever one of his cows, what they can do for him, and what he 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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| " Adjustable, 5 in14 | Bracket Nails, per lb01 |
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"Farming with Dynamite

Ganadian Explosives Limited







The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

From the Frying Pan into the had no real friends, such as she had Fire (Continued from page 5)

came along and induced him to go the farm and invested all his capital in the business of his adviser. At the the business of his adviser. At the end of a few years the business failed. His old partner retired on the profits of the failure. Just how the old man does not understand to this

WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK.

He himself went from bad to orse. He invested his money in a gloon. That busines lasted just one worse. saloon. year; "and an awful year it was," said he. "The credit that I had to give was something tremendous, and it was that that wrecked me. In the meantime my wife had died. I learnmeantime my wife had died. I learned the shoemaking trade, and I have
been at it ever since. Yes, I would
like to go back to the farm. Anything would be better than sitting
here 10 hours a day and often long
into the night. My only hope is that

in the country.

Then came around the great bug-bear of the city working man-to-employment. There was no carpo-ter work to be had all winter. The money that they had in the bank had to be drawn on. By spring, the wife had come to a decision. "Robert," had come to a decision. "R said she, "let us buy a farm." did. It was not so large nor so de-sirable a one as they had left. Their capital was limited as a result of capital was imitted as a result of their pilgrimage into town. But they have one thing on their small home that they never had on the better farm: They have contentment. But where would they be had they lacked

the capital to go back to the land?

These are not extreme cases that I have given. If I had the time to look them up I could find hundreds of such cases in every city of any considerable size in the Dominion of Canada; hundreds of once independent Canada; nundreds of once independent men who now come and go at the beck and call of a gang boss, whose children are learning the dissolute habits of the city streets, and who themselves can look forward to noth-



The Bucksaw Method is no Longer in Favor on this Farm

In this illustration we see the results of seven hours' work on the part of two as and a small gasoline engine. How much would the same men '_re accomplishs in the same time with a bucksaw! This photo was taken on the farm of 3 R. Winnelneyr, Mountridge, Kansas.

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 wholly 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 determined to get to the city. Then came the search for a home. The wife came the search for a home. The wife 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.

CITY NEIGHBORS.

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 acquaintance with a smaller number, but she

and that I will not have to fill a pauing but hard work in an unbeau per's grave." environment as long as they live all emphasizes the wisdom of the adage, "Look before you leap

Farm Money Matters as Cor-cerns Father, Sons and Daughters

(Continued from page 8.)

As regards the division of the pro-perty, it is desired that each member perty, it is desired that each meaning of the family—boys and girls, as father—mother as well, shall shall as is right and just. Most famel as is right and just. Most have stumbled here because difference in ages and the difference in talent of the boys, and they know not how to share it with the gifa Moreover, it was generally though that there was enough for only on or for two, so the rest were to go out, or, if in the case of the girls-why, they should get married.

In all fairness and to be just, the girls should share equally with the boys with this exception: the boy should be paid and the girls should be paid for their time at whaten time they have worked at home. Th after this division has been made the balance should be divided equal all around.

CONTROLLING INTEREST WITH THE PATHER.

Before making the division the father will be wise to set aside months than 50 per cent. of his property for his own. so as to give him the on trolling interest, and necessarily be veto—should it be wise for him to a ercise the veto any time. His shi

August 27, or division, he c sile for her excl

she may live. Under such as can become a be general interest the family. It is may be, to go o matter who may may be retained it is needed. Should the old

in charge, wish he can of course. the others be wi tire them each goes on and as from his stock or wages or salary, the others

A SUGGESTION B Before conclud gest to farmers encourage and discuss this it be avoided, as the spirit of lov disposal of this v iect be understoo ily when the pro

Just in conclus that as regards rightful share I a minded man wil rightfully his, e sister, or sisters-over. Why should equally with the se of their time a has been account in this article.)

The Boy's

"If we would girls co-partners would do much to tion and affection Paget, well-know Haldimand Co.s of ar. Institute ac the idea. "I kho raised large fam "and not one farm to-day, T qualities that wo farmers. Why a plain why some

"A father of m said to his son: George in that colt until No colt received tion from anyon buyer came along \$200 for the colt. ing right by when He was not cons not get the mon boy into partner ing him a very will tend to sicker

"If we test the boys interested in share in the profi let them have the be partners in o

A Profour

Mother (to litt be tiresome and possible questions, Old Gentleman

hearing) - Don't s think, if I may a duty to help child ring to acquire it you want to k

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7, 1914. as she hid

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or division, he can make over to his wile for her exclusive use as long as she may live.

Under such arrangement the farm can become a business of great and the family. It is ensured, as well as may be, to go on right into perpetu-ity. No matter what happens, and no matter who may 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 he can of course, always do so, should the others be willing, for he can rethe others be witting, for he can re-ture them each one by one as time goes on and as his own earnings from his stock or shares, and his own wages or salary, enable him to retire

A SUGGESTION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A SCOURSTON FOR BOYS AND GILLS.

Refore concluding I wish to suggest to farmers' boys and girls that
they encourage father to talk over
and discuss 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 famif when the proper time is at hand,
and before it is too lake.

Just in conclusion may I emphasize that as regards the girls and their rightful share I am sure that no rightnghitui share I am sure that no right-minded man will want what is not rightfully his, especially when by taking it he cause another—his own sister, or sisters—to suffer. Think it own. My should the girls nor share qually with the boys? (At least af-ter the differences in commercial val-as of their time as worked in at home has been accounted for as suggested in this article.)

The Boy's Celt, But-

"If we would make our boys and girls co-partners on our farms we would do much to retain their cooperation and affection," once said J. H. Paget, well-known creamery man of Haidimand Co.8 Ont., in the course of ar. Institute, address. He amplified the idea. "If show farmers who have raised large families of boys," said be, "and not one of them is on the lam to-day. Those boys had the qualities that would have made good farmers. Why are they not there? If the said is the said of the said is the said of the said is the said of the "If we would make our boys and

"A father of my acquaintance once said to his son: 'George, that colt is said to his son: 'George, that colt is yours.' George took great interest in that colt until it was two years old. No colt received more devoted atten-tion from anyone. Then the horse buyer came along and offered to give \$200 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 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 girls are interested in the poultry department let them have the proceeds. Let us be partners in deed as well as in

A Profound Question

Mother (to little boy)-Oh, don't

Mother (to little boy)—Oh, don't be tire-some and keep on asking impossible questions, Percy.
Old Gentleman (slightly 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 acquire knowledge. What is it you want to know my little man? Bey. Why the dogs have tails'

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It Starts Without Cranking



It Starts Without Cranking

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19; Renfrew, Sept. 29 to Oct. 1; Charlotte-town, Sept. 22 to 25; St. John. N.B.. Sept. 5 to 12; Quebec, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5; Sher-brooke, Aug. 29 to Sept. 5.

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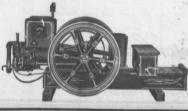
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Feed for Moulting Fowls

When late summer rolls around as the hens begin to east their feather and root around in lazy shuffle sand in some shady noe then is the time that the egg bask returns with the bottom hardy co ered, for it is the season of rest and transition commonly

But despite this falling away liber al feeding must not be dis. This is the hen's rightful She will repay her owner later on for

the feed given her now.

Such is the belief of J. G. Halpin
poultryman of the College of Agricul ture, University of Wiscons n, wh urges that special care and attention given to the menus of moulting

A generous supply of good feed is necessary throughout the moulting period. Of course a variety of feed is preferable, where possible to ob-

Grass is apt to be dry and woody at this time of the year, and hence, the use of clipped alfalfa or other grees forage plant as a supplement to the usual fresh "pickings" is recommended by Mr. Halpin in addition to life eral grain rations. Cabbage and fresh chopped vegetables and table scraps are also valuable.

Egg Shells for Poultry

Lillian G. Crummy, Leeds Co., Out. On account of the lime contained is 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. So we feed shells to make shell. we reed shells to make shell. Such foods are far more necessary in winter when the fowl are confined in winter quarters than in summer, when the have free access to the fields and can pick up sufficient.

We always save all shells during We always save all shells dung the summer months, taking great can to always have the shell free of co-tents, as any egg which adhers n the shell would soon decay and prov. a menace to health.

We usually keep a tin box (soda biscuit) in the pantry, where we keep shells. When it is full we dry thoroughly in oven, and put in some larger oughly in oven, and preceptacle in an outbuilding, an receptacle in an outbuilding, and so on throughout the summer, so on throughout the summer, the shell before feeding in winter, the shell before feeding in winter, the shell before feeding in winter.

Before feeding in winter, the shell are thoroughly broken. We used if feed them daily, but last winter witried a new plan, and never had better results. In the fall, when we pat in a dust bath, we mixed egg shell with the dust. By doing this a great deal of work was saved. The result was that often from a flock of 65 hess was that often from a flock of 65 hess we received 52 and 53 eggs daily.

"The Oragnization of Cooperative Egg Circles" is the title of pamphle No. 4, by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., of the Poultry Division of the Live Sted Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture. In introducin ject the writer defines a In introducing this su egg circle, states the need for organ zation, and the work that car be a complished. The benefits, method and details of organization are el haustively dealt with, and direct for setting up and using an egg tes ing appliance are given. The pamph let, copies of which may be obtained upon application, from the tions Branch, Department of Ottawa, concludes with posed constitution and bylaws for an egg circle.

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Effective from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time.

| Touris | ng Ca | r | | | \$590 |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Runab | out | | | | 540 |
| Town | | | | | 840 |
| | F. O. B | . F | DRD. | ONT. | |

In the Dominion of Canada Only

FURTHER we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments IF we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above

AND should we reach this production we agree to pay, as the buyer's share, from \$40 to \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford Branch or Dealer.



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27, 1914.

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Special War-Time Offer

A Reduction of 10c. 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 War-Time Offer :-

Anyone sending us an order for 5 bags or more of

Cream of West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

or for 5 bags or more of our other flours may deduct 10c. per bag from the prices quoted in the advertisement, provided the order is received at our office on or before September 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 bag Cream of the West Flour (for bread) \$3.30 Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) . 3.20 Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) 3.20 Cereals Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb, bag). Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) 2.70 Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) 2.55 Feeds "Bullrush" Bran \$1.35 "Bullrush" MiddEngs L.55 Extra White Middlings 1.65 "Tower" Feed Flour 1.80 "Gem" Feed Flour 2.00 Whole Manitoba Qats 1.95 "Bullrush" Crushed Oats 2.00 Manitoba Feed Barley 1.50 Barley Meal 1.55 0atmaline 2.05 Oll Cake Meal (Old Process) 1.85 Imported American Fall Wheat 2.35 Whole Corn 1.90 Feed Corn Meal 1.90

Premiums

fer of 10 cents a bag reduction on 5 bag orders, we continue our Premium offer of books. For orders of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's House-hold Book" (formerly "Dominion Cook Book"). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "The Days," "The Prospector," 'Ine Foreigner': Marion Keith's "Dun-can Polite," "Treasure Valley," "Lisbeth of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whither Thou Goest" If you buy six bags of flour you can get two books, sand so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for

Cash with orders. Orders may be asserted to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges, or any station in Outario, and any station in Outario, and at 5 cents per bag. West of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, and 35 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.



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

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.00 a year. For all countries, except Ganada and Great Britain, and \$00, for postage. ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cente a line flat, \$1.60 an inch an insertion. One page 46 inches, one column 12 inches. Copyr received up to Saturday preceding the folial control of the control of the column 20 inches.

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paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because the protect there. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-daviance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such its year. The provided with the provided with you are not our paid-in-daviance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such its under the provided with your state of the provided with

honest bankrunts

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Industrial Hysteria

ANADIANS are not cowards. Our soldiers who are going to the front will face the foe as cooly and bravely as the tried veterans who fight by their side. We who remain at 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 of economic neurasthenia. Consumers are buying flour in half barrel lots insteady of the twentyfive pound bag as is their usual custom. Sugar is being purchased by the hundred weight instead of the dollar's worth. Hence the price of foodstuffs goes up. When banks, trust and loan companies become partners to the panic the outlook for business becomes disquieting.

Much of this uneasiness is the result of fear. It is not justified by conditions. Consider: 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 exceptional cases, where goods are produced for the export trade, or where the wheels of industry are kept moving only by borrowed capital, 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 nation as defeat abroad.

We are glad to note the signs of returning con fidence 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

NUSUAL 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. There 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 interference 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 our 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

HE Babcock test and the scale are the best guages of the producing ability of a dairy 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 or arred in pure bred herds. There has been a great crap for record making. More than a few breeden have neglected individuality and sacrificed view in order that they may have great records to the credit. Here, too, we note a tendency to come back to common sense. We are coming to realing that the biggest producer is the best low oals when she possesses constitution and agor . transmit her great qualities to her offspring. The family of uniformly high producers is now coning to be valued more than the family whose only claim to merit is its few phenomen produ ers. The test is finding its true place

A Slicking Up Time

DID you ever visit a farm so orderly that you couldn't find a chip in the yard with which to scrape the mud off your shoes? We had the experience recently. We commented on the next ness and order of the farm. The owner wa quick to give credit where credit was due. just took a lesson from my wife," said he. "What she started in to spring housecleaning I decide on spring farm cleaning. Later, when tall house cleaning came around I was equally busy fam cleaning. I followed this twice a year cleans until I found that it was just as easy to keeps farm orderly all the time as to have things indis-

That man is a prosperous farmer. But the that is characteristic. We have often notice 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 yard in order and so forth, but the chances are the the very disorder that prevails around the build ings is a sign of the disorderly management the acounts for his lack of prosperity. Why at start with a twice a year farm cleaning, and at where it will end?

The "Going Wage"

MAN who is worth his salt wants to get along. The really worth while man wort take a job that doesnt' offer chances of advance ment. If such a position does not offer in it own community he will go where it does. There telligent and efficient man must be rewarded proportion to his ability, or he will not be sats

Do we farmers give enough attention to the very human trait in mankind? Has farm with offered chances of advancement to the laborary man? We fear that the practice of paying the "going wage" has been an important factor driving the best class of help from rural & tricts. Too often when a man asks for an avance in pay he is reminded that the "goat wage" in the locality is such and such, that other men can be gotten for that money, and if h isn't satisfied he'd better quit. The fact the that man has proved himself efficient and ada able and probably worth more than the gr 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 lack it; if there is any place where initiative is dema ed it is on the farm. The old practice of parts the "going wage" is breaking down because has not held the best class of labor in the coun The sooner ability is rewarded the better.

Germany cannot afford to win in the pres struggle. Victory would fasten still more fin on the German people the yoke of military & potism. Defeat would result in the numph the Social-Democrats with their great grogram of disarmament and social reform.

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is seeded at the rate of two busin-less, seeded at the rate of peas. The such was rank and the field will only enough green feed for the su until corn is ready for feeding. We don't attach much value to the this year was all fed out by June
The pasture carried the cows un-July 1st, when our soiling crop We feed grain if cattle will eat

psi the 'ence in the next field we face means 40 barrels of water in the god to inspect four and one-half tank. It is cheaper to conduct that its of soiling crop, binked oats and water into this tank than to pump it, s, esded at the rate of two bush-even with a windfill. We have even with a windfill. We do not 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

tank.

Much more I might tell of the practical, successful farming methods being followed by my one time instructor in English. His field managetor in English. His field manage-ment, his ideas on the rural problem and, above all, his views of the im-portance of the marketing end of the farming business, are all worthy of a place in this article, but space for-bids. I will tell more of my visit to bids. I will tell more of my visit to Prof. Reynolds at another time. But 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, all expenses of every kind, and a labor income of \$700 for the foreman manager. I have found few farmers with accurate records of their business tran-

as watery condition of the blood. The swelling commences usually at the lower parts of the hind legs and grad-ually extends upwards. The front legs may also become affected, and the swellings extend along the under surface of the belly from in front of the udder or bag towards the breast. These swellings sometimes, especially if extensive, cause considerable inconvenience and difficulty of move-ment to the mare. However, the con-dition, in most cases, is not a serious

dition, in most cases, is not a serious one, and can be counteracted and overone, and can be counterfacted and over-come 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 in-variably disappear of their own ac-cord a few days after foaling.

Weaning the Foal

A foal well weaned is one that does A foil well weated 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 I fenced off a square with just one rail. This rail I distanced so that the foals can deriving more and more of their nourishment from this source. Be-cause of this supplementary feeding they have not suffered from their mothers' decreasing milk flow.

Whitewash for Exteriors

S. P., Saskatchewan.

For some years I worked with the C.P.R. and got well acquainted with their method of mixing and applying crossings a distinctive touch from one end of Canada to the other. I have heard many people remark on the durableness of this whitewash, and perhaps Farm and Dairy readers may be interested in its composition.

First water is poured on fresh burnt

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 it in small lots such as can be applied immediately. The addition of a small quantity of ultramarine blue

during the late winter months and early spring when kept confined in the stable and deprived of sufficient 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 watery condition of the blood. The

R. Graham, Carleton Co., Ont.

rail I distanced so that the foals can creep under but the mares can't get in. In this enclosure is a small sup-ply of crushed oats. The foals, al-ready accustomed to the taste of oats from nibbling at their mothers' sup-ply, go to this comer freely and are

When five or six months old I take them away from their dams altoge-ther, giving them the run of the best pasture I have, usually good aftergrass, and free access to crushed oats.
Feeding with grain three times a day
will not do. The colt partakes of its will not do. The cost 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.

the whitewash that gives their railway

First water is poured on fresh burnt lime and strred 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 ed separately to the solution, the amounts specified being for one-half bushel of lime.

will overcome any tendency for the wash to turn yellow.

(Continued from page 7)

but as a general rule they don't se much for grain with good pas-are or abundance of green food. We are found that alfalfa, too, makes a hable soiling crop."

rd with which kinkle soiling crop."
The principal concentrate fed, both winter and summer, is dried displicy grains, analysing 27.7 per at provin and 5.29 per cent, fat. is was purchased last winter at 822 services. Ocasionally out chop is fed puriety. "But we can't afford to de much out chop," remarked the We had that d on the nea-e owner was was due. 4 aid he. "When ning I decided hen tall house lly busy fam year cleans

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First Class Marcs Such as These Are a Valuable Asset

re bred dividedale mares are numbered high among the money makers on farm of W. J. Cox, Peterboro Co. Ont. The once here shown are three years and the right type to get market toppers. Mr. Cox believes in breeding the type that the market demands—the draft horse.—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

ing as this.

the answer.

rolessor. "when we can get such a grains at so asonable a price. It pays better to il the oats and buy this concen-ate. It certainly is much cheaper n bran. Along with the grain we droots, ensilage and clover hay." an bran. The farm buildings are for use, it show. They are the same buildings that Prof. Reynolds found on ot show. place when he purchased it. The stables, however, were torn out, remodelled. Cement floors, steel s. wire enclosed box stalls for lves, and a silo were added. The ginal windows had six panes of iss. The ones substituted have 18 ies, and the stable is light well into the evening. The cows into the evening. The cows be watered in the continuous ment mangers; usually they are need out to drink. All of the work s done by Prof. Reynolds and his m help. In this way the cost was keed to a minimum. The result is stable in which it is convenient to ork, and in which cow comfort and nitation are valued ahead of mere

Gravitation and a windmill supply a water. In the barn, above the sement is a big stave tank with a pacity of 100 barrels. One side of e barn roofed with steel, drains into is tank. "There are 3,000 feet of of surface." remarked the Profes-

Care of Pregnant Mare By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

sactions, who make such a good show-

started. His soil is not yet in the best of heart, the herd has not reach-

ed the minimum of efficiency aimed at, profitable side lines are not yet well developed. Can a college man farm? Prof. Reynolds has furnished

And Prof. Reynolds is just getting

In the general care of the "in foal" 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 nature as not likely to cause constipation. Daimaged or spoiled fodder, and that of a bulky, coarse, indigestible nature, should be avoided as a habitual overloaded and constipated con-dition of the bowels tends to cause a degree of straining which may lead

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 allows. some manner should always be allowed up till that time.

A condition quite frequently met

"One inch of rain on that sur- with in pregnant mares, particularly

See the Model Barn

At the Toronto Fair

It shows every detail of Modern Barn Construction, how cement floors and walls are laid and finished, best measurements for mangers, eattle-stands, guitters, passages and how Rutherford Venitation System is installed and operated. This barn is one of the most interesting and help-ful features of the Eshibition. No may be shall be and the standard of the factories have been can after the standard to make it.

Equipped with

Steel Stalls

BT Sanitary Steel Stalls have been installed in the barn. BT Steel Stanchions, Bull Pen, Cattle Pen, BT Iron Horse Stable Fittings and also BT Latter and Feed Carriers.

o BT litter and rece carriers.

Hydro-Electric is shown in actual peration. The dairy room is fitted with the best equipment for handling he wilk.

Complete blue print plans for best types of barns will be shown, with every detail of construction made

Come and investigate this building with its labor saving equipment. Demonstrators will gladly explain ev-Barn is in north-east

corner of the Exhibition Grounds



GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd. 2410 York Street Guelph Co. THE PAPEC

A TREATISE on the

Horse_

KENDALL'S **SPAVIN CURE**

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY

August 27, 1914.



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A Two Years' Course in General Agriculture specially designed for Young Men who intend to follow Practical Farming.

A Four Years' Course leading to the Degree of B.S.A., conferred by Toronto University.





Send to-day for the 1914-15 Calendar, which give in detail information regarding curriculum, accommodation, expenses, etc. It will be mailed free on application to

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President O. A. College, Guelph, Ont.



WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 18th, 1914 "THE EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS"

President Creelman's Residence.
 The Tower, central in the dormitories.
 Chemical Laboratories.
 Gymnasium.
 Animal Husbandry Building.
 Mechanical Building.
 Rear view of Main Building, in which are the dormitories.



6. —Massey Hall and Library. 7. —Physics, Biology and Museum. 8.—The Group of Farm Barns. 9.—The Main Piggery. 10. —Field and 14.—Prof. Geo. E. Day's Residence. 15.—Macdonald Hall, (Girls' Residence.) 16.—A Rear View of a portion of Macdonald Institute.

OUR · FARM · HOMES



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

OU Martin Greenleaf?" she queried. "I'm Daisy Monqueried. "I'm Daisy Mon-tresor, that you got a letfrom week or or so ago.
at Bixby The troupe has been at Bixby Corners, but I managed to get off for this trip, and I thought, being so near, I'd come and see the farm and you, and find out if there wasn't a chance of our being mutually suited, eh? But of course it's too early to speak of that, so forget that I said it. This your family? There's quite a lot of 'em.''

Martin was completely He gazed at her ultramodish imita-tion velvet suit, imitation marabout boa and muff, willow-plumed picture hat, with the violently sellow tresses beneath it, and the foolish little velvet boots on her feet. Painted, powd vet boots on her feet. Fainted, powdered, she wing 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

"Introduce me!" she commanded in a stage whisper. "Miss Daisy Mon-tresor of the 'Merry-Merry Burles-quers.' Land, but you're slow!" Martin achieved the introduction

and Dolores came forward and in a constrained voice invited Miss Montresor to remove her wraps and have

'Sure, Mike!" replied Daisy. ily. "Gee, but I've got a fierce hun-ger! Say, this place looks pretty near all right! Is that tea strong? I can't bear weak tea!"

She drew a chair up to the dismantled tea-table, and commenced helping herself to food, while Dolores went to the kitchen for the "strong tea" the new guest had ordered Martin followed her. "Wha

What 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 me! I hate you!" she whispered fiercely.

CHAPTER IV ENTER MATODORA.

Miss Daisy Montressor took her time over her tea. She first demanded toast and sent back the fried potatoes because they were not suffic-iently browned. But in time her appetite gave out, and she rose with an air of languid repletion and moved air of langual repletion and movest towards the parlor, where Martin was trying to explain to Mrs. Jones that Miss Montressor's coming was unex-pected to himself as to other mem-bers 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 just 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 side to side

"Is dis Mr. Martin Greenleaf's?"

inquired a voice. "My hebbenly Lord! Inquired a voice. "My hebbenly Lord! Isn't I t'ankful to strike dry land at last! I'se hoofed it clear f'om de station at Bixby, t'ree miles, an' I'se 'bout dead, 'deed I is!"

Dolores grasped the arm of the stranger and pulled her into the The features were those of negress, and the color was a sort of chocolate brown! Martin, who had been surprised by the knock and had started to answer it, stood transfixed in the parlor doorway, and to him the newcomer appealed.
"Is you, Mr. Greenleaf? Here's a

and rest up, and it will be all right."
Dolores bit her lips as she watched the scene, but suddenly her sense ed the scene, but suddenly her sense of the ridiculous got the better of her. She abruptly bolted into the kitchen and shut the door, and Aunt Lovey coming through the room a moment later found her doubling up in spasms of almost hysterical laugh-

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 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

As Dolores entered the sitting room she heard the voice of Miss Daisy Montresor lifted in song, and stepped



One Youth Rendering Appreciated Assistance to Another

This sturdy youngster, growing up in the finest of surroundings for child devel opment, is the 18 months old son of one of Our Folks, J. G. Korry, Lanark Co.

letter your cousin, Miss Letty, sent you by me. She told me as how you was needin' a woman, an' I t'ought I would like de country once more. would like de country once more. I was done raised on a farm myse'f, 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 'wang far at the staining an' dev say the staining and s 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 it'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 supplied with a girl, the bearer would like exceedingly well to secure a place somewhere else in the neighborhood. If possible, and requested Martin took the proffered letter. horhood, if possible, and requested Martin to try to help her to a situa-tion. Matadora White, so the letter stated, was an excellent cook, but had tired of city life and would appreciate a country berth.

Martin looked up at the brown broad face. There was humor and kindliness there, and his heart warmed to the negress.

ed to the negress.

"Don't you worry, Mrs. White," he said heartily. "We'll see about getting you a place to-morrow, though as you see I already have a housekeeper. You shall have some supper,

into the hallway to look through the door. Eaisy sat at the cabinet organ, pumping away at the pedals for dear life and singing "Everybody loves a Chicken," at the top of her lungs. Mrs. Jenes above the langer of Mrs. Jones, a photograph album in her lap, listened grimly, and Aunt Lovey wore an expression of puzzled endurance.

Martin was living up to the advice of the old lady who said her favorite text of Scripture was "Grin and bear it." He was visibly grinning and it." He was visibly grinning and bearing it, and if Dolores' heart had not been so sore, she would have pitied him. But remembering what she had thought him, and contrasting it with what he seemed to be, her face with what he seemed to be, her face took on a bitter look, and she turned away disgusted, as Daisy, undisturbed by lack of applause, struck up, "When the Mid-night Choo-choo Leaves for Alabama."

"Ho! on dah, honey," said a voice at Dolores' elbow, and evidently addressed to Daisy, "dat ain't de way to sing dat dar song!"

Daisy turned upon the stool, and could disdanfully at Matadora.

"Is this your cook?" she asked haughtily of Martin. "and do ou allow your servants in the parlor with your guests?"
"Hol' on dar." repeated Matadora,

'mebbe I jest as much guest as you be! Ain't I, Mas'r Greenleaf?" she appealed to Martin. "Quite as much so," said Martin

"Quite as much so," said Martin bring such consequences with its with emphasis. "I piece no compul-sion upon anybody," he went on, tin," she said softly, laying a land

"and if the presence of this lady offensive to any of you, you are liberty to withdraw. She has conhere on business, where the rest of you have come without invitation and she shall be treated as your equal while she stays here."

Daisy whirled upon the stool, and

slipping away from the organ, scaled herself in offended state on the other side of the room. Matadora waddled to the organ and seated herself upon the stool. Her brown pudgy p moved over the keys in a simple cession of chords, and then a voice, all velvet soft and honey sweet, began the song which Daisy had been shrilling and carried it on to the end, the audience spell-bound by the per-formance. Even Daisy forgot her sulks and cried eagerly at the end: "Say, that's all right! You oughter to in vaudeville!"

Matadora beamed benignantly and responded to a chorus of urgins more coon sonos, plantation ditties and other old-time music.

"Yas, I done learned to play jes' nuf to accomplish myself." she explained, and she was generous enough to give them a very good concert.

Had it not been for Matadora's ocalizing, it is hard to say just what evening would have brought Mrs. Jones was bridling and swelling with indignation at the intrusion of Daisy upon the domain which she had plainly decided to secure for herself, and Daisy was futrius at the presence of every one of these women who had spoiled her plans for the annexation of Martin and his property. It was not until Matadora had sung herself out, and the strangely assorted party had been conducted to the various rooms proconducted to the various rooms pro-vided for them, that Martin deter-minedly cornered the elusive Dolores in the kitchen, and penning her in between the sink and the cook stove. forced her to listen to the words he had been burning to say all the cy-

"Dolores! I can't think what you must suppose I am, but I hadn't any idea that this would happen when I wrote that advertisement. I was at my wit's end for a housekeeper, and was ready to try most anything

"Well, you seem to have got 'most

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

"Well, now you see they will, and I can't say I pity you much! Any man that'll answer matrimonial ad-vertisements deserves just what is coming to him!"

"I suppose he does, but just the same, it's kind of tough for ignorance to be enlightened in quite such a hard

"Experience keeps a dear school, but-you know who-will learn in no "Oh, Dolores! I deserve everything

you've said and implied, except the blame of having intention of things working out like this! I had been m happy here with you, and I'd hoped that some day you'd—marry me-maybe. I love you, fool as I am, and as I richly deserve to be called. And

hoped you'd love me, too—"
His voice trailed off in broken ac His voice trailed off in broken accents and his whole appearance ras so abjectly miserable that Dolores could not help pitying him. She calld see that he was telling the evact truth. She had often wondered at his child-like innocence of the ways of the world, and after all it was hard, as he said, for ignorance

August on his arm. help knowing agencies were them. But I and I'm sorry haven't but j going to get i that goes the Martin gro never though

ever get over "I guess it three-ring c but it can't to just make t till they ca man nature looking up sol red girlish lip friendlines be something one is a young quite keep or harried moven tin, a despera and she and had reac But Martin's thrill of the en. was as a ties are prove rose, when in ed in the gla glowing face lady en his arm. "I felt that you couldn't help knowing what these bureaus and agencies were, and I thought you couldn't really be much, or you couldn't really be much, or you will you have patronized one of them. But I can see that you didn't, as come rest of vitation, our equal ool, and he other

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them. But I can see that you didn't, and I'm sorry for you. Your troubles haren't but just began. How're you going to get rid of them before Mon-day? There isn't any train all day that goes through here and stops." Martin greaned. "Oh my soul! I never thought of that! How'll we ever got over to-morrow?"

"I guess it'll be something like a three-ring circus," opined Dolores, "but it can't be helped. We've got to just make the best of it, and stand it till they can go."

It is beyond the self-control of hu-

It is beyond the self-control of human nature to see wide Irish eyes toking up softly into one's own, and red gritish lips curving into a smile of triendliness, which might almost be something warmer than that, if 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 apring made by Dolores, and she had darted past him. tin, a desperate spring made by Dol-ores, and she had darted past him, and had reached the stairwa, door But Martin's lips tingled with the thrill of the kiss, which though stolthrill of the kiss, which though stolem, was as sweet as such commodities are proverbially said to be, and Dolores' left cheek flamed red as a rose, when in her own room, she looked in the glass at the starry-eyed, glowing face reflected therein.

(Continued next week)

Neighborly Love

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 unserved the state of the state

brotherhood.

Who is my neighbor, to-day? The people of Canada, the United States, Fargland, Fargland, Fargland, States, and of Germany and of Austria. Cannot conceive of Jesus, the Jew Gentlee brother. No more is the Christian citizen of Canada justified in haring 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, a military autocracy that is almost as obnoxious to the majority of the German citizens, as it is to us. man citizens, as it is to us.

believed in it? We fear that many missters, in common with millions of laymen, have regarded national glory as a great and desirable thing, whereas too often it is simply pride and selfshness, both qualities that we cannot associate with the humble Christ, who is our guide and earmple. Christ, who is our guide and earmple. Others, who are the control of the contro

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 a sufficient. All that is needed is greater understandings and more consistent practice on ou. part.—I.H.N.

The Foods We Produce

With the Household Editor.

With the Household Editor,
We, who live in the country, frequently hear our city cousins speak
enviously of the abundance of milk,
cream, butter and fresh eggs and
other products of the farm that we
are supposed to have, as they think,
"practically free of cost." Our city
friends don't know anything about
the cost of running a farm. They do
not realize that these eatables that
seem to them to be free as air rowe-

however, in proportions commensur-

ate with their food value.

It 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. I have lived in both country and city, and have visited extensively in both country and city homes, and I find 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 themselves in the use of the products of their farms. I well remember visiting a large dairy farm where cream for the city supply was the main product. In the week that I was there I never once saw cream on the table. The cream went to the city, the skimmed milk was considered good enough It has been my observation that our The cream went to the city, the skimmed milk was considered good enough for the family. I have even heard of people who sold butter by the tub and used it on their own tables once a 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 extended of the cream used during the week.

Just from the standpoint of health alone, we can afford to make extenare supposed to have, as they think, practically free of can." On the supposed to have, as they think, size use on our own tables extensively the German people. We are that war with a system of government, military autocracy that is almost as bhoxious to the majority of the German citizens, as it is to us.

And, again, why are we in conflict?

And, again, why are we in conflict?



Add water to milk-You weaken the milk. Add soft wheat to flour-You weaken your flour.

Cheapens it too.

Soft wheat costs less-worth less. Soft wheat flour has less gluten less nutriment.

Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical.

Soft flour has less strength, less quality

gluten. Giving less good things for your money and

Caving less good.

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Having everything the soft stuff lacks.

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Without a grain of cheeper wheat.

Strengthen your food values.

Use FIVE ROSES.

Not Bleached



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Not Blended

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If so you no doubt have shaving troubles, as there isn't one man in fifty who knows how to strop his razor correctly, the almost invariable result is a rounded edge instead of a keen, sharp edge so necessary to a clean.

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better sharpens all safety rasor
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Serving the Luscious Tomato

Tomatoes are now plentiful, while almost everyone enjoys this palatable fruit in its raw state, it is alatable fruit in its raw state, it is al-ways well to have various methods of serving for variety. While no new or startling recipes have recently been concocted, some of the old ones may be new to some of our readers.

Have you ever tried making tomate surprise salad? Sufficient pulp is scooped out to allow a portion of salad to be served inside the ton.ato. Diced pineapple, nut meats or cream cheese mixed with the tomato pulp or diced apple and a celery and nut combination are quite appetizing for a filling.

A good breakfast dish is to cut the A good breakrast dish is to cut the tomatoes in thick slices, dredge with flour, and fry in drippings. Another breakfast dish is made by breaking breakfast dish is made by breaking an egg into a scooped-out tomato, dusting it with salt and pepper and baking until the egg is firm. Baked tomatoes may be prepared by

Baked tomatoes may be prepared baked tomatoes, re-selecting large firm tomatoes, re-selecting large firm tomatoes, re-moving part of the pulp mixing it moving part of the pulp mixing it with bread crumbs boiled rice, masses, with bread crumbs boiled rice, as a second with bread crumbs because the second with bread crumbs boiled rice, as a second with bread crumbs because the second with bread crumbs because the second with the second crumbs because the second crumbs because the second with the second crumbs because the second cru ed posato or ground meat. Season and put back in the tomato shells, covering with coarse crumbs and bits of butter and bake.

Later in the season, when the tiny yellow tomatoes ripen a delicious preserve may be made. Scald and remove skins add an equal quantity of granulated sugar and let stand over night. Four off syrup next morning, boil until it begins to thicken, then bon until it begins to theken, then add iomatoes. An ounce of ginger and two sliced lemons may also be added for each pound of fruit. Cook until clear and tender,

A Manse Water System

A country minister who enjoys in his home many of the advantages of the city, is the Rev. Andrew Laing. Presbyterian minister in the little vil-lage of Auburn. in the county of Huron, Ont. Auburn has a popula-Huron, Ont. Auburn has a population numbering just 265 souls. The most imposing house in the village is most imposing house in the village is most imposing house in the village is most imposing Mr. Laing salbospitality at the manse one evening this summer, the manse one evening this summer an editor of Farm and Dairy had as an editor of Farm and Dairy had as a construction of the control of th

in this manse is simplicity itself. The in this manse is simplicity reself. The roof of the manse does not come to a point, the highest elevation of the bouse 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 with a superscript of the roof. force pump makes it possible to re-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 from 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 bath-room and kitchen. The water is heat-

carry the cold water back to the bathroom and kitchen. The water is headed in the hot water front in the kitchen range and the bathroom and
kitchen are supplied with running
water, hot and cold. The sewage is
pused to a considerable distance from
pused to a considerable distance from
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fere with the pushy of with not inster.
This system of home water sorts
is simple to install and considering
its advantages, inexpensive. "The
price of a binder." remarked Mr.
Laing, "would just about cover the
cost of an efficient system of home
water works. And what is the value
of a binder that is used a few days a
year with a system of waterworks
that is a constant comfort to the wife
360 days in the year."

******* AMU

Conducted by 2000000000 Delightful C

August 27

August and



tea though, wh a free fight wi flies, etc. It is The wri drive through N farm house (lar ed, had the si enclosed and a just a little exp money but it i a good deal ple FORTUNES

At verandah good deal of in ter by looking uncanny, weird termoon sun. T leaves is, like n tremely easy if
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On Term

illustration is a of one of Our ... Mr. Albert R sice. Mrs. J. W farm of Ont., Mr lar figures mean

nected by a str come after a long of dots in a line difficulties. If the dots, disagreeable the worry. A n tered around a t presents a lover. side mean an eng show marriage. riage is indicated ure in the cup.

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, 1914.

ur readers. ing tomato pulp is portion of the ton ato s or cream ato pulp or id nut com-

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mixing it rice, mash-

ato shells, n the tiny delicious Scald and al quantity stand over cken, then of ginger iy also be uit. Cook

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Messessessessessesses **AMUSEMENTS** Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Delightful Outdoor Entertainment

August and early September are the months for out-door entertainment: pionics, ment: pionics, bonfires, garden parties and ver-andah teas. We all delight to live

and eat outdoors. Nearly everty country house boasts of a ver-andah which renders practicable an afternoon tea. No one enjoys joys a verandah

tea though, when it degenerates into a free fight with mosquitoes, moths, flies, etc. It is quite a simple matter to enclose a verandah with wire netting. The writer has just taken a farm house (large and small) we passfarm house (large and small) we pass-ed, 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.
FORTUNES IN THE TEA CUP.

At verandah teas one can create a good deal of innocent fun and laughter by looking into the mysterious, meanny, weird tea leaves in the afternoon sun. To tell fortunes by tea leaves is, like many other things, extendly easy if one only knows how. The fortune teller always twists the up rapidly three times, turns it upside down on the saucer, and whirls it around three times more. She then turns the cup right side up and finds that the leaves have arranged themselves into mysterious looking themselves into mysterious looking hieroglyphics. Three leaves in the form of a triangle means that your dearest wish will be granted. Circu-



On Terms of Intimacy

This illustration is from a photo on the farm of one of Our Folks in Norfolk Co., Ont., Mr. Albert Rogers. The lady is his neice. Mrs. J. W Wood. of Brantford.

lar figures mean money, and if con-nected by a straight line will only come after a long time A succession of dots in a line suggest trials and difficulties. If they are mixed with dots, disagreeable friends will add to the worry. A number of dors clus-tered around a tall, slender leaf, represents a lover. Two leaves side by side mean an engagement, while three show marriage. An offer of marriage is indicated by a kneeling figure in the cup. Three large dots in the shape of a parallelogram should be watched as they mean illness, bad acws or loss of money. A long nar-row row indicates a man; a broader one a woman. To find out whether the man or woman are friends or cue-mies, carefully examine the space; about them if it he space is clear they are friends; but if it is filled with tiny dots or flakes, they are ene-mies.

mies.

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 prosperous existence, while a cloudy rim
means the life will be more or less
troubled.

SUMMER CHRISTMAS PARTY. SUMME CHRISTMAS PARTY.
If a bostess wants to be original, let her invite her friends to a Christmas party to be held on her porch a day in August. Each guest is supposed to contribute a new idea for Christmas presents, and bring her thimble. If possible the verandah and the contribute of the contrib chimble. If possible the verandah could be decorated with pine and cedar boughs. Eip bunches of wild grasses in a solution of alum water to resemble frost-touched foliage. A real Christmas tree is not hard to secure in many country districts, and it can be sprinkled with diamond

Serve simple refreshments, ice cream and ice drinks, with fruit cake

cream and ice drinks, with fruit cake cut in small pieces.

When the ideas have been given and a list made for future reference, let the hostess produce material to make stockings and candy bags to be put away and used at Christmas, wither at the acheoid put away and used at Christmas, either at the school or church concert. If the party is given where there are a number of summer visitors, this would be a nice way to contribute something toward the village life.

FABRIC CONUNDRUM.

If you wish a conundrum for your verandah tea, you might have a list of questions, the answers to which are some kind of fabric.

1. That which the waves do?—

An isthmas?—Panama.
 To cut grass and a part of the head?—Mohair.

b. A species of poultry?—Duck.
5. A girl's name?—Henrietta.
6. A stretch of well kept grass?—

Lawn 7. A native of a European nation? -Swiss.

8. To pretend and the noise of a mule?—Chambray,

A TRICK FOR THE GARDEN PARTY.

A TRICK FOR THE GARBEN PARTY.

The boys are always looking for new tricks. Here is one for them: Place a few pieces of phosphuret of lime or some sodium in a tumbler of water. It will soon decompose 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 phenomena. a very striking phenomenon.
RIDDLE FOR THE BON-FIRE.

RIDDLE 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 a degree?—F-rank.

Behead a part of a chain and leave fluid?—L-ink.

Behead to make happy and leave in a small degree? —B-less.

Behead a particle of snow and leave a body of water?—F-lake.

Behead light emitted from a fire and leave disabled?—F-lame.

. . . "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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MITCHEN MAGIC

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Some Old-Time Fashions Being Revived

Rarm and Dairy, patterns shown in these columns are especially prop. for Farm and Dairy; 1 "sume Filk. They can be relied upon the the latter and include the most me. ... n teatures of the paper pattern. When wording Farm. Dairy your order please to arright to state bust or waiti measure; per adults, age children and the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns to Our Folks, to: e Address all orders to Dattern Deley, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Dairy.

F we follow the styles closely each and waist and the simple gored skin season we will notice that, as a has a tuck stitched inverted plait at rule, some particular peculiarity the centre back. Seven sizes: 32 to very much in vogue for season 44 inches bust measure By and y, how-Blue linen with blue and white

9838

and then dies out. ever, many of these old fashions are revived. This summer, for instance, we note that white stock with black pumps or slippers heing worn with white dress es, and while the combination is not generally used, it 7 at the same quaint.

Another of the re vived fashions the popularity of the cotton glove. They come in white, black, tan, putty-color or gray and are being used very generally, as they are washable, which makes them both comfortable and serviceable. At.

present the old-time jumper dress is one of the most popular. The blouses this season supposed harmonize with the jumper and thus it is sometimes difto discern just how such dress is made.

A great number summer blouses are made with the large, armhole Fashion authorities tell us that we are sure to return to the nor-mal armhole waists just as soon as fall comes in. In 9834 we show one of these stylish serviceable models The collar may be rolled open at the throat closed high. Seven sizes; to 44 inches measure.

This very prac boy's tical suit, 9964, will make a fine play suit. The waist is collarless and has double breasted fronts. Four sizes; 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

There is perhaps no garment more in amber or corn color would be ver really necessary for the warm months atractive. The model calls for two than the princess slip to be worn be-patterns, 10c. for each. The waist is neath thin gowns. In design 9966 we cut in six sizes: 34 to 44 inches but show a very a ylish and dainty commeasure and the skirt from 22 to 3 bination of camisole and petticoat. waist measure. Swiss embroidery and batiste are combined in this design. Six sizes; 34, 36, 38, 40. 42 and 44 inches bust mea-

No. 9838 is a simple and becoming house dress model. The fronts are slightly low at the throat and finishwith a neat rolling collar. closing is at the side front in skirt feetly.



and stylish model for a best dress is here illustrated model 9984. White batiste with insertion and edging be extremely dain It may be d veloped with a rufheading. with sleeve in wrist length. Fire 10 years.



No. 9978-9977 a a style suitable for general would pretty green ratine, vest of green an white stripe pique. wished to something dressy, brown chiftaffeta vest embroide

When you buy a new tablecloss ravel a few long threads off the est and wind onto a spool. Then, what your tablecloth begins to wear 78 can darn it so it will be almost it visible, as the thread will match per





Editor, Farm ply to your enq war in Europe w of butter and cl during the next very difficult at bility Exporter finding great dif their exchange d ing partly, to th which England of a draft in E of taking an ext vond the maturi in consequence. cept more than

exchange on Eng In addition freights to Eng and the war r ordinary avera transportation as

INTEREST PAID EVERY SIX MONTHS

evived

7, 1014.

gored skin sizes: 32 to

and white percale, o lawn with ng of all-ormake up if fashioned design 9974 square neek z is finish-The skirt is gore model

uck finishin

and front. 12 and 14 her daints best dress is lustrated in 9984. White with inser Pace would remely dainmay be de with a rufsleeve ength. Fire 6. 8 and rs.

retty gown couthful f-an be fash-from No. This model the puffel o nicely gures Fig dimity in and blue has auggested a appropriate eloping the The three kirt is gath t the to nished wit tuck fold y be omittel erred

years. 9978-9977 s suitable for wear. green and to har ng mor brown chifaffeta with uld be very ls for two The waist is inches but on 22 to 22

off the est Then, what wear ys match per War and Dairy Produce Prices

A. A. Ayer & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

It is impossible for anyone to foresee what the effect of the war may be upon the prices of butter and cheese in this country within the next few months. It is true that the price has advanced somewhat in England, we the freights have been considered. but the freights have been doubled the 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 intead of 60 days. Such a course still confine the business principally to the largest and most wealthy house in England, who will act cautiously and conservatively. The Moratorium (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-During the earlier stages of the curing, 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-tempted to hold back their cheese for say two weeks, the market would probably advance considerably, but when the cheese came on to the mar-tet, the decline might be much greater than the advance, and the final result would be a loss instead of a

gain.

The experience of many years has proved that the greater advantage of the Dairy Farmer, in the long run, omes about by marketing his butter or cheese steadily throughout the season while the quality is at its best. Canadians must not overlook the fact that cheese shipments from New Zee. that cheese shipments from New Zea-land are due to commence in October and that in anticipation of the re-ceipts of this the price of Canadian cheese is largely affected, and for the past two years very adversely. Com-petition with New Zealand has, therere, so changed conditions here that the Canadians may hereafter obtain their best prices of the year during June, July and August.

We are trying to set facts before Farm and Dairy readers and not to prophesy. On the first excitement of prophesy. On the first excitement of the European war, cheese advanced rapidly some 10 p.c. or more, but, af-terward scelined to a level warrant-ed by the additional cost of freight, war risk, drafts, etc. Now that there are shipments on the way to London alone of 65,000 boxes, a stock in Lon-don reported at the end of last week of 91,000, besides 47,000 boxes dis-tributed to various houses during the way, the Englishmen naturally feed week, the Englishmen naturally feel more composed. At present ships are crossing the Atlantic in apparent and we see no reason for famine prices.

No Greater Advance Expected

Editor, Farm and Dairy,-In re ply to your enquiries as to how the war in Europe will affect the position of butter and cheese in this country during the next three months, it is very difficult at present to answer this query with any degree of relia-bility. Exporters from Canada are finding great difficulty in negotiating their exchange drafts on England, ow-

to-day to England are equal to 2c. per pound, whereas before the war, we could transport cheese to any port in England, including the cost of insurance, for about the equivalent of

1 2c. per pound.
All this, of course, has to come out All this, of course, has to come one of the producer. We do not think prices will be any lower, but, at present, there does not seem to be much room for any advance. In fact, the market this week is quieter and although prices at time of writing are though prices at time of writing are though the product of the product not lower, there seems to be a little

not lower, there seems to be a little easier undertone. If the money ex-change market between the two coun-tries could be improved somehow, we might then see a little easier prices. Our advice to the butter and cheese Produce is to keep their products produce is to keep their products abould the war last, there is no doubt we shall see a greater stringency in we shall see a greater stringency in the money market than at present the money market than at present exists. The produce merchants in Montreal are, generally, adopting the policy of keeping their cheese and butter moving, as freely as they can.— Hodgson Brothers & Rowson, Mon-

Prices May Go Higher

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—It is dif-ficult for anyone to attempt to fore-cast the course of markets for butter and cheese during the next few months. So far as cheese are concern-ed it seems probable we shall have a rather uncertain market at present, owing to difficulties as regards ship-ping and financing, but prices should rule much higher later as these dif-

full in much nigher later as takes the ficulties are gradually overcome.

We cannot well see how it can be otherwise in view of the enhanced prices for other lines of food stuffs. Price of cheese is much higher in Eng. land, but the benefit has not been felt here yet, due to the fact that the in-creased ocean freight and cost of war risk means an additional cost to the English importer of 1c. to 11/c.

Butter is in a different position from cheese, as our own markets will be able to absorb the stock now held and the make from now on. In fact there is a probability of supplies not being sufficient to see us through the winter. Vancouver is drawing sur plies from us continually and should the difficulties in the way of their ob-taining New Zealand butter increase. forcing them to obtain increased supplies here, it would further strengthen our prices for creamery. Olive Dorion & Stroud, Montreal.

The Careless Patron

J. N. Paget, Haldimand Co., Ont. I should say seventeen-twentieths of I should say seventeen-twentieths of our dairy farmers are producing and supplying good goods to the factory. The remaining three-twentieths are producing poor milk and cream. This shows lack of cooperation among the patrons themselves. I should say that it is up to the other patrons, the ones that are producing good goods, to get the same prighbors to cooperate for the same prighbors to cooperate for the same pright of the same pright of the same producing the same producing the same producing the same pright of the same producing the sam

milk. 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 sure-ly have. It means poorer cheese and helic evaluage drafts on England, over the control of the control **O/ DEBENTURES**

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factured only by YOUNG, P.D.F,123 Lymans Bidg., Montreal, Can.

A Good Living and More from Fifty Acres

(Continued from page 4.)
I had buckwheat there after one. I had buckwheat there after clover last fall, and you can see the result for yourself. I also make a practice of present the oat ground as soon as the crop the oat ground as soon as the crop the oat ground late in the fall. I do this to observe the control of the control

same year, oats the next year, then a hoed crop followed by barley seeded to clover. I cut hay only one year to clover. and then plow the sod down again this time substituting wheat for oats.

The wheat is generally seeded down

for one year's hay."

GOOD AND BAD MANAGEMENT.

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 en-quired casually how much help that farmer had and found that there were three men on the farm. Mr. Blagden three 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 efficiency with which all of the season.

iency with which all of the work was iency with which all of the work was done, we came upon a little plot of potatoes planted at one end of the al-falfa field where the original crop had been killed out by blue grass. "I guess I will have to harrow this again," remarked Mr. Blagden, "The blue grass is getting a start." There was a blue grass show the was a blue grass shoot to be seen here and there, but not enough to nere and there, but not enough to cause most farmers any concern, "I never let the weeds get a start if I can help it," said the proprietor in reply to my comment. "The potatoes have been harrowed twice already, and they will be harrowed again immediately."

May not this be part of the explanation of how one man manages his farm so efficiently? He does the right thing at the right time. pushes his work rather than allowing his work to push him. POULTRY AN IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT.

POULTRY AN IMPORTANT DEFARTMENT.
Poultry is another of the money
makers. This year only 200 chickens
were hatched. Last year, however,
there were 700 chickens reared. "I
only keep about 60 laying hens over
winter," said Mr. Blagden. "I sell the pullets for breeding stock, if I can. What are left of the pullets and can. What are left of the punch, tak-all of the cockerels are dressed, tak-en 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

ket, 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 I bought 69 bushels. In fact, I do not make a practice of selling anything off the farm excent notatos. turnips. 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 HOMB.
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 1996 he built his barn and started to live on the farm. In 1910 the fine house seen in the illustration was



A Fine Study in Dairy and Jersey Breed Type

built; "and paid for in one season," finished Mr. Blagden. I thought must have misunderstood him, but 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 a handy steel garage has been built behind the house. This machine learned was paid for out of the profits of the farm last year, and is one of the most appreciated implements The whole family, around the farm. 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 MACHINERY ON SHARES

I had always understood that the small farmer must be forever hampersmall farmer haus or forever hamper-ed 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 cultiva-tor, 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. I find that if machinery is allowed to get out of repair that one break soon causes another break, and before long the imother break, and before long the scrap plement 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 elim-inate 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 These buildings got it. These buildings were built altogether on the profits of the farm. Be the farm large or small it would seem to be the man that makes it success or a failure. Mr. Blagden has not gone all of the way yet. He now considering the erection of a lo. He knows that his stock car can stand much improving. But we know that he will "get there." I said that he will "get there." I 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.

Desirable Strains of Jerseys Geo, Laithwaite," Huron Co., Ont.

When we hear of a high testing cow of the Jersey breed, some of these sires' blood lines will be in their ped-grees: Exile of St. Lambert, sire of 93 tested daughters; Sock Pogs, sire of 67 tested daughters; Diplom, sire of 55 tested daughters; Tormensire of 46 tested daughters; St. Lambert Boy and King of St. Lambert, each 43 tested daughters; Fano Harry Tormentor, 36 tested days Tormentor, 35 tested daughters: and Melia Ann Son, 33 tested These sires have made the founda-tion of American Jerseys. They were strong, muscular, and with great constitution.

Can we pick a line of Island type of to-day that can equal these sires and produce daughters with good records to their credit? Or how do le land-bred sires stand in merit Hood Farm Pogis 9th and Hood Fam Torono, who have 116 Register d Merit daugaters that with their great records have won all the medals and trophies for production. They do not win in the show ring, however, as the are too big and strong. When we have these blood lines in our cattle would it be wise for us to get new blood from the Island? This has proved good in some cases, but it is not necessary, as our American breeders have more families to cross than have the Islanders.

Here comes an importer with his ong list of prizes. We look at the long list of prizes. pedigree, but look in vain for their rearly tests. He calls them fashionably bred. We ask him if they are yearly or weekly tests, and he tells us they are 24 hour tests. Is it good judgment for a breeder who is making his living out of the product of his cows to risk a big price on a bell of such breeding? The value of as imported bull is assured only if he has produced high testing daughters

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August

are now in a results of the learning yield of below the aver Barley and on ey and oa ood erop o w. The be be harvest corn have will be harvest and corn have weather, but rains, should are poor, and commercial are poor, and commercial to the rains of the rains of

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Canada farmers perous—especial ers. These w ers. These w their favourite "A Paper that

27, 1914.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Treated, Monday, August 50, 154—We seemed that the company risk of full wheat falls were with a subject of the harvest to a mannering the graph of full wheat falls were with a read of the subject of the harvest of the company risk of full wheat falls were with a read of the main, will yield a good expe of grands on earlier short and the harvest of very control. Road of the harvested west of Toronto. Road in the harvested west of Toronto. Road

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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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to freshen it Decomber: 2 choice buil
calves, som cloke heifer calves, one
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BUTTER AND CHEESE. Cowansville, Que., Aug. 15.—509 packages of butter. Eight factories sold at 27%, one factory 27% and three factories not

one factory 2%;c and three factories not sold. Hyacintho, Que. Aug. 55—300 paak. Ages butter sold at 27%, and 300 boxes of cheese at 12½c.

Believille. Aug. 15—1.056 white offered: Lieuwille. Aug. 15—1.056 box 15—1.056 box

on groun at argue.

Manual and the state of the state of the state of the Iroquois Cheese Board here to ago of the Iroquois Cheese Board here to ago of the Iroquois Cheese Board here to a state of the Iroquois Cheese Board here to a state of the Iroquois Cheese Iroquois Cheese Iroquois Cheese Iroquois Iroquo

Picton, Aug. 21.—1.120, all colored: old at 13%c; 275 at 13 7-16c. balance Ottawa, Aug. 21.-250 boxes sold at

Ornwall, Aug. 21.—1,966 chees all colored; 1,916 sold at 13%; week last year, 1,482, at 13%;

OUR FARMERS' CLUB Gorrespondance Invited

OUEBEC

OUEFFC
RICHMOND CO., QUE.
DANSVILLE Aug. 29.—"u-u-u-g is mart,
with a very good oron. Harresting is in
full sway, with very good prospects of
a heavy grain yield. Corn is doing
a heavy grain yield. Corn is doing
are fine fruit are good and postators
are fine fruit are good and post fruit are
but as one seems to be suffering for wabut and beer remain at a high figure; egge
and butter have taken a slight rise—
M.D.B. ONTARIO

WATERLOO CO., ONT.
WATERLOO CO., ONT.
In this vicinity and a number have finish
in this vicinity and an unber have finish
to the first of the first

worms. Prices for all kinds of produce are good and have been affected by the war. In time like these, when nearly all business is hampered, it hehoves us as farmers to keep a level head and do our utmest to produce food stuffs to feed the people engaged in this great strugge. Sarely the farmer is the backbone of the country—C. H. 8.

ALBERTA

RED DEER DIST. ALBERTA.
RED DEER, Aug. 13.—We are enjoying ideal weather and farmers are busy finishing haying, and others cutting grain. But the grain corp is rather light, but the grain are excellent. Dairy farmers are having good returns.—T. B. M.

CANADIAN HOLSTEIN HISTORY.

CANADIAN HOLSTEIN HISTORY.

Jino. J. Res. Canadian Holstein Pedigree
Co., Toronto.

At no time in the history of the Holstein-Prissian breed has more rapid prostrained that in the many control of the Holmonthly are looked forward to by the
monthly are looked forward to by the
Holstein with expectations of seeing the
Holstein with expectations of seeing the
Holstein with the succession of recuts that have been handed down to
consultant have been handed down to
consultant have been handed down to
seeve that have been handed down to
seeven day official test.

week. Little more than a month had passed however, when in July, Sara Jewel Hengerveld made her record of 28.11 lbe. In the late of the la



Making Ready for Exhibition Time on the Pacific Coast Dominion Exhibition this year will be held in Victoria. B.C. This illustrate will give an idea of the efforts being made by the fair directorate to prepar an exhibition that will do credit to the province and the Dominion. Agri cultural features will come in for first consideration.

cuttural features will continue to the continu

Calamity Jane Displaced.

Calamity Jane Displaced.
In the following year, 1969, Jessie Vecman A., displaced Chalamity Jane in the
mature class by her record of 26.25 Hz.

Martin Chalamity Jane in the
mature class by her record of 26.25 Hz.

January, Tidy Abberkerk made the hitherto unattainable record of 272 Hz and
claimed the title as Canada's chumplon
delined the title as Canada's chumplon
to the title as Canada's chumplon
year-Old, by her production of 26.3 Hz.
It may be of interest to note that Merters, toda and Alta Posch were half-size
ters, toda and Alta Posch were fall-size
ters, toda gired by Abberberts Pittle
del.

core, both being stred by Abberheet Prideters. John being stred by Abberheet Pride
The year 1965 saw two more 27 lb, core,
In January, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde
made her record of 27.6 bit, which rehe following mouth Mercens and again
increased her record to 27.6 lb as a fracthe following mouth Mercens and again
increased her record to 27.6 lb as a fraction, publisher proceeder. In December,
100, publisher proceeder. In December,
100, publisher have been been been
2015 the product of the commencing to
2015 the product of the product o

| Wadmantje Canary, | 5y. | | | 33.00 |
|----------------------|-------|-----|--------|---------|
| Maple Grove Pattie. | 6v. | | | 32.59 |
| Belle Model Johanna. | 2/1 | 40. | | 722 04 |
| Countess Segis, 7v. | | | | 31.70 |
| Helbon De Kol. 10y. | | | | 24.63 |
| May Echo. 11y | | | | 24. 24 |
| Victoria Burke, 7y. | | | | 70.01 |
| Sadie Corn Mignone, | 4 | | | 70.61 |
| Alberta Waid On | oy. | | ****** | 00.41 |
| Alberta Maid. 8y | | | | 30.51 |
| Sara Jewel Heng In | d. 63 | | | 30.3. |
| Nanuet Topsy Clothi | de. | 6y. | | 30.23 |
| Celia De Kol Posch, | 5y. | | | 30.12 |
| It can be seen from | 100 | for | omina | e toble |

thet there are 30 cowe now bolding re-cords above 30 lbs., and this number will drubtless be greatly increased before the drubtless be greatly increased before the 1 am concluding this article the reports of official records made from June let to 6th come to hand and isee by them to 6th come to hand and isee by them per constabilished. Reeders are now look-ing forward to the future of the 40 h. cow and may thely hopes some be rea-fluing the state of the cover and the state of the Holstein cow know no limits of the

STALLION ENROLLMENT IN ONTARIO STALLION ENFOLLMENT IN ONTARIO.

The stallion rear in Ontario for 193-54 ends with the Sist of July. During the stallion year 1921-35 there were 2.79 horses earolled. Up to July 20th, 1953-4 there were 5.39 enrolled, being an increase of 400 over the previous year. The following table gives the number of stallions surrolled in the eleven largest horse counties in the province.

Number of Stallions Enrolled. Kent Lambton Middlesex Ontario Perth

HOG SPECIAL.

From year to year more attentiable given to the religion of here able for boson for the English of the Word of the Toronto Fat Stock Show the Genember 15: 20 a special prise to offered by the Wm. Dawles Companied, for a

Experin

August 2

HREE hu farmers conducte tumn sown cro Reports have counties and d Those number of re Rainy River, I Simcoe and results of the operative exp concise form. WI

Five varietie distributed las average yields Variate

aperial Amber perioan Banne Imperial Amt American Bas Crimean Red Banatka Yaroslaf The Imperia

ied second p 19 years' result at the College throughout Or American Ban wheat included comes second. in appearance Chaff. The C The a rather weak good vielder a excellent qualit

moth White w perial Amber of tributed to be condi ions. Th that the Imperi surpassed the rye by a yield o an acre. In e White surpasse of winter rye of practically

WINTER RMME A comparativ and winter ba past five years. for the three showed that th 1,830 and the pounds of grain results of an farms winter barley g winter emmer w

In each of hairy vetches been compared reports of this ceived in each o In 1913 and ag rye produced a hairy vetches in tests. The lo vetches is due crop was badly

HAIRY VETCHES

FESTILIZER W In the cooper different fertilis tumn to winte yields of grain years were as lizer, 23.5 bush 22.5 bushels; M bushels; Supe els. On similar 1914.

Breso get high be test de. The breare of butter d it.

the ani-

pu:

ein-Friesian

Experiments with Autumn Sown Crops the red clover and alsike winter-killed. On my own farm I lost all my clover, while the alfalfa came through Throughout Ontario

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

tumn sown crops during the last year. Reports have been received from 39 counties and districts throughout Oncountes and districts throughout On-tario. Those sending the greatest number of reports were Nipissing, Rainy River, Northumberland, Huron, Simoce and Lennox The average results of the carefully conducted cooperative experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a concise form.

WINTER WHEAT.

Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those far-mers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their farms. The average yields per acre are given in

| Variety. | | Straw Per Acre. | Grain Per Act | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Imperial American Crimean Banatka Yaroslaf | Amber Banner Red | 1.40 | (Bush.) 31.7 30.8 30.4 28.8 28.3 | |
| APIT. W | and a state of | And the last | 1.4.4 | |

The Imperial Amber, which occupied second place in the average of 19 years' results of 14 varieties tested. J9 years' results of 14 varieties tested, at the College, occupies first place throughout Ontario in 1914. The American Banner, the only white wheat included in this experiment, comes second. It closely resembles in appearance the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The Crimean Red, although a rather weak strawed variety, is a good yielder and produces grain of excellent quality.

WINTER RYE.

In he autum of 1913, the Mam-moth White winter rye and the Im-perial Amber winter wheat were dis-tributed to be tested under uniform 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 In experiments throughout Ontario for seven years the Mammoth White surpassed the Common variety of win er rye by an annual average of practically four bushels an acre.

WINTER BUMBR AND WINTER BARLEY

A comparative test of winter emmer and winter barley has been made throughout Ontario in each of the past five years. The average results for the three years previous to 1913 showed that the winter emmer gave 1,830 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 lbs. and the winter emmer 720 lbs. an acre. The winter emmer was badly winter killed. HAIRY VETCHES AND WINTER RYE FOR FODDER.

In each of the past three years hairy vetches and winter rye have been compared as fodder crops in the cooperative expriments. Four good reports of this experiment were received in each of the past three years. In 1913 and again in 1914 the winter rye produced a greater yield than the hairy vetches in each of the separate tests. The low yield of the hairy vetches is due to the fact that the crop was badly winter killed.

FRATILIZER WITH WINTER WHEAT. In the cooperative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the au-

different fertilizers applied in the au-tum; to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for eight vars were as follows: Mixed Ferti-lizer 23.5 bushels; Nitrate of Soda. 22.5 bushels; Muriate of Potash, 21.5 bushels; Superphosphate, 21.2 bush-On similar land, cow manure, at

THREE hundred and forty-three the rate of 20 tons an acre, gave an farmers throughout Ontario average yield of 25.8 bushels, and the conducted experiments with auland which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.1 bushels. The Superphosphate 18.1 bushels. The Superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds was applied at the rate of 520 pounds and the Muriate of Potash and the Nitrate of Soda each 160 pounds an acre. The Mixed Fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here men-tioned. In the past two years the fer-tilizer experiment with winter wheat was the same as in other years, except that the fertilizers were applied in the spring instead of the autumn in the spring instead or the autumn of the year. From the spring appli-cations the land which received the mixed fertilizer gave the highest av-erage yield, and the unfertilized land the lowest average yield of grain. The cost of fertilizers used in this experi-ment would be approximately from \$4 to \$5 an acre.

In another experiment Nitrate of Soda increased the yield of wheat more than common salt when applied either in the autumn or in the spring. MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of Winter Wheat: 2, one variety of Winter Rye and one of Winter Wheat: 3 Rye and one of Winter Wheat: 3 spring applications of five fertilizers with Winter Wheat: 4, Autumn and spring Applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat: 5, Winter Emmer and Win-ter Barley; 6, Hairy Vetches and Winter Kye as Fodder Crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Number 4 this autumn and for Number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for Number four, which will accompany the fertilizers.

Alfalfa Proves Hardier

Jno. C. Chisholm, Antigonish Co.. N. S.

very well. The seeding of 1913 seemed to stand the severe frost better than to stand the severe frost better than the seeding of the previous year. On-tario alfalfa seed was sown in 1912 and Turkestan in 1913. This would indi-cate that Turkestan is a hardy varietv.

Two years ago Mr. Boving of Macdonald College visited my farm. He expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance of my alfalfa. He asked me to try the experiment of disking the alfalfa after removing the 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, I went over a small portion, about half an acre, three times with the disk harrow. The alfalfa on that part of the field is now (July 28th) over 22 inches in height. I intend having that part for seed. Alfalfa is as yet grown to only a very limited extent in this part of the country. It certainly deserves more attention from our farmers, as it is a grand crop.

A Prize Winning Plan

In 1904, when Prof. Jas. W. Robertson was engaged in establishing the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, he advertised a competition in barn plans for a Canadian farm of about 100 acres. This was open to Canada and the United States in fact, the second prize went to New York State. The accompanying New York State. The accompanying drawing shows the stable plan of the successful design which was submitted by Affred A. Gilmore, then located in Athelstan, Que., but now making a specialty of sanitary farm architecture, with office in Preston, Out.

The ventilation used was very similar to that known as the King system and was worked out by the architect himself. The plans consisted of ground and barn floors, side and end elevators and details. An estimate of material and specification also was supplied. The frame was of plank and hults with cantilever russes. The 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 on the level at the dairy stable end I read with much interest in Farm and Dairy of July 23rd that at Macad Dairy of July 23rd that at Macad Dairy of July 23rd that at Macad Dairy of July 23rd that at Macada Dairy of Dairy of

AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The leading R.O.P. herd. High-testers; average test for herd 4.4 per cent. butter-fat. Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock. WOODISSE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.

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

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JUNNTSIDE AYRSHIRES
Imported and Home-Bred, are of the
choicest breeding of good type and have
been selected for production. THERE
Young Buile dropped this fall, sired by
'Netter Hall Good-time' —9564—(Imp.)
as well as a few females of various ages,
for sails. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAIN, Howelck Station, P. Q.
'Phone in house).
10-11

FOR SALE

22 Registered Shropahire April amb Rams. AND the following Registered tyrshire Cows.

Ayrshire Cows.

AYRMONT ADA ROBB"—29674—

May 15th, 1909. Sire, Barcheskie

Lord Provost (imp) 26466. Dam,

Southwick Miss Robb, 14th, (imp)

25756. *OLIVE OF EDGEWOOD"—25778 — April 1906. Sire, Barcheskie King's Own (imp) 20726. Dam, Lovely 2nd,

AYRMONT FANNY"—29627 — Oct. 10, 1909. Sire, Blonde's King, 25759. Dam, Woodside Fanny,

"AYRMONT LUCY"—30055— Feb. 26, 1940. Sire, Blonde's King, 25759, Dam, Burnside Augusta (imp) 25780.
"AYRMONT LOCKERBY"— 34692 —
Oct 23, 1911. Sire, Blonde's King,
25759. Dam, Woodside May 2nd,
25761. APPLY

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Write for further information to E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont

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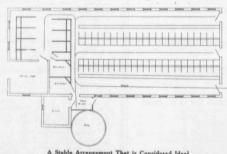
Of cows due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 heifers and an en-tire crop of bull and heifer calves of this year's ruising. Write to

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A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT. P.S.—We offer several fit for service at specially low prices to make room.



A Stable Arrangement That is Considered Ideal

This is approximately the same pian as was chosen by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson as the best of all those submitted to him in connection with a great competition. Some particulars may be had from the article, "A Prise-Winning Plan."

donald College alfalfa has proved could be unloaded to the mows with-

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 that at Macdonald College. Last whiter, in this part of Nova Scotia, was unusually severe. Practically all one of the weak points in the plans.

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SHOW COW

We are offering for Sale, Lady Gretchen De Kol, No. 9941, R.M. 1430. This is a Fine Young Cow due early in Aug., in good con-lition, nicely colored and has a good udder. LYN, ONT

SPLENDID YOUNG

HOLSTEIN BULL Twelve Months old, well grown and in splendid condition. Ready for service.

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KING SEGIS ALCARTRA CALAMITY (20,449)

THE ONLY BULL

IN CANADA Sired by King Segis Alcartra—the \$50,000 Bull

Whose Seven Nearest Dams average 30.09 lbs. butter in 7 days.

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 26 lb. of Hengerveld De Kol, and is the dam of Gordon Glen Pontiac who sired the world's record yr.-2 yr.-old—a 30 lb, 3-yr.-old and two other yr. 2 yr. olds with over 25 lbs. in 7 days.

A Showing Unequalled by Any Other Sire of the Breed

KING is eight mths. old, weighs nearly 800 lbs., and as an inrividual he is just as good as his breeding.

After Nov. 1st his services will be for sale at \$40.00 for a live calf. Already we have booked several heifers for December.

Our Present Offering Consists of 12 bull calves, 4 to cord of Merit dams—yr., 2-yr.-old with records up to 17.50 lbs. in 7 days. Mature cows up to 22 lbs. in 7 days. Write us for full information.

AND P. S. ARBOGAST ARBOGAST BROS.

SEPRINGVILLE, ONT.

R. R. 2, MITCHELL, ONT.

Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, 8216; 7y
 10m. 19d.; 571.6 lbs. milk, 25.52 lbs. fat,
 31.90 lbs. butter.

3.90 lbs. butter.
Fourteenday record: 7y. 10m. 19d.;
1119.3 lbs. mili, 50:41 lbs. fat, 65:22 lbs. butter connect by D. O. Fiatz & Sons, tismiconnect by D. O. Fiatz & Sons, tismi2. Yoronka Queen, 1226; 5y. 10m. 25d.;
28.22 lbs. milk, 207 lbs. fat, 52:59 lbs. butter: Dept. of Agr., Edmonton, Alta.
J. Butter Girls' Irens Beauty, 6003; 9y.
Ins. &J., 59:41 lbs. milk, 20:35 lbs. fat, 25:30
butter; Morris Gilroy, Gless Beaut,
000.01 butter; Morris Gilroy, Gless Beaut,

t. Grebegga 2nd, 11476; 6y. 11m. 25d.; 2 lbs. milk, 19.80 lbs. fat, 24.75 lbs. but-

635 a to ball.

ter.
Thirty-day record: 6y. 11m. 25d.; 2965.5 lbs. milk, 30.32 lbs. fat, 100.36 lbs. butter; Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.
51 Lillie Belle De Kot, 596; 19y. 4m. 9d.; 555.8 lbs. milk, 19.11 lbs. fat, 23.69 lbs. but-

Minnie May of Ormond, 9257; 6y. 4m. 494.8 lbs. milk, 16.66 lbs. fat, 20.82 butter; Dept. of Agr., Edmonton,

Alte.

11. Nootka, 44, 87, 50m. 4d, ; 405, 18s. milk, 15.9 lbs fat, 19.6 lbs butter; Ben jamin it. Thompson, Boharn, Sask.

12. May Echo Darkness, 15032; 6y, 2m. 2d, 495.1 lbs. milk, 15.6 lbs. fat, 19.50; butter; F. H. Maliory, Frankford, Out.

13. Hoyalton Oannay Harfor, 1794; 5y; 2m. 264; 408.3 lbs. mili, 15.5 lbs. fat, 15.9 lbs. butter; D. C. Fatta e Son, iffamilion.

10s. outler; D. C. ratt & Son, nammion.

4A. Jewel Mechthide of Willowbanks,
12554; S. r. m. 261, 407,0 lbs. mink; 145,
12554; S. r. m. 262, 407,0 lbs. mink; 145,
1264 Deer, Alta.
16d. 252, 1bs. butter; C. V. Robbert,
16d.; 452,2 lbs. mink; 143, lbs. fat, 179,
1bs. butter; N. Michener, Red Deer, Atta.
16. Madam Pos.h Patline, 1059; S. Lin.
16. Madam Pos.h Patline, 1059; S. Lin.

2d.

2d. 2m. 2d.; 2763.6

milk, 78.62 lbs. fat, 97.52 lbs. butter;

ony Farm, Essondale, B.C.

Senior, Three-Year-Old Class.

Canary Queen DeKol 2nd, 17310; 3y.

6d.; 556.2 lbs. milk, 19.51 lbs. fat, 24.38

Thirty-day record: 3y. 7m. 6d.; 2252 2 Thirty-day record: 3y. 7m. 6d.; 2252 3 tbs. milk, 30 58 lbs. fat, 160.72 lbs. butter; J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C. 2. Lawnorest Ross. Posch, 13457; 3y. 1m. 16d.; 477.4 lbs. milk, 15.25 lbs. fat,

2. Lawnorous Boost Footh, 5.7.

1m. 16d; 477.4 lbs. milk, 15.25 lbs. fat. 19.07 lbs. butter.

Thirty-day record: 3y. 11m. 16d; 2046.2 lbs. milk, 65.18 lbs. fat, 78.98 lbs. butter; F. R. Mailory, Frankford, Ont.

Junior Three-Year-Old Class.

Junior Three Year-Old Class.

1. Lady Pietje Canary's Jewel, 17314; 3y4m. 1941, 671.5 lbs. milk, 65.55 lbs. fat.
28.81 lbs. butter, 3y4m. 1941, 685.5 lbs. fat.
Thirty-day record: 3y4m. 1941, 5897.1 lbs. milk, 105.2 lbs. butter; J. M. Stoves, Stoveston, B.C.
Senior Two-Year-Old Class

Senior Two-Year-Old Class

Asy Eoho DeKol, 5808; 3y11m. 1561, 1
693 lbs. milk, 1547 lbs. fat. 2.22 lbs. but-

490 3 lbs. milk, 26.97 lbs. fat, mass non-sectional control of the control of the

108. January Maida Pontine. 26972; 2v. 1 m. 25d.; 337.8 lbs. milk, 13-42 lbs. fat. 16-78 lbs. hatter, W. Stewart, Lyn, Olbs. hutter, W. Stewart, Lyn, Olbs. hutter, S. M. Stewart, Lyn, Olbs. delta Pache Keyes, 2943; 1y. 11m. 25d.; 4415.0 lbs. milk, 33.35 lbs. fat, 16.70 lbs. butter; F. E. Mallory, Frankford.

Braeburn Canary Pietertje, 21978; 2y. 17d; 3045 lbs. milk, 12.31 lbs. fat. lbs. butter; Benjamin H Thomson. arm, 6ask.

OFFICIAL REGORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JUNE SOTH TO JULY 31ST, 1914. Mature Class.

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on all creiges before any I spring.

One Lower Controls All

Entire feed reversus by most friction
of the properties of



August 27, 191

"Evergreen l eburn Aaggie 350.5 lbs. milk, ter: Benjamin

ter; Benjamin Sask. llowbanks Bew y 3m. 10d.; 336 14.93 lbs. butte rbend, Ont Elmdale Bess Princ 341.0 lbs milk, 1 butter; C. V. Ro

Lady of Willo ; 300.0 lbs. mil ; butter: C. V Luceal

4m. 3d.; 266.2 lbs. butter; C. 112 lbs. butter; C. dd, Ont. and on the month of firing the month of hirry and accepted for a Merit. In the sonerces Ormaby lee world to make outer in four or the district of the make of the hirry and the highest read to the h

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lve euts and . Simple, explorive uts eleun ing.

"Evergreen March"

beburn Aaggie Wayne, 22720 2y. 350.5 lbs. milk, 12.28 lbs. fat, 15.35 lter; Benjamin H. Thomson, Bo-

hetter; Benjamin H. Thomson, no. 8. Sask.
Willowbanks Bewunde Colantha, i; 27 Sm. 19d.; 35& 4 Ds. milk, 11.94 fat. 445 Ds. butter; C. V. Robbins, rebend, Ont.
Eimdale Bees Princesa, 2560; 29, 2m. 1941 Db. fat. 14.64 butter; C. V. Robbins, Riverbend, Ont.

Pet Lady of Willowbanks, 230b6; 2y. 15d.; 300.0 lbs. milk, 10.56 lbs fat, lbs. butter; C. V. Robbins, River-

Ountees Luceal of Willowbanks, 2y 4m. 3d.; 265.2 lbs. milk, 8.96 lbs. 11.21 lbs. butter; C. V. Robbins, Riv-

112 lbs butter; C. V. Robbins, Elsv. 2.

M. D. M

Pearl Brookbank manee 16.79 lbs Ganary Gueen DeKol 2nd etands highest in
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W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MOLSTEIN-PHILSIAN COWS FROM JUNE

1. Dakey Pauline Pictority, 702, 704, 12, 2509 is, 2

butter: Richard Honey, Brickley, Ont.
Mercona Imperial, 20070 ty 313d, 77
Mercona Imperial, 20070 ty 313d, 17
Mercona Imperial, 20070 ty 313d, 17
Mercona Imperial, 20070 to 10
Mercona Imperial, 2007 to 10
Mercona Imperi

Korndyke Hengerveld Jewel, 19199; 56d.; 8770 lbs. milk, 302 lbs. fat, 377.5 butter; A. L. Stackhouse, Kinburn,

ibs. butter; A. L. Stackhouse, Kinburn.

On Wax Myrice Dekol. and, 16955; 92,
2004; 1995 the milk, 299 the fat, 373.76 the
butter; A. J. Tamblyn. Orono, Ont.

11. Snow Bell J. P. Eun, 1695; 3y. 754;
2690 the milk, 275 the fat, 373.76 the
butter; A. J. Tamblyn. Orono, Ont.

The records of eighteen cowe and helfers were entered in the Record of Performance during July. In the mature
ters were entered in the Record of the
formance during July. In the mature
targest milk record of any cow qualified,

via.—2367 pounds below that of May
able as this cow freshed again in 25 days



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after completing the above record. Nity Nan makes 78.25 pounds butter and 1724 pounds milk in the three-year-old class, shile the two-year-old class is led by Johanna Possh of Hickory with 1400 pounds milk and 65.75 pounds butter, both being highly creditable records for their ages W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

(27)

AYRSHIRE NOTES.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary,
NATSHIRE NOTES.
Ganadian breeders will be interested in
the recent importation of Avmirier re-do
by fitrathglass Farms, Port Obester, N.Y.,
US.A., Trom some of the best Scotch
There are two very attractive bulls in
Hobsiand Perfect Piece and Wideswake,
the former a son of M.T. R. N. Ness show
ter out of Necherhall Revenie 16th, add;
to our former record cow Netherhald
er out of Necherhall Revenie 16th, add;
to our former record cow Netherhald
er out of Necherhall Revenie 16th, add;
to our former record cow Netherhald
er out of Necherhall Revenie 16th, add;
to our former record cow Netherhald
extra Strathglass, Netherhall True To Times
She is a thousand gallon cow in all her
three records made in Scotland, and Mr.
extreme Perfect Piece is unbeaten in the
show yard on the other side having beaton Howise' Holekome Marksman and
Shewalton Mains Queen an upstanding,
handsome six year old oow, and Loch
fergus Show, four years old, are excepform the state of the state of the property of the
great Ryanogue cow, Shewalton
Mains Mainswell but the by Estobhilu
and Show is by Lessenseeock Golden Phyin out of Show Zado of Holekome.

One with a wonderful milking inheriCulcaigns' chanctes and Direct
Culcaigns' chanctes and Direct
Cul

The present champion is represented in a heifer call out of Ausberbrain Queen Rate. Soot is credited with saying when shown an picture of decrepe Washington and being told that a lie never passes this lips. Na door be taked thru his considerable that the contract of the state o



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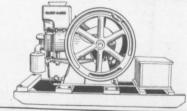


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