

AUGUST 27, 1914

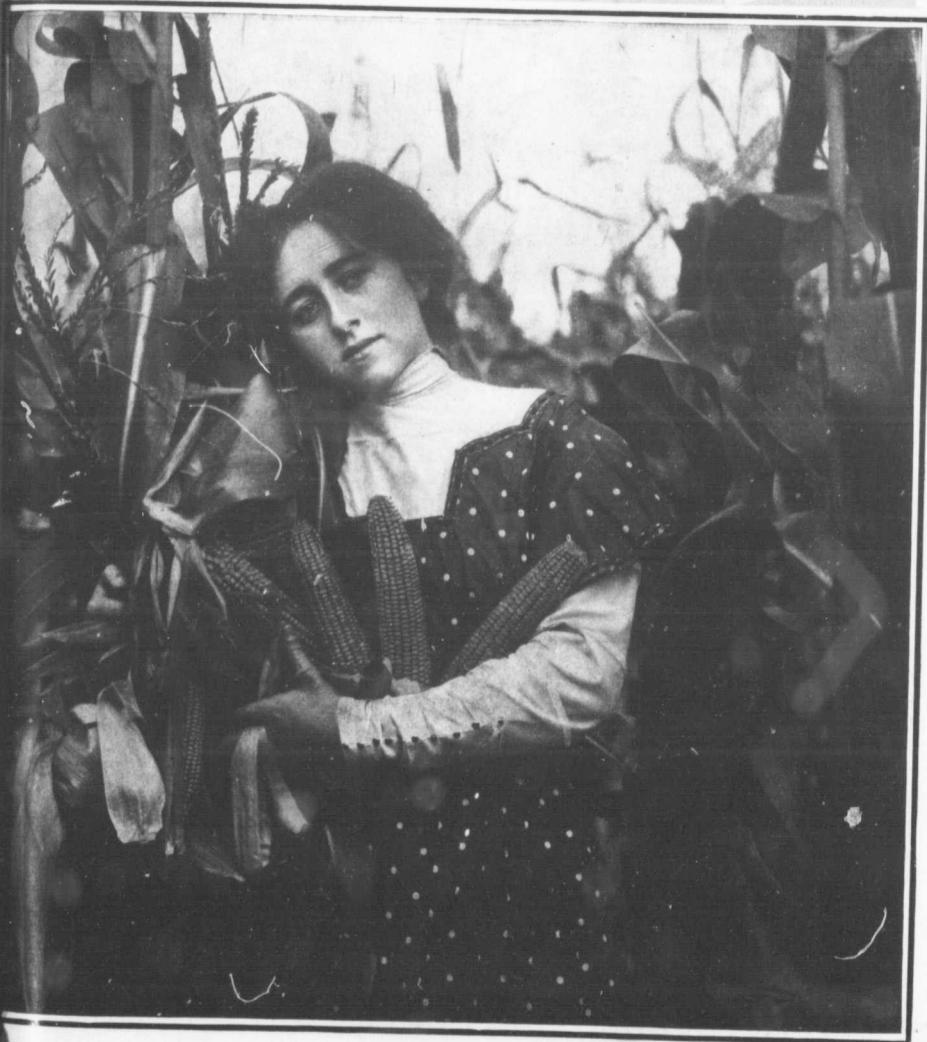
SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NUMBER

Farm and Dairy

& Rural Home

BETTER FARMING DEVOTED TO *& Canadian Country Life.*

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27, 1914

No. 34

Farm Money Matters as Concerns Father, Sons and Daughters

A Constructive Review of a Situation that Confronts almost Every Farmer, Accompanied with a Concrete Workable Suggestion for the Solution of This Important Question.

By CHAS. C. NIXON, B. S. A.

INDEPENDENCE—that royal, restless spirit, that is so great a part of the make-up of every red-blooded young man in this country nowadays—is the basic cause of the problem under discussion.

Father loves his boy, or boys; Oh, yes! He has provided for them. He feels that he has sufficient and more for them so that they will never be required to work so hard, nor to sweat themselves and save so carefully as he has been required to do. How admirable is the love of the father made manifest in this way! And yet, how misguided!! And how is it from being in the best interests of the youth it seeks to benefit?

For the child it is sufficient and desirable that the father provide. But as the son develops into young manhood—or already become a man—there must be a responsibility of his own. He feels his strength. He wishes to exercise it and to develop his talent, of which he feels the urge within him.

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

A CRISIS IS TO BE EXPECTED. It may be that the boy wishes to marry. Then, indeed, it often develops that he faces a crisis, for how will he live? What will be his money? And what will father do? So much by way of preamble. My readers know the situation full well—perhaps too well, and with many burn-burnings mixed in to make due measure.

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

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, however, that I should much prefer to have had some other person, better qualified than I, to cover this assignment. Nevertheless, as many years of close contact with, and much coming and going amongst Canadian and United States farmers, have given me unusual opportunities to observe the great need for a better relationship in money matters between fathers and sons on farms, I feel it as a bounden duty to contribute, under the editor's pressure, for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers my ideas on a solution to this vexed question.

But to resume: A boy needs the training of 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, too, has an interest in the Farm Business

the nearly four years Mr. Nixon was Managing Editor of Farm and Dairy. He is now the senior member and President of the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. publisher of Everywoman's World—a monthly magazine for Canadian women.

A successful farm business requires at least two partners—the farmer and his wife. As the boys and girls reach years of discretion they, too, must be given an interest in the business if they are to stay on the farm. In the adjoining article, Mr. Nixon proposes that all the family enter into a business-like partnership agreement to run the old farm. In making suggestions for such an organization, the writer has not forgotten to provide for "mothers," as mothers deserve to be provided for; not by the charity of her children, but through her interest in the business.—Photo in Nixon Co., Ont.

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 like one gets too much, and he is not fitted to rare 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, \$500 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 larger—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 stock can 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 invest in the business, the respective earnings annually upon the stock they hold. Not one of them would need to beg or plead for every cent they needed, as many so generally have to do.

Under such an arrangement, supposing the father should die!—The business would go right on, with perhaps the oldest son as manager, and the money would remain intact, invested in the farm, which ought to pay right along more than 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.

By F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., Editor Farm and Dairy
 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,

and the rest of the farm is in the hands of the farmer's wife. This was agreed to. The strip of fence row 40 yards long and 14 feet wide was worked up and put into potatoes. The crop was sold for \$40, or enough to build the fence complete. This year there is an excellent crop of fall wheat on the land and next year there will be an excellent wire fence that will complete the fencing of the boundaries.

Five acres of small fruits were planted at one time one of the principal revenue producers of this farm. "I made money out of small fruits," said Mr. Blagden, "as there was a lot of work about them an hour as they were picked and marketed and now we have plowed them all under, and are growing a money crop instead of that. They soon fit in with the cost of living here."

Potatoes are one of the principal money crops. Five acres are grown each year. "I grow one acre of early potatoes 'planted seed,'" said my host, "I have these through the winter and sell them to the market gardeners at planting time at about \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. I have good cellar for storing the otherwise I would market in the fall. My four acres of late potatoes I market right out of the field. Last year I sold for \$1 a bag directly to a grocer."

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

I noted another feature of Mr. Blagden's farm management that is unusual, as we were walking down the main lane of the farm. Buckwheat was just beginning to show up in one of the fields and it was then the second week of July. "The late seeding that," I remarked.

"Oh, I got a good crop of clover off this year," said Mr. Blagden. "Then the company held a picnic in the field and just as soon as visitors had cleared away I started the plow. I believe this to be a good practice. The necessary to get the soil ready for the buckwheat is good for the land, and besides I have crops from the same field in one year. Did you notice that crop of oats in that field last year?"

I had. It was one of the things that attracted me to the farm in the first place. It was good for 75 bushels to the acre. "That," continued Mr. Blagden, "was treated just as

(Concluded on page 22)

BIG implements and big farms are supposed to be the watchword in successful farming. The "home-sized" farm seems to be going out of fashion with agricultural writers and efficiency experts. But isn't it refreshing to find an example of a man still young in years who is farming a few acres well and making a success of his undertaking! Such a man is A. E. Blagden, of Flamboro Township in Wentworth county of Ontario.

My acquaintance with Mr. Blagden is short; only a few weeks in fact. I spent my holidays in Halton county this summer, but my explorations carried me across into Wentworth. It was on one of these trips that I met 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."

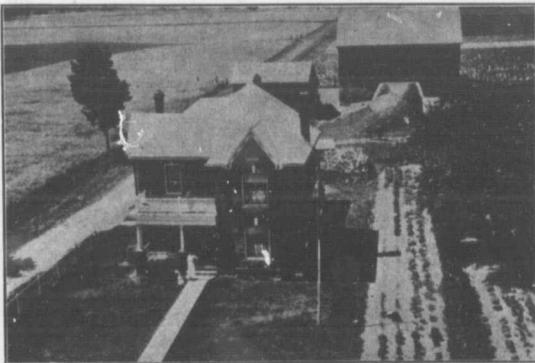
A couple of days later we were passing the same place and I dropped off, promising to meet my friend at the next corner in an hour and a half. I found Mr. Blagden cultivating in the potato field behind the Hamilton. I should say that taking one year with another my potatoes run from 150 to 300 bushels to the acre.

"Twenty-five 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



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

Mr. Alf Blagden is an amateur photographer, as well as a skilled farmer. This view of his 52-acre farm he secured from the top of a church opposite the house. The tree in the center of the background marks the rear boundary of the farm. Note the arrangement of fields along the central lane and the general air of neatness that characterizes the place. And one man does all the work! Mr. Blagden's story is told in the article adjoining.

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 FENCED FARM.

I can say without exaggeration that Mr. Blagden has the best fenced farm I have ever seen 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-

EX

ALL is not going to be a class of people to be prepared to you for a few words. They have exchanged good fields for the retired farmer himself back in the above interests are to occupy his time to refer to most get having obtained the scene of search of a job in the subject that is shown. "From the Pan into the usually indicates had to worse." I mean to insinuate that in the country is possible to life in a few years even on the hills. This title merely states the way in which men with whom I had viewed the scenes. Thousands when the leap. I mean great disillusionment many and success are few. The man revenue producers of this city with "I made money out of small fruits," said Mr. Blagden, "as there was a lot of work about them an hour as they were picked and marketed and now we have plowed them all under, and are growing a money crop instead of that. They soon fit in with the cost of living here." Potatoes are one of the principal money crops. Five acres are grown each year. "I grow one acre of early potatoes 'planted seed,'" said my host, "I have these through the winter and sell them to the market gardeners at planting time at about \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. I have good cellar for storing the otherwise I would market in the fall. My four acres of late potatoes I market right out of the field. Last year I sold for \$1 a bag directly to a grocer."

TO TOWN

The first case of the clearly, carries me to the farm. The subject few miles off and as are related, I have a correct. This is improved and also dependent people. They

The Farmer
 Mr. Blagden, Farm and Dairy, 10 years before. Finally, I knew that life was above home, hidden one of the happiest on a

From the Frying Pan Into the Fire

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

BY TOM ALFALFA

ALL is not gold that glitters. During my travels up and down this Dominion, I find that one class of men above all others are prepared to vouch for the truth contained in these few words. They are the men who in middle life have exchanged the country for the city, the broad fields for the paved streets. I do not refer to the retired farmer. True, he often wishes himself back in the open spaces with neighbors whose interests are his interests, and with work to occupy his time and attention. The class I wish to refer to more particularly are those who, not yet having obtained a competence, decide to shift the scene of their operations and go in search of a job in town.

The subject that I have chosen, "From the Frying Pan into the Fire," usually indicates "from bad to worse." I don't mean to insinuate that life in the country is comparable to life in a frying pan even on the hottest side. This title merely indicates the way in which the men with whom I have called viewed the situation. Thousands have taken the leap. It has meant disillusionment for many and success for a few. The man who

comes to the city with a few of 60 cents an hour as a brick layer, or a carpenter's hour as a car-

enter finds when he gets there that such pay is only for experienced men, and not for a full year that. They soon find that there is a difference in the cost of living between city and farm. On the farm most of the eatables are gotten at cost price; in the city, he pays the highest retail price for everything. The majority with whom I have called would willingly go back to the farm if they could.

TO TOWN FOR EDUCATION.

The first case of the kind, which I can remember clearly, carries me back to my boyhood days on the farm. The subject of my sketch lived only a few miles off and as his wife and my mother were related, I have all the particulars of the case correctly. This family had a small farm well improved and all paid for. They were independent people. They worked hard, it is true,

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. The 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 disillusioned 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 COBBLER.

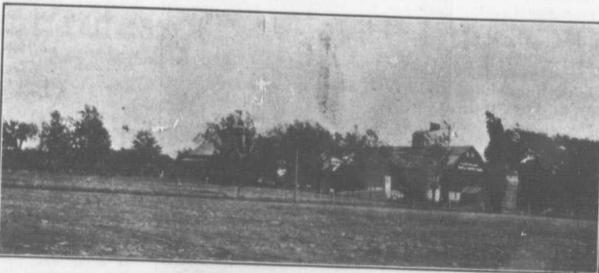
Another instance of the same kind comes to my mind. I left a pair of shoes with the nearest cobbler to have them repaired. I called around for them just as the old man was putting the finishing touches on them, and while he worked we got talking of things in general, and incidentally our conversation 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 contrast it would make with even the worst farm; and as I sat there the old man told me of his experiences.

Like many others he had become dissatisfied with the farm. The work was too hard, the hours too long, the profits insufficient. A man

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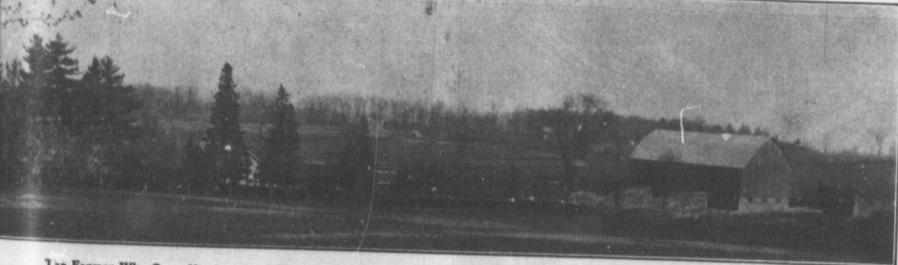
One Source of the Pure Milk Supply of the City of Montreal

One of the most attractive farmsteads in the Beauharnois District of Quebec is that of D. A. McFarlane, of Maple Grove Farm. Here we find a large dairy herd that supplies pure milk to Montreal. A feature of the farm buildings is the three large silos, two of which may be seen in the illustration. 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 delivery 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 disillusioned. 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.



The Farmer Who Owns His Own Land, Who Knows How to Appreciate the Beauties of Nature Around Him, is a Man to be Envyed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Spring was in the air. As I sat at my desk I felt a strange unrest. The new life everywhere was calling me back to the open places that I had years before. Finally I went. A few minutes brought me into the open country. Fields were prepared for the new crop. The pastures and meadows were just turning green. I knew that life and I loved it. I came to a place where I could get a good view of rural Peterborough County as it looks in the spring. Just before me was a neat stone house, hidden in trees with a big, substantial barn in the rear. I stopped to photograph it. It seemed to me that the man who owned that place should be the happiest on earth. The R. M. D. box told me his name was McKee. I wonder if he appreciates his advantages as much as I who have left them behind—G.J.

All Around the Farm.----Just Suggestions

Grow Your Own Seed

THE 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. Boving, 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 than 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 badly. It costs practically the same to raise a big crop as a small one, and why risk a poor stand for the sake of a few pounds of seed?"

THE CASE OF BEEF PRODUCTION.

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 cost 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 cement roadway, built where spring freshets played havoc with any other type, is near Huntington, Que. It cost 60 cents a yard more than macadam to construct, but will wear much longer and cost practically nothing for repairs. In the foreground are Mr. Leggat of the farm of McMillan and Leggat, and T. H. Cunningham, who manage a big dairy farm in Wisconsin.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

The Farmer's Advertising

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

IN 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 grocer. Now we have a much better retail trade. And it largely came through labelling our products.

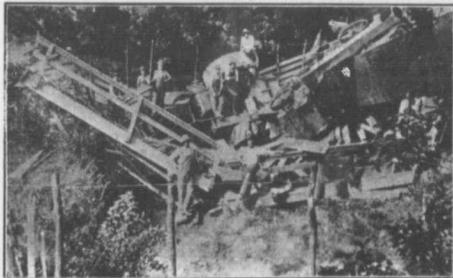
We have found local newspaper advertising particularly profitable. For several years we have followed the same plan in disposing of our potatoes and apples. Just before the crops are harvested we insert a small advertisement in the paper announcing that we are now ready to receive orders for potatoes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

A Look to the Future

Peter Goodfellow, Huron Co., Ont.

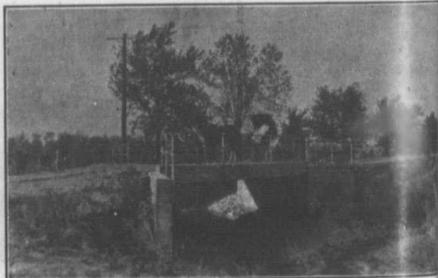
THE motor bus line will some day bring to the country the same advantages that the electric railway does to the city. I confidently look forward to the day when all our principal rural thoroughfares will have a regular motor bus service. The rural bus will be somewhat of the same type as the passenger busses that now run 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 the 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 bus—our roadbeds. Heavy motor cars require a splendid roadbed. They would wear through even a good macadam roadway in short order. Pavement alone will withstand such traffic. Why not prepare for the future by paving our country roads with concrete? The day is near when motor busses will take care of country passenger traffic, when motor trucks will transport farm products to market and when every farmer will drive his own automobile. Foresight, it seems to me, calls for more concrete highways. If any are inclined to think my forecast a dream let me call their attention to the number of rural motor bus lines already in operation in Canada and to the fact that half the automobiles manufactured are sold to farmers.



Flimsy Construction May Lead to Serious Consequences

When the light timbers of this bridge at Wainstert, Iowa, gave way, the threshing outfit dropped 15 feet to the creek bed, two men sustaining serious injuries. There is too much heavy machinery on our country roads nowadays to leave a place for the frame bridge or culvert. More permanent structures are needed.



There is no Danger on a Bridge Such as This

Cement bridges insure a safe passage for the heaviest automobile as well as for the heaviest threshing outfit. Likewise, the permanence of a cement bridge such as this in Kent Co., Ont., makes it the cheaper type in the long run. There is no danger from rotting timbers, such as makes the best frame bridge insecure in the



Of

It is quite a English at large during the life of the practical season. But Prof. Reynolds himself a good job to him to discard (annual sexes) his strenuous existence doing it now for his third year by the time.

"Another of them sit on the porch then calls himself fully remarks the Reynolds. "Lots it on, so he buys a farmer. He has farming account, I'm fully practical, I Prof. Reynolds has to cover his need among things them. I have no farmer. I am a farmer."

There is nothing of his neighbors more thrifty, and improvements in team, rather strong soil that produces 63 acres of it. I had heard of I had an invitation for early last July, I feet, went out to and compare his cultural with his things relative to it particularly as the papers. I caught ing for town to for a new cottage ever, his son went to inspect the herd of all, a dairy farm

There I have found that way in which things. He did not breed animals at I am not saying pure-bred dairy ca



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

Of a Professor Who Farms Successfully

And Something of What We Saw in the Course of an Unexpected Call

It is quite a jump from being Professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural 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 strenuous 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 than 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 loam, 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, I 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 cow. She does not show to best advantage here because well advanced in lactation. Her record for a year is 10,897 lbs. of 4.2 per cent. milk; a record that will give her as acceptable a recommendation to dairy farmers as a long pedigree

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 14½ 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	Value of calf	Maintenance	Net profit
Brindle	10,897	\$4.00	\$66.82
Cora	10,664	11.13	7.00
Daisy	10,334	147.63	8.00
Kate	9,626	137.80	5.00
Flora	9,560	138.34	5.00
Flora	8,907	126.95	5.00
Flora	8,792	133.43	—
Star	8,208	126.67	4.00
Olive	7,340	97.76	7.00

"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 FEATHERING 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 out 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 \$157.19, her calf for \$4, leaving a profit above feeding costs of \$94.30. It cost only \$98.06 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 FEEDING OF THE HERD.

But enough of individual comment. Prof. Reynolds knows every 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)

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

Under such arrangement the farm can become a business of great and general interest for each member of the family. It is insured, as well as may be, to go on right into perpetuity. 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 receive such an offer by one or two times on and as his own earnings from his stock or shares, and his own wages or salary, enable him to retire the others.

A RECOGNITION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Before 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? It would be better by far in the spirit of love to insist that the disposal of this vitally important subject be understood all round the family when the proper time is at hand, and before it is too late.

Just in conclusion may I emphasize that as regards the girls and their rightful 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 over. Why should the girls not share equally with the boys? (At least after the differences in commercial value of their time as worked in at home has been accounted for as suggested in this article.)

The Boy's Colt, 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 Haldimand Co.'s Ont., in the course of an Institute address. He amplified the idea. "I know farmers who have raised large families of boys," said he, "and not one of them is on the farm to-day. Those boys had the qualities that would have made good farmers. Why are they not there? Here is a little incident that may explain why some of them left:
"A father of my acquaintance once 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 attention from anyone. Then the horse buyer came along and offered to give \$300 for the colt. George was standing right by when the offer was made. He was not consulted as to whether it should be accepted or not. He did not get the money and he didn't have the colt. That is not taking the boy into partnership. That is giving him a very just grievance that will tend to sicken him of the farm."
"If we test the cows and get the boys interested in that way, let them share in the profits. If the girls are interested in the poultry department let them have the proceeds. Let us be partners in deed as well as in name."

A Profound Question

Mother (to little boy)—Oh, don't be tiresome and keep on asking impossible questions, Percy.
Old Gentleman (alightly hard of hearing)—Don't scold him Madam, I think, if I may say so, that it is a duty to help children when they are trying to acquire knowledge. What is it you want to know my little man?
Boy—Why the dogs have tails?

Cutaway CLARK

Disk Tools for Intensive Tillage
There isn't a farmer in America but who should own at least one Cutaway (CLARK) disk harrow or plow.

Over 100 Styles and Sizes
Ask us about the DOUBLE ACTION ENGINE HARROW, the LOOKING ACTION—REGULAR, the DOUBLE ACTION—EXTENSION HEAD—(for orchard work), the SINGLE ACTION—REGULAR, the SINGLE ACTION—EXTENSION HEAD—(for orchard work), the BUSH AND BUSH—FLOW, the CORN AND COTTON HARROW, the RIGHT LAP PLOW, the CALIFORNIA ORCHARD PLOW, or the one-horse harrows and cultivators, whichever it may be that you need. Ask your dealer to show you a CUTAWAY (CLARK) machine. Do not accept a substitute. Write us for catalog.

The Cutaway Harrow Company
Manufacturers of the CLARK disk harrow and plow
866 Main Street, Higginsman, Conn.



Beautiful Walls For Your Home Sanitary, Fire-Proof, Inexpensive



Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.
THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS King and Dufferin Streets TORONTO

FOR SALE

Egg-Laying Contest Winning Strain
White Leghorns, Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$4.00 hundred. Ancona, \$1.50 setting; \$7.00 hundred. Satisfactory hatching guaranteed.
T. O'ROURKE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

THE "FARM AND DAIRY" ANNUAL

Household Magazine Number
WILL BE OUT OCTOBER 8th
Make your Space Reservations Early. Women are the Household Buyers

Shown at the Fall Fairs

So, be sure and see this gasoline engine that starts without cranking, and has a fly ball governor, and runs evenly and smoothly just like a high-grade steam engine.

It Starts Without Cranking

Renfrew Standard

It Starts Without Cranking

This gasoline engine also has the most economical carburetor built. Repeated tests by farmers have shown that the Renfrew Standard engine consumes but half the quantity of gasoline required by many other makes to do the same work. We have the proofs in black and white to show you.

There are many other features about this engine you will want to see, so keep your eyes open for our exhibit at the following Fairs: Toronto, Aug. 29 to Sept 14; London, Sept. 11 to 19; Ottawa, Sept. 11 to 19; Renfrew, Sept. 29 to Oct. 1; Charlotte-town, Sept. 23 to 25; St. John, N.B., Sept. 5 to 12; Quebec, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5; Sherbrooke, Aug. 29 to Sept. 5.

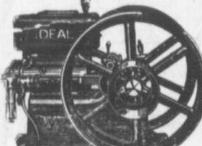
The Renfrew Standard is made in all styles and sizes from 2 1/2 h.p. to 60 h.p. Also see the Little Renfrew engine of 1 1/2 h.p.

Another interesting exhibit will be our new 1915 Model Standard cream separator with interchangeable capacity feature and other advanced ideas. The Renfrew Truck Scale (Every Farmer Needs One) will also be exhibited.

Catalogs free. Write for them.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO.
LIMITED
Head Office and Works—RENFREW, ONT.
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada

GASOLINE ENGINES
14 to 60 H.P.
Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

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TRADE MARK
Wilkinson Climax B
REGISTERED
Ensilage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls nine 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everting cut, wheel always in balance. Best for case.

Made latest style—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED
455 Campbell Ave.
Toronto, Canada



Tonight Plan whom you like best about taking FARM AND DAIRY.

YOUR YIELD OF FALL WHEAT
will be more healthy more abundant, and give larger returns, if you use

STONE'S FERTILIZERS

Made from the highest quality of ingredients—thoroughly mixed—well cured—will not clog in the drill. **Face your order NOW**

Write for price catalogue and Memo. Book.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED
WILLIAM STONE SONS, LTD.
Head Office—WOODSTOCK, Ont.



POULTRY

Feed for Moulting Fowls

When late summer rolls around and the hens begin to cast their feathers and root around in lazy fashion, it is the time that the egg basket returns with the bottom hardly covered, for it is the season of rest and transition commonly called "the moult."

But despite this falling away liberal feeding must not be discontinued. This is the hen's rightful vacation. She will repay her owner later on for the feed given her now.

Such is the belief of J. G. Halpin, poultryman of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, who has given to the menus of moulting fowls.

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

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

Egg Shells for Poultry
Lillian G. Crummy, Leeds Co., Ont.

On account of the lime contained in egg shells they are of great value if fed back to hens, as they use the lime in the making of the shell. So we feed shells to make the shells. Such foods are far more necessary in winter quarters than in summer, when they have free access to the fields and can pick up sufficient.

We always save all shells during the summer months, taking great care to always have the shell free of contents, as any egg which adheres to the shell would soon decay and prove a menace to health.

We usually keep a tin box (such as biscuit) in the pantry, where we keep shells. When it is full we dry thoroughly in oven, and put in some larger receptacle in the outbuilding, and so on throughout the summer.

Before feeding in winter, the shells are thoroughly broken. We used to feed them daily, but last winter we tried a new plan, and never had better results. In the fall, when we get in a dust bath, we mixed egg shells with the dust. By doing this a great deal of work was saved. The result was that often from a flock of 65 hens we received 92 and 83 eggs daily.

"The Organization of Cooperative Egg Circles" is the title of pamphlet No. 4, by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture. In introducing this subject the writer defines a cooperative egg circle, states the need for organization, and the work that can be so accomplished. The benefits, methods, and details of organization are exhaustively dealt with, and directions for setting up and using an egg testing appliance are given. The pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained upon application, from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, concludes with a proposed constitution and bylaws suitable for an egg circle.

ALFALFA HAY
A few acres of alfalfa and mixed alfalfa hay for sale. Cheapest feed on the market today.

J. W. RICHARDSON
R. R. No. 2 - CALEDONIA, ONT.



Buyers to Share in Profits
Lower Prices on Ford Cars

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

Touring Car	\$590
Runabout	540
Town Car	840

F. O. B. FORD, 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 dates.

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.

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Ford, Ontario

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Flour
Cream of the Queen City Monarch Flour

Cereals
Cream of the Norwegian Family Corn

Feeds
"Bullrush"
"Bullrush"
Extra White
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"Gem"
Whole Manitoba
"Bullrush"
Manitoba Feed
Barley Meal
Chopped Oatmeal
Oatmeal
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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 the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

or for 5 bags or more of our other flours may deduct 10c. per bag from the prices quoted in the advertisement, provided the order is received at our office on or before September 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

	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread).....	\$3.30
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) ..	3.20
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.20

Cereals

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) ..	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	2.70
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag).....	2.55

Feeds

	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middl'ngs	1.55
Extra White Middlings	1.65
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.80
"Gem" Feed Flour	2.00
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.95
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	2.00
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.50
Barley Meal	1.55
Chopped Oats	2.00
Oatmealine	2.05
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process)	1.85
Imported American Fall Wheat	2.35
Whole Corn	1.90
Cracked Corn	1.95
Feed Corn Meal	1.90

Premiums

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

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "The Foreigner"; Marion Keith's "Duncan Polite," "Treasure Valley," "Liesch of the Dale"; J. J. Bell's "Whether Thou Doest." If you buy six bags of flour you can get two books, and so on. Enclose 20 cents for each book to pay for postage.

Terms:

Cash with orders. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.



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

Of a Professor Who Farms Successfully

(Continued from page 7)

cross the fence in the next field we intend to inspect four and one-half acres of soiling crop, mixed oats and peas, seeded at the rate of two bushels of oats to one of peas. The growth was rank and the field will supply enough green feed for the pigs until corn is ready for feeding. The peas attach much value to the pasture," said Prof. Reynolds. "We intend to feed the year round. Our silage this year was all fed out by June 1st. The pasture carried the cows until July 1st, when our soiling crop was ready. We have been feeding it since. We feed grain if cattle will eat it but as a general rule they don't touch much grain with good pasture as abundance of green food. We have found that alfalfa, too, makes a valuable soiling crop."

The principal concentrate fed, both in winter and summer, is dried distillers' grains, analysing 27.7 per cent. protein and 5.29 per cent. fat. This was purchased last winter at \$22 per ton. Occasionally oat chop is fed as variety. "But we can't afford to feed much oat chop," remarked the

face means 40 barrels of water in the tank. It is cheaper to conduct that water into this tank than to pump it, even with a windmill. 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 management, his ideas on the rural problem and, above all, his views of the importance of the marketing end of the farming business, are all worthy of a place in this article, but space forbids. 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 trans-

acting 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 anæmic condition of the system, commonly known as watery condition of the blood. The swellings commence usually at the lower parts of the hind legs and gradually extend 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 movement in the mare. However, the condition, in most cases, is not a serious one, and can be counteracted and overcome by exercise and hand rubbing the swollen parts, or by bathing them with hot water. The fact is, in these cases the mare should be made to take exercise during a reasonable period each day. The swellings invariably disappear of their own accord a few days after foaling.

Weaning the Foal

R. Graham, Carleton Co., Ont.

A foal well weaned is one that does not suffer any check in its growth because of the loss of its mother's milk. I have been getting ready for weaning for over a month now. In one corner of the pasture I fenced off a square with just one rail. This rail I distended so that the foals can creep under but the mares can't get in. In this enclosure is a small supply of crushed oats. The foals, already accustomed to the taste of oats from nibbling at their mothers' supply, go to this corner freely and are deriving more and more of their nourishment from this source. Because of this supplementary feeding they have not suffered from their mothers' decreasing milk flow.

When five or six months old I take them away from their dams altogether, giving them the run of the best pasture, and free access to crushed oats. Feeding with grain three times a day will not do. The colt partakes of his 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 the foals or the colts turn against it. I seldom have a colt lose anything from weaning under this practice.

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 the whitewash that gives their railway crossings a distinctive touch from one end of Canada to the other. I have heard many people remark on the durability of this whitewash, and perhaps Farm and Dairy readers may be interested in its composition.

First water is poured on fresh burnt lime and stirred in liquid form until thoroughly slacked. For each half bushel of lime two pounds of coarse salt and two pounds of sulphate of zinc are dissolved separately and added separately to the solution, the amounts specified being for one-half bushel of lime.

This is all there is to the mixing. I found that the whitewash adhered better if put on white hot 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 will overcome any tendency for the wash to turn yellow.

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, cattle-stands, gutters, passages and how Bruthersford Ventilation System is installed and operated. This barn is one of the most interesting and helpful features of the Exhibition. No man who is building or changing his barn can afford to miss it.

Equipped with

BT Steel Stalls

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

Hydro-Electric is shown in actual operation. The dairy room is fitted with the best equipment for handling the milk. Complete blue print plans for best type of barns will be furnished with every detail of construction made clear.

Come and investigate this building with its labor saving equipment. Demonstrators will gladly explain everything.

Barn is in north-east corner of the Exhibition Grounds

Write us today for our favorable terms to readers of Farm and Dairy, who will call for new subscriptions free on request.

Application blanks and sample copies sent on request.

PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTER

Lightest Running Silo Filler Made

It cuts and everts the highest quality silage at minimum cost for time, labor and repairs. But not *overworked*, gear driven through easily set up; fed from ground; convenient to operate; the highest silage almost any power will run it costs less for upkeep and having actions will last a lifetime. It throws as well as blows and the silage is delivered in a steady stream, not in bunches; it operates at slow speed and it is absolutely safe. Our cutting which everts the construction in detail is mailed free upon request.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.
2410 York Street Guelph, Ontario



THE PAPEC
IT THROWS AND BLOWS

A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is invaluable. It saves Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely and is equally effective against all swellings of the joints, such as, Gout, etc. Use Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse that has had swellings of the joints for weeks.

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First Class Mares Such as These Are a Valuable Asset

One bred Galloway mares are numbered high among the money makers on the farm of W. J. Cox, Peterboro, Ont. The one here shown are three years old 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.

honor. "When we can get such a good food as distillers' grains at so reasonable a price. It pays better to get all the oats and buy this concentrate. It certainly is much cheaper than bran. Along with the grain we get roots, ensilage and clover hay." The farm buildings are for use, and show. They are the same buildings that Prof. Reynolds found on the place when he purchased it. The original windows had six panes of glass. The ones substituted have 18 panes, and the stable is light well into the evening. The cows are watered in the continuous cement mangers; usually they are made out to drink. All of the work is done by Prof. Reynolds and his farm help. In this way the cost was reduced to a minimum. The result is stable in which it is convenient to work, and in which cow comfort and sanitation are valued ahead of mere show.

Gravitation and a windmill supply the water. In the barn, above the cement, is a big stove tank with a capacity of 100 barrels. One side of the tank is lined with steel, drains into a tank. "There are 3,000 feet of roof surface," remarked the Professor. "Inch of rain on that sur-

face means 40 barrels of water in the tank. It is cheaper to conduct that water into this tank than to pump it, even with a windmill. 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.

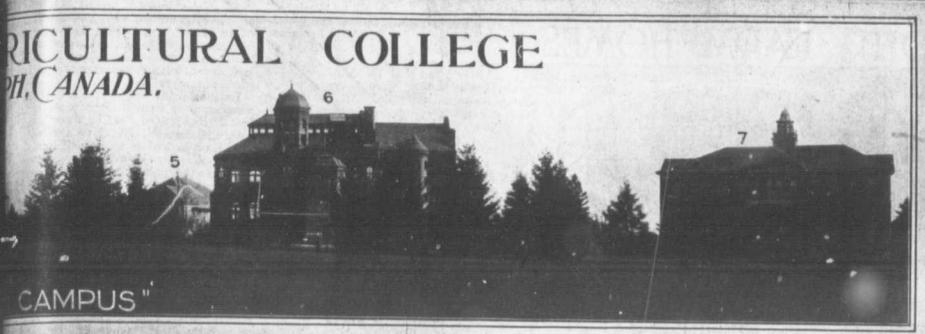
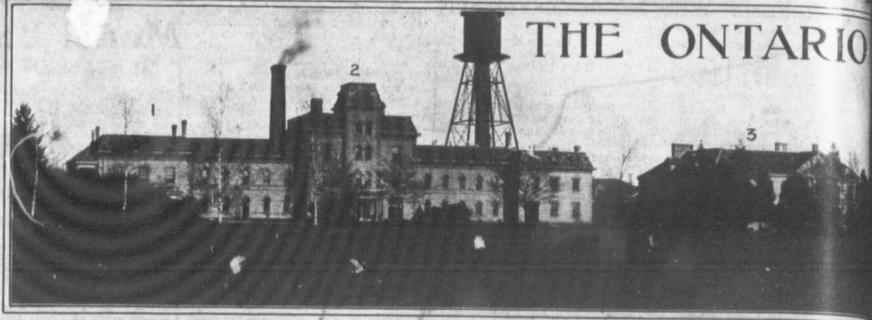
Care of Pregnant Mare

By C. D. McGilvers, M.D.V.

In the general care of the "in foal" mare there are certain factors which should be observed. Thus the food supplied should be of good quality, easy of digestion, and of such a nature as not likely to cause constipation. Damaged or spoiled fodder, and that of a bulky, coarse, indigestible nature, should be avoided as a habit, and the overloading and constipated condition of the bowels tends to cause a degree of straining which may lead to premature delivery.

Exercise is beneficial, and tends to produce more robust offspring and less difficulty in foaling. The "in foal" mare will accomplish moderate work until within a short time of foaling and reasonable exercise in some manner should always be allowed up till that time.

A condition quite frequently met with in pregnant mares, particularly



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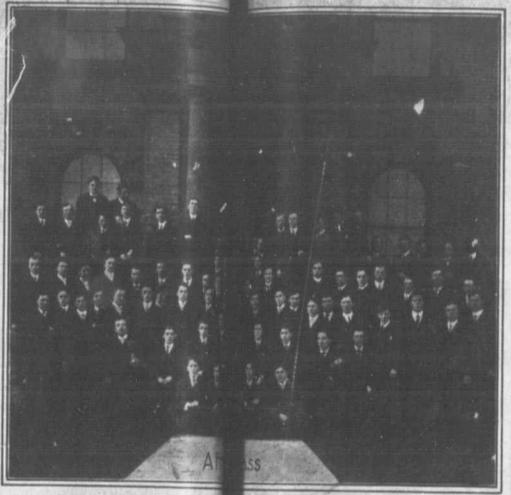
A Four Years' Course leading to the Degree of B.S.A., conferred by Toronto University.

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

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Students Surveying For Farm Drainage.



Faculty



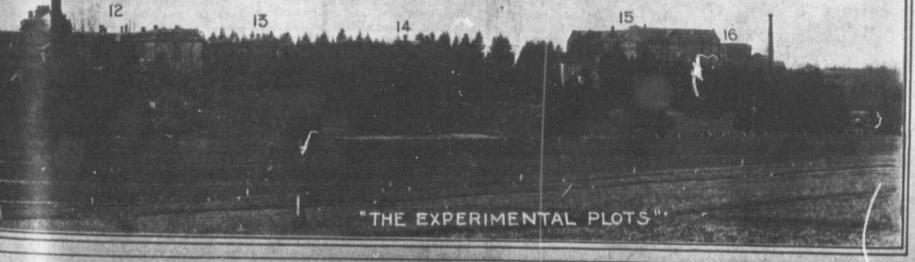
Students at Field Work

WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 18th, 1914



"THE EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS"

G.C. CREELMAN, B.S.A. LL.D. PRESIDENT.



"THE EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS"

1.—President Creelman's Residence. 2.—The Tower, central in the dormitories. 3.—Chemical Laboratories. 4.—Gymnasium. 5.—Animal Husbandry Building. 11.—Mechanical Building. 12.—Rear view of Main Building, in which are the dormitories. 13.—Massey Hall and Library. 7.—Physics, Biology and Museum. 8.—The Group of Farm Barns. 9.—The Main Piggery. 10.—Field and Prof. Geo. E. Day's Residence. 15.—Macdonald Hall, (Girls' Residence.) 16.—A Rear View of a portion of Macdonald Institute.



"Object Matrimony"

By ANNETTE CHADBOURNE SYMMES

(Continued from last week)

"YOU Martin Greenleaf?" she queried. "I'm Daisy Montessor, that you got a letter from a week or so ago. The troupe has been at Bixby Corner, 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 dismayed. He gazed at her ultramodish imitation velvet suit, imitation marabout bra and muff, willow-plumed picture hat, with the violently yellow tresses beneath it, and the foolish little velvet boots on her feet. Painted, powdered, she shone plainly the marks of the burlesque stage; she was a most incongruous figure in the plain, clean farmhouse with these honest folk.

The girl plucked at Martin's sleeve.

"Introduce me!" she commanded in a tone whisper. "Miss Daisy Montessor of the 'Merry-Merry Burlesques.' Land, but you're slow!"

Martin achieved the introduction and Dolores came forward and in a constrained voice invited Miss Montessor to remove her wraps and have supper.

"Sure, Mike!" replied Daisy easily. "Gee, but I've got a fierce hunger!" 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. "What are you going to do?" he asked miserably, as he approached her, while she poured 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 MATADORA.

Miss Daisy Montessor took her time over her tea. She first demanded toast and sent back the fried potatoes because they were not sufficiently browned. But in time her appetite gave out, and she rose with an air of languid repugnance and moved towards the parlor, where Martin was trying to explain to Mrs. Jones that Miss Montessor's coming was unexpected to himself as to other members of the family.

Dolores cleared the table with swift, vicious movements. Her eyes blazed, and there was a red spot high on each cheek. She had 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 hebbenny Lord! Isn't I 'ankful to strike dry land at last! I've hoofed it clear 'om de station at Bixby, 'tree miles, an' I've 'bout dead, 'dead I is!"

Dolores grasped the arm of the stranger and pulled her into the light. The features were those of a 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



One Youth Rendering Appreciated Assistance to Another

This study group, growing up in one of the finest of surroundings for child development, 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. I was done raised on a farm myself, was done raised on a farm myself, I would down Soul, so I says, 'I'll go, if he wants.' An' she said you'd want me right off, seen' you was so hard up for a woman so I jes' started right out. An' here I is. I asked 'em if 'twas far, at the station, an' dey say, 'Oh, no, 'bout a mile an' a half, 'but 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 to try to help her to a situation. Matadora White, so the letter stated, was an excellent cook, but had tired of city life and would appreciate a country berth.

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

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

and rest up, and it will be all right." Dolores bit her lips as she watched 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 laughter.

When she had gotten the better of this unseemly outbreak, Dolores devoted herself to making the new arrival comfortable, but Matadora White was apparently used to waiting upon herself. She assisted in setting out a lunch on the kitchen table, and having eaten it, accepted Dolores' loan of an apron, tied it over her magenta one-piece gown, in which she looked like 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' 'f 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 pipe, the picture of contentment.

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

"and if the presence of this lady is essential to any of you, you are at liberty to withdraw." She has come here 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, seated herself in offended state on the other side of the room. Matadora waddled to the organ and seated herself upon the stool. Her brows pulsed, as she moved over and keys in a simple succession of chords, and then a voice, all velvet soft and honey sweet, began the song which Daisy had been shrilling, and carried on to say just what the audience spell-bound by the performance. Even Daisy forgot her sulks and cried eagerly at the end: "Say, that's all right! You oughter to in vauville!"

Matadora beamed benignantly and responded to a chorus of urgings with more coo notes, plantation ditties, and other old-time music.

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

Had it not been for Matadora's vocalizing, it is not very far from that evening would have brought forth Mrs. Jones was bridling and swelling with indignation at the intrusion of Daisy upon the domain which she had mainly decided to secure for herself, and Daisy was furious 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 provided for them, that Martin determinedly 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 evening.

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

"Well, you seem to have got 'most anything'."

"I never read those women's letters. I didn't know they were coming and if I had, I'd have looked the doors and hung out a smallpox flag! I never dreamed women would do so!"

"Well, now you see they will, and I can't say I regret your tryin' to get a man that'll answer matrimonial advertisements 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 way!"

"Experience keeps a dear school, but—you know who'll learn in no other."

"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 so happy here with you, and I'd hoped—that some day you'd—marry—me. I love you, fool as I am, and as I richly deserve to be called, and I hoped you'd love me, too."

His voice trailed off in broken accents, and his whole appearance was so abjectly miserable that Dolores could not help pitying him. She could see that his heart was in the 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 to bring such consequences with it. "I'm sorry I place no compulsion upon anybody," he went on,

on his arm. I help knowing agencies were couldn't realize wouldn't have them. But I and I'm sorry aren't but I'm going to get a day? There it that goes there.

Martin grow never through ever got over "I guess it's threeering it, but it can't to just make it till they can't.

It is beyond man nature looking up soft red girlish lips of friendliness, and she one is a young the possessor quite keep on hurried movement, a desperate one, and she and had read But Martin's thrill of the on, was as stories are proved rose, when in in the gla glowing face.

(Conti

on his arm. "I felt that you couldn't help knowing what these bureaus and agencies were, and I thought you wouldn't really be much, or you wouldn't have patronized one of them. But I can see that you didn't, and I'm sorry for you. Your troubles aren't but just began. How're you going to get rid of them before Monday? There isn't any train all that day that goes through here and stops."

Martin groaned. "Oh my soul! I never thought of that! How'll we ever get 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 human nature to see wide Irish eyes looking up softly into one's own, and red glib lips curving into a smile of friendliness, 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 spring made by Dolores, and she had darted past him, and had reached the stairs door. But Martin's lips tingled with the thrill of the kiss, which though stolen, was as sweet as such commodities are proverbially said to be, and 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 there.

(Continued next week)

The Upward Look

Neighborly Love

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The Jews had repeated this parable to themselves for hundreds of years. They believed that they understood it. Many believed that they practiced its teaching. Who is my neighbor? The Jews answered, My friends, my relatives, my fellow Jews. And Jesus confounded them by reciting the parable of the Good Samaritan. He took as his type of a good neighbor, a man of another race, a neighbor, above all others, despised by the Jews. In that short, simple story He taught us the great lesson of world brotherhood.

Who is my neighbor, to-day? The people of Canada, the United States, England, France. Yes, and of Germany and of Austria. We cannot conceive of Jesus, the Jew, hating his Gentile brother. No more is the Christian citizen of Canada justified in hating the citizens of Germany. No matter what terrible mistakes may have brought us into conflict as nations, let us not forget that as individuals we are brothers. We are not at war with the German people. We are at war with a system of government, a military autocracy that is almost as obnoxious to the majority of the German citizens, as it is to us.

And, again, why are we in conflict?

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

The Foods We Produce

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 estates that seem to them to be free as air represent a considerable outlay and that we cannot afford to be extravagant with any of them. We can use them,

however, in proportions commensurate 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 from 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 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 extent of the cream used during the week.

Just from the standpoint of health alone, we can afford to make extensive use on our own tables of our own products. These people who so stint themselves are among the fargest users of patent medicines. They are not healthy and resort to this bottled "dope" when a saner menu, comprised mostly of the products of their farms would make "dope" unnecessary.



**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.
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Serving the Luscious Tomato

Tomatoes are now plentiful, and while almost everyone enjoys the palatable fruit in its raw state, it is always 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 tomato surprise salad? Sufficient pulp is scooped out to allow a portion of salad to be served inside of the shells. Diced pineapple, nut meats or cranberries 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 tomatoes in thick slices, dredge with flour, and fry in drippings. Another 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 selecting large firm tomatoes, removing part of the pulp, mixing it with bread crumbs, boiled rice, mashed potato 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 overnight. Four of syrup next morning, boil until it begins to thicken, then add tomatoes. 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 county minister who enjoys in his home many of the advantages of the city, the Rev. Andrew Laing, Presbyterian minister in the little village of Auburn, in the county of Huron, Ont. Auburn has a population numbering just 200 souls. The most imposing house in the village is the new Presbyterian manse. When enjoying Mr. Laing's hospitality at the manse one evening this summer, an editor of Farm and Dairy had an opportunity of inspecting the conveniences enjoyed by the Laing family.

The system of waterworks installed in this manse is simplicity itself. The roof of the manse does not come to a point, the highest elevation of the house 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 which is connected to the rain water from the rest of the roof. A hand force pump makes it possible to re-lead the water in the overhead tank should the supply from the deck roof give out. Even in the driest 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 bathroom and kitchen. The water is heated in the hot water front in the kitchen range and the bathroom and kitchen are supplied with running pipes, hot and cold. The sewerage is piped to a considerable distance from the house so that it will not interfere with the purity of the well water.

This system of home water works is simple to install and considering its advantages, inexpensive. "The price of a binder," remarked Mr. Laing, "would just about cover the cost of an efficient system of home water works. And what is the value of a binder that is used a few years with a system of waterworks that is a constant comfort to the wife 365 days in the year."

AMU
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Delightful C

August and the months for



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AT VERANDA the good deal of inter ter by looking uncanny, weird rmon sum. T leaves is, like mately easy in The fortune tell cup rapidly thro sion down on t around three c rums the o finds that the l themselves into heralyphics. form of a trian, dearest wish wil



On Term

The illustration is farne of one of Our Mr. Albert W. Mrs. J. W lar figures, man needed by a str come after a long of date in a line difficulties. If the dots, disagreeab the werry. A m tered among a t presents a lover, side men an egg show marriage, rage is indicated ure in the cup.

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DO NOT FORGET

That when your order amounts to \$10.00 or over of any goods in the Catalogue, including Men's, Women's and Children's Outer Garments or heavy goods, we pay the shipping charges to your nearest station or post office. It gives you the opportunity of getting practically all your needs at our low prices delivered. See if you make your order to this amount.

56-519. CHEVROT SERGE SUIT 5.95

We invite you

To visit our Fall Order Building during the National Sewing Machine Exposition, Sept. 6-13th. We promise you an interesting and profitable experience.

"Free for the asking"



IF YOU

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We refer to our Fall and Winter Catalogue for 1914-15 just issued. It's the best all-round book of big merchandise values we have ever issued. From cover to cover its pages are fairly brimming over with buying opportunities that will greatly interest you. If you have received a copy you should not fail to study each page carefully and order early and often so that you may receive the fullest benefit. There are buying possibilities in store for you every day you've never known—this is more you spend the greater the saving. Send us your name and address if you have not received a catalogue.

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DAVIS ACETYLENE COMPANY
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Some Old-Time Fashions Being Revived

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's 17-page Guide. They can be relied upon to be the latest models, and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state both the waist and bust measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is 25c. Send no check. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

If we follow the styles closely each season we will notice that, as a rule, some particular peculiarity is very much in vogue for season and then dies out. By and by, however, these old fashions are being worn with white dresses, and while the combination is not generally used, it is at the same time rather quaint.



Another of the revived fashions is the popularity of the cotton glove. They come in white, 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 are supposed to harmonize with the jumper and thus it is sometimes difficult to discern just how such a dress is made.

A great number of the summer blouses are made with the large loose sleeve and armhole. Fashion authorities tell us that we are sure to return to the normal armhole waists just as soon as fall comes in. In 1934 we show one of these stylish and serviceable models. The collar may be rolled open at the throat or closed high. Seven sizes; 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

This very practical boy's suit. No. 9964, will make a fine play suit. The waist is collared and has a double breasted front. Four sizes; 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

There is perhaps no garment more really necessary for the warm months than the princess slip to be worn beneath thin gowns. In design 9966 we show a very stylish and dainty combination of camisole and petticoat. Swiss embroidery and batiste are combined in this design. Six sizes; 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 9938 is a simple and becoming house dress model. The fronts are slightly low at the throat and finished with a neat rolling collar. The closing is at the side front in skirt

and waist and the simple gored skirt has a tucked stitched inverted plait at the centre back. Seven sizes; 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

Blue linen with blue and white striped percale, or white lawn with trimming of all-over embroidery would make up nicely if fashioned from design 9971. The square neck opening is finished with a round collar. The skirt is a four corse model with tucked finish back and front. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Another dainty and stylish model for a best dress is here illustrated in mode No. 9972. White batiste with tuck and edging of Valenciennes would be extremely dainty. It may be developed with a ruffle heading, or with sleeve in wrist length. Five sizes; 6, 8 and 10 years.

A pretty gown for youthful figures can be fashioned from No. 9973. This model shows the puffed tunic which can be worn so nicely in slim figures. Figured dimity in white and blue has been suggested as very appropriate in developing the style. The three-piece skirt is gathered at the top and finished with a deep tuck fold in front. The pattern may be omitted if preferred. Five sizes; 14, 16, 18 and 18 years.

No. 9975-9977 is a style suitable for general wear. It would be very pretty in light green rattice, with vest of green and white striped pique. If one wished to have something more dressy, a combination of taffeta with veal embroidered in amber or corn color would be very attractive. The model calls for two patterns, 10c. for each. The waist is cut in six sizes; 34 to 44 inches bust measure and the skirt from 22 to 28 waist measure.

When you buy a new tablecloth a few long threads off the end and wind onto a spool. Then, when your tablecloth begins to wear you can darn it so it will be almost invisible, as the thread will match perfectly.

There are very many reasons why the exchange of goods between the United States and England is so important. It is not only a matter of convenience, but it is a matter of necessity. The United States is a large producer of raw materials, and England is a large manufacturer of finished goods. The exchange of goods between the two countries is essential for the prosperity of both.

Peck, Kerr & McElderry
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
415 Water St., Peterborough
E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.
W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.



In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use



PANSHINE

It's a pure, white, clean powder—doesn't scratch—can't harm the hands—odorless.

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.

CLIP OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL THIS TO-DAY

LEVER BROS. Limited
500 Eastern Avenue, TORONTO, Ont.

Please send me good size Free Trial Sample of Panshine.

Name

Address

It is impossible to say what the effect upon the price of goods in this country will be. It has advanced so far but the freight and the war risk in the banks have demands that extend that of the cost of goods. It will confine the price to the largest area in England, and will not only and come to the aid of our (two duties) the banks and dealing in.

There are very many reasons why the exchange of goods between the United States and England is so important. It is not only a matter of convenience, but it is a matter of necessity. The United States is a large producer of raw materials, and England is a large manufacturer of finished goods. The exchange of goods between the two countries is essential for the prosperity of both.

No Greater A Editor, Farm ply to your enq in Europe w of butter and ch during the next difficult at this query with ability. Exporters finding great diff their exchange dr partly, to the Encland, which is of a draft in E of taking an ext vend the matrir ing for name. T in consequence, cept more than exchange on Eng In addition freights to Engl over 100% durin and the way ri course, consara ordinary avora transportation a

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, 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 90 days. Such a course will confine the business principally to the largest and most wealthy houses 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 at higher prices for any length of time to any advantage. 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 factories in Canada attempted to hold back their cheese for say two weeks, the market would probably advance considerably, but when the cheese came on to the market 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 proven to the great advantage of the Dairy Farmer, in the long run, comes 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 Zealand are due to commence in October and that in anticipation of the receipts of this price of Canadian cheese is largely affected, and for the past two years very adversely. Complaints of New Zealand has, therefore, 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 the European war, cheese advanced rapidly some 10 p.c. or more, but afterwards declined to a level warranted 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 London reported at the end of last week of 11,000, besides 47,000 boxes distributed to various houses during the week, the Englishmen naturally feel more composed. At present ships are crossing the Atlantic in apparent safety, and we see no reason for famine prices.

No Greater Advance Expected

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In reply 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 reliability. Exporters from Canada are finding great difficulty in negotiating their exchange drafts on England, owing partly to the Moratorium Act in England, which allows the acceptor of a draft in England the privilege of taking an extra 30 days' time beyond the maturity draft before paying for same. The Canadian Banks, in consequence, are refusing to accept more than a limited amount of exchange on England.

In addition to this, the ocean freights to England have increased over 100% during the last fortnight and the war risk insurance is of course considerably higher than the ordinary average. Consequently, transportation and insurance charges

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 1/2 c. per pound.

All this, of course, has to come out of the producer. We do not think prices will be any lower, but, at present, there does not seem to be much room for any advance. In fact, the market there is rather quiet and although prices at time of writing are not lower, there seems to be a little easier undertone. If the money exchange market between the two countries could be improved somehow, we might then see a little easier position.

Our advice to the butter and cheese producer is to keep their products moving, as from present appearances, should the war last, there is no doubt we shall see a greater stringency in 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, Montreal.

Prices May Go Higher

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—It is difficult for anyone to attempt to forecast the course of markets for butter and cheese during the next few months. So far as cheese are concerned it seems probable we shall have a rather uncertain market at present, owing to difficulties as regards shipping and financing, but prices should rule much higher later in the year. Difficulties 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 England, but the benefit has not been felt here yet, due to the fact that the increased ocean freight and cost of war risk means an additional cost to the English importer of 1c. to 1 1/2c.

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 draws supplies from us continually and should the difficulties in the way of their obtaining New Zealand butter increase, forcing them to obtain increased supplies here, our prices will further strengthen our prices for creamery—Olive Dorion & Stroud, Montreal.

The Careless Patron

J. N. Paquet, Haldimand Co., Ont. 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 their neighbors to cooperate for the same purpose or leave the factory. Twenty men fill a cheese vat with milk. Three contribute 90 pounds of poor milk. The rest of the milk is fine. Have the good producers any interest in that poor milk? They surely have. It means poorer cheese and a lower price to say nothing about the loss of yield. In warm weather it is possible that that poor milk would cause a cheese loss of 150 pounds. The good producers lose seventeen-twentieths of this loss in value for which they are not responsible. The careless fellows who are altogether responsible lose only three-twentieths. Patrons of factories should get together to eliminate the careless milkers, and failing that, the careless patron.—Extract from address.

5% DEBENTURES

CAPITAL PAID UP \$2,000,000.00
ASSETS, \$5,000,000.00

INTEREST PAID EVERY SIX MONTHS

An individual who has \$500 to \$1000 to invest, will be glad to know more about our five per cent debentures. They represent absolute safety and a splendid interest return, payable every six months.

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STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

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WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans
Want CREAM Pay Express
WE Pay Every Two Weeks

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BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.
Belleville, Ontario

WHITE and COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES,
LIGHT BRAMAS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Over 30 years breeder.
Stock and Eggs for Sale.
Michael K. Boyer, Rt 21, Hammonds, N.A.

CREAM

Markets have advanced and we are now paying War Prices for Good Quality Cream.

We need yours—write us (cans supplied)
Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
13 Church St., TORONTO

For Best Results

Ship your Poultry alive to us, also your fresh Dairy Butter, and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry coops supplied. Prompt returns.

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.
Established 1854 TORONTO, Ont.

Come and Visit Us

We extend to all our People, our Advertisers and their Friends who may be in Toronto during the Exhibition, a hearty invitation to visit our Booth on the Grounds, near the Judging Ring for Dairy Culture.

"FARM AND DAIRY," Peterboro, Ont.

Fill Your Silo Quicker with Less Power

We make all sizes of hand and power Feed Cutters for every kind of work. Our line embodies the latest improvements for lessening the danger and inconvenience met with in many machines of this class. Inspect the line of

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Our No. 7 Tornado Ensilage Cutter and Blower (Illustrated) will handle 8 to 10 tons of corn per hour easily.

FRAME of selected Canadian hard maple, mortised and tenoned, always tight and rigid. **FAN CASE** is cast iron—stands friction and wear better than steel. **FANS** are hot-ripped in place, never get loose. **KNIVES** are high-grade steel, and adjustable for cutting all kinds of fodder. **TOP ROLLER** is self-conforming to uneven feeding.

Many other features will meet with your approval. Write to-day for booklet describing both hand and power outfits in full.

The **Peter Hamilton Co., Limited**
Peterborough, Ont.

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, August 24, 1914.—We are again in a position to summarize the results of the harvest in Ontario. The average yield of fall wheat falls somewhat below the average of the past ten years...

cannot adjust itself readily to changed conditions, and it is feared there will be this winter.

WHEAT

Quotations this week are 7 to 8, or even more, below those ruling a week ago. The top prices that have been reached were more the result of panic than of actual demand...

COFFEE GRAINS

Oats are in active demand on this market, but there have been no changes in quotations since the week ending last week.

FEEDS

Barley is now quoted at \$31, one dollar ahead of last week's shorts \$25; mid-western quotations are the same.

HAY

War is now having its effect on hay quotations. In spite of the protest of dealers that an increase in price has taken a Montreal, however, our No. 2 has taken a lift upwards...

AD. TALK

CCLI

Prosperity—Without Money

WAR—the Old DARK AGES method of keeping Kings on their jobs.

PEACE—the modern method of producing a general happiness for a happy people, and keeping on his job, our King of Plenty—the Canadian Farmer.

The impression has always been with me that we Canadians are very conservative people. But I am changing my views slightly.

Only a week or two ago our business conditions were calm and steady. We were making splendid strides—even our big Western Canada was beginning to walk alone.

But the European War cloud suddenly dawned upon our horizon. It has shattered the nerve of our great banking institutions—blurred the vision of our manufacturing concerns, wholesale houses, and put fear into the heart of the man behind the counter.

We have experienced a NATIONAL BUSINESS PANIC.

But, can we honestly justify our lack of business confidence in this tremendously prosperous Canada? I wish every Canadian in business would calculate carefully the far-reaching effect that this tremendous European struggle must have upon our commercial development.

To-day we are paralyzed—waiting for developments. To-morrow we shall realize our big opportunities to produce for ourselves what we have previously had made for us—in Germany—straw-hats.

And yet our manufacturers hesitate. Even some have withdrawn their selling messages. Surely they must be overlooking the fact that Canada is an agricultural country. Sixty per cent. of our people are in the rural districts. We have had plentiful harvests. This year is no exception. Slightly enhanced prices will give our people even greater buying power. It is to these, and to our cities that our big manufacturing concerns must turn in the coming months. For they hold the power to purchase, and the farm press must become the voice of prosperity.

In the making up of their selling campaigns for the coming season, big business concerns will do well to keep these facts before them. Eastern Canada farmers are particularly prosperous—especially so the dairy farmers. These wealthy dairy farmers can be reached exclusively through their favourite dairy magazine—"Farm and Dairy."

"A Paper that Aims to Serve You"

Making the Farm Pay

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.

Gileason's Veterinary Hand Book

A book on horse training, and the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, with remedies given for each. It is well worth its retail price, \$1.00.

Either of these books sent to you on receipt of One New Subscription to

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

WOODLAWN STOCK FARM

is the place to get a grand bull 3 yrs. old—Lochiel of Menie 3635—quiet and easy to handle, fitted for show purposes. Also, Springfield Coubler 3936; Dm Queen of Beauty 2nd of Springfield, 2156.

We also have cows and heifers due to freshen in December, 3 choice bull calves, some of nice heifer calves, one large Eng. or Berkshire boar and two yearling sows.

JEREMIAH O'CONNOR WOODLAWN STOCK FARM, R. 2, NO. 4, CAMPBELL FORD, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE, 35.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156 1/2 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES



An offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs, single, triple supplies, not sold. Also sows in pig to a show boar.

W. G. T. and C. P. Long Distance Bull Phone H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

HINMAN

THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



HAS NO VACUUM IN THE PAIR

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

Price \$50.00 Per Unit

See the HINMAN at work at Toronto Exhibition.

H. F. BAILEY & SON

Sole Manufacturers for Canada GALT ONT. CAN.

Quotations on sheep in the country have advanced 1c to 2c during the last week, and are now selling at 25c. There is a stronger undertone for the city market.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Butcher quotations have not changed extra fresh, 25c to 30c; ordinary, 15c to 20c. The same strength is in evidence at Montreal, where No. 1 are selling at 25c and select at 28c.

Poultry are quoted as follows: Fowl, dressed, heavy, 15c to 16c; light, 12c to 13c; milk-fed, 20c to 25c; ordinary, 15c to 18c; live, weighing 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; broilers, 16c to 18c; turkeys, dressed, 19c to 20c; alive, 15c to 16c; spring ducks, live, 10c to 12c; 15c to 16c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Quotations generally are low on account of the heavy crop. Apples, 75c to 81c; peaches, 20c to 25c; apricots, 20c to 25c; blackberries, 15c to 20c; plums, black, 10c to 12c; cherries, 4c to 6c; currants, black, 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter quotations show a slight tendency to recede from the high quotations of the week. Orders have fallen off from England, and from British Columbia. As an evidence of decreasing strength we might note that the Vancouver market is now a short time ago, that market does not now respond to an offer at 28c. Production, however, steadily increases and the increase, and if supplies are not abundant there will be a danger of running short before next season. Prices on the other side are higher, and there is a chance that we may wish there, if a reduction in freight insurance and an excessive rate of exchange, makes it possible.

The purchase by the Province of Quebec of 50,000 boxes of cheese last week as a gift to the Ontario Government has had the effect of steadying the cheese market and advancing quotations at country boards. Prices have jumped considerably in the Old Country, but dealers over here are of the opinion that prices will be easier when it is found that business will be resumed.

LIVE STOCK

Quotations on prime finished beef and ordinary stuff such as steaming the market these days, have come to the parting of the ways. The best of steers

Experiments with Autumn Sown Crops Throughout Ontario

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

THREE hundred and forty-three farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the last year. Reports have been received from 39 counties and districts throughout Ontario. Those sending the greatest number of reports were Nipissing, Rainy River, Northumberland, Huron, Simcoe and Lennox. The average results of the carefully conducted co-operative 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 farmers who wished to test some of the most popular varieties. The average yields per acre are given in the following table:

Variety.	Straw Per Acre.	Grain Per Acre.	(Total.)
Imperial Amber	1,653	31.7	1,684.7
American Banner	1,470	29.8	1,500
Benetton Red	1,424	30.4	1,454.4
Manitota	1,239	28.8	1,267.8
Kingston	1,183	28.3	1,211.3

The Imperial Amber, which occupied second place in the average of 19 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 Crimian Red, although a rather weak strawed variety, is a leading yielder and produces grain of excellent quality.

WINTER RYE.

In the autumn of 1913, the Mammoth White winter rye and the Imperial Amber winter wheat were distributed to be tested under uniform conditions. 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 an acre. In experiments throughout Ontario for seven years the Mammoth White surpassed the Common variety of winter rye by an annual average of practically four bushels an acre.

WINTER EMMER 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 730 lbs. an acre. The winter emmer was badly winter killed.

HARY 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 co-operative experiments. 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.

FERTILIZER WITH WINTER WHEAT.

In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn of 1913, the average yields of grain per acre for eight years were as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 23.5 bushels; Nitrate of Soda, 22.0 bushels; Muriate of Potash, 21.5 bushels; Superphosphate, 21.2 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, at

the rate of 20 tons an acre, gave an average yield of 25.8 bushels, and the land which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.1 bushels. The Superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds and the Muriate of Potash and the Nitrate of Soda each 120 pounds an acre. The Mixed Fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. In the past two years the fertilizer experiment with winter wheat was the same as in other years, except that the fertilizers were applied in the spring instead of the autumn of the year. From the spring applications the land which received the mixed fertilizer gave the highest average yield, and the unfertilized land the lowest average yield of grain. The cost of fertilizers used in this experiment 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 EXPERIMENTERS.

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 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 Winter Barley; 6, Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye 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.

I read with much interest in Farm and Dairy of July 23rd that at Mac-

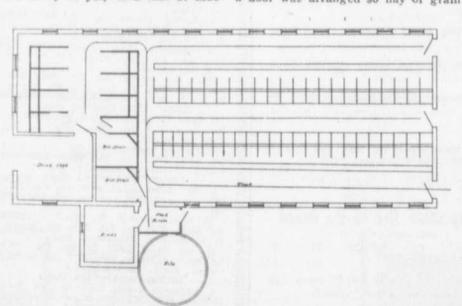
donald College was engaged in establishing the alfalfa on the farm of about 100 acres. This was open to Canada and the United States—in fact, the second prize went to New York State. The accompanying drawing shows the stable plan of the successful design which was submitted by Alfred A. Gilmore, then located in Athelstan, Que., but now making a specialty of sanitary farm architecture, with office in Preston, Ont.

The ventilation used was very similar to that known as the King system and was worked out by the 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 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 and this was 12 feet wide and had a tight floor all over except at centre, where a door was arranged so hay or grain

A Prize Winning Plan

In 1904, when Prof. Jas. W. Robertson was engaged in establishing the alfalfa on the 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 drawing shows the stable plan of the successful design which was submitted by Alfred A. Gilmore, then located in Athelstan, Que., but now making a specialty of sanitary farm architecture, with office in Preston, Ont.

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A Stable Arrangement That is Considered Ideal

This is approximately the same plan 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 Prize-Winning Plan," in the red clover and alsike winter-killed. On my own farm I lost all my clover, while the alfalfa came through very well. The seeding of 1913 seemed to stand the severe frost better than the seeding of the previous year. Ontario alfalfa seed was sown in 1912 and Turkestan in 1913. This would indicate that Turkestan is a hardy variety.

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 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 23 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.

AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWOLD AYRSHIRES
The leading R.O.P. herd, High Testers; average test for herd 14 lbs. per cent. but fat.
Choice Young Bulls and Bull Cows for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.
WOODHISE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

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

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nesler" (sire) blood-time - 2644 (imp.), as well as a few females of various age, for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P. O. (Phone in house). 1-41

FOR SALE

12 Registered Shropshire April Lamb Lambs
AND the following Registered Ayrshire Cows.
"AYRMONT ADA ROBE" - 2694 - May 19th, 1909. Sire, Barcholeski Lord Provost (imp) 2646. Dam, Southview Miss Robb, 14th, (imp) 2576.
"OLIVE OF EDGEWOOD" - 25778 - April 19th, 1909. Sire, Barcholeski King's Own (imp) 20736. Dam, Lovely 2nd, 16659.
"AYRMONT FANNY" - 25627 - Oct. 10, 1909. Sire, Blonde's King, 25759. Dam, Lovely's Fanny, 25740.
"AYRMONT LUCY" - 20552 - Feb. 26, 1909. Sire, Blonde's King, 25759. Dam, Burnside Augusta (imp) 25738.
"AYRMONT LOCKERY" - 24692 - Oct. 25, 1911. Sire, Blonde's King, 25759. Dam, Woodside May 2nd, 25762. APPLY
AYRMONT FARM, WATERLOO, QUE.
or James Davidson, P. O. Box 700, Montreal

Why not sell your Surplus Sto k now? Write out your Ad. for Farm and Dairy tonight. Tell our 18,000 readers what you have for sale

HOLSTEINS

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGBER-FIELD, FIVE YEARS OLD, son of PIERFETTE HENGBERVELD of the COUNTY DE KOL and GRAVE FAYNE 2ND. Junior bull, DUYO, son of OLAN, THA BIL MONA, a son of OLANTHA and JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.
Write for further information to
E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Of cows due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 30 heifers and an entire crop of bull and heifer calves of this year's raising. Write for particulars.
W. M. HIGGINSON
INKERMAN - - - - -

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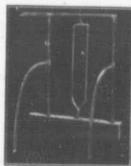


Fig. I.

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Fig. II.

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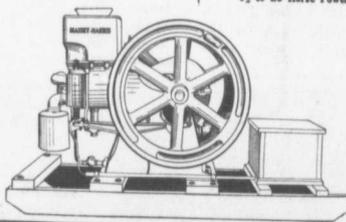
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