Eleventh Annual Exhibition Number

FARM AND DAIRY RURAL HOME



BETTER FARMING

AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE





WILL THEY WIN AT THE SCHOOL FAIR?

rom tield to Silo

Harvesting the Corn with ease

the corn too early, which would not be grain and there is no fear of being too late, which would be not the feed value of the stalks, for the reliability of the Massey Harris Corn Binder allows

you to wait till the right moment, knowing the saving it all. You therefore get the corn when it is just "and in httle or no time" saving it all.

It is easy to handle, and so constructed as to give perfect balance, which makes for an even and light draft, with no neckwords, is exceptionally strong, the Main Frame being of Steel, in one piece, and has ample power to cut all kinds of corn with each

An outstanding feature of the Massey Harris is that there are no packers to knock off the ears, the corn being carried to the Knotter by Chains with Automatic Conserver

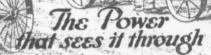
With THE BAIN Wagon the corn is easily hauled to the Ensilage Cutter.

Preserving while juicy and palatable

It is estimated that at least one-third of the food value of Com is lost unless it is not served in a Silo. If properly preserved it is a very nourishing tood, relished by all kinds of live stock. Here again the work must be done at the right time, and questix not while the fodder is too green nor when it is too ripe and the

* A Massey-Harris Ensilage Cutter wall and satisfacdy, getting full value of the forage. ness Cutters have great capacity, mooth-running and strongly built.

The Knives are easily adjusted or removed fougth of cut is adjust instantly st



The Massey-Harris Tractor provides a very Convenient and Economical Power to run the Easilage Cutter. It develops 25 H.P. at the belt - more than sufficient to run the Cutter at its full capacity. It can be used for almost every operation on the farm

The Massey-Harris Gasoline Engine, noted for its Reliability and Economy of requiring power. operation, can be used, if preferred.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited
Agencies Everywhere



Trade Increases

VOL. XXXVII

A Review of I

source of protein in t sine of alfalfa hay

have satisfied th alfalfa profitably, and rop. Others are eque grown under their crop a failure. of which would have cess. In the Bedford ccess with alfalfa the crop and fai had limed his soil limed or taken any pa good variety. Hence t

that makes the exper any particular section however, that mental farms will ditions and a review farms scattered all fairly conclusive evide tions and agricu of 1917-18, which has Agricultural Gazet the Dominion Departme

Let us start with the ! ng and freezing of the all winter crops is there that alfalfa could any varieties of Baltic and Ontario qually hardy and quite



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 Chutham.

VOL. XXXVII

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TORONTO, ONT. AUGUST 29, 1918

The Hardiness of Alfalfa Under Canadian Conditions

A Review of Experiments Conducted in Every Province of Canada But One-Varieties That Have Stood the Test

WHERE alfalfa succeeds the success of agriculture is assured. It is the most nutritious of all home-grown forms on the success of agriculture is assured. It is the most nutritious of abundantly than any other field crop. It yields more abundantly than any other field crop. It yields more source of protein is the rations of cows, steers, work horses, sheep and torood sows. It is highly valued by poultry men. The editors of Farm and Dairy can value of alfalfa men actually debated the feeding value of alfalfa men actually debated the feeding for granted, and the only quasir value is now taken for granted, and the only quasir value is now taken for granted, and the only quasir value is now taken for granted, and the only quasir value is now taken for granted, and the only quasir value is now taken for granted, and the only quasir value is now taken for granted and the only quasir value is now taken for granted and the only quasir value is now taken for granted and the only quasir value is now taken to grant the protection of t

tens? Thousands of farmers in Canada have experiment-ed with alfalfa. Many of these, perhaps the majority, have satisfied themselves that they are now alfalfa profitably, and are taking advantage of the crop. Others are equally aure that Alfalfa annot be grown under their conditions and have critically the same community and under apparently the same soil and climatic conditions, some men are making a first. same community and under apparently the same soil and climatic conditions, some are making a first rate success with Alfalfa, while a making a first rate success with Alfalfa, while the solution of the success of the success with Alfalfa, while the success of the success of the success of the success. In the Bedford district of Quebec, for instance, we found one farmer who was making a great success with alfalfa, while many of his neighbors had had limed his soil and a first the success of the su

It is this frequent neglect of essential conditions that makes the experiments of individual farmers a not too trustworthy indication of the adaptability of any particular section to alfalfa. We can fairly support the section of a superimentation of experiments of experiments a farmer of the results in the mental farmer of their results in the farms scattered all over their results in the farms scattered all over their results in the section of a superimental stations and a superimental farmer of the section of the superiment of the superiment of the superiment of the farmer of the farmer of the superiment of the superiment of the farmer It is this frequent neglect of essential conditions

Alfalfa in the Maritime.

Let us start with the Maritime Provinces. Climatic conditions there are certainly not favorable to alfalfa. The winters are open and the alternate thaving and freezing of the soil which plays have with all winter crops is there the rule rather than the exception. For many years it was taken for granted with the sould not possibly succeed under maritime and the sould be represented as a first could not possibly succeed under maritime to the start of the sould be soil to be represented as the soil of the so Let us start with the Maritime Provinces. Climatic

bility that it will remain for years. On the higher soils of King's county, alfalfa is more astisfactory than in the western part of the provide than in the western part of the provide the prof. J. M. Truman, writing from the agricultural college at Truro, N.S., cays: "We have used two varieties of aifalfa in our field plots at the Nova Bytis. Agricultural College—Grimm and Ontario State of the Agricultural College—Grimm and Ontario western of the work of the control of the control

Alfalfa in Quebec.

Affaita in Quebec.

The climate of the Province of Quebec is, on the whole, much more severe than that of Ontario. In that province is an Experimental, Union similar to the Experimental, Union similar to the Experimental of Ontario. During the last we years over 1,001 not affaith seed of various varieties have been districted to the experimental of the province through this cross to every section of the province through this cross to every section of glad of this opportunity to state again that affaith thrives well in all parts of the province and under all climates, under the climate of Montreal as well as under that of Abitibit and of Lake St. John districts; in the Eastern Townships as well as on the Gaspe coast. But the ordinary conditions of success must not be neglected—deep soil, well tilled, welloaspe coast. But the ordinary conditions of success must not be neglected—deep soil, well tilled, well-drained by natural or artificial means, free from acidity and free from weeds, especially couch grass."

acidity and free from weeds, especially couch grass."

Brother Liguori mentions the varieties that have given the best results as one imported from Belcitum, which are no longer be secured, and the Grimm. With this later variety under good conditions practically no failures have been recorded during the last four years. Writing from the Oka during the last four years. Writing from the Oka during the last four years. Writing from the Oka white killing with the following varieties: Lyman's aliaits, Grimm No. 338, Grimm No. 338, Grimm No. 27. Montans, Dryland and Ontario Variegated. All of 2. Montans, Dryland and Ontario Variegated. All of 72, Montana, Dryland and Ontario Variegated. All of

The Great Farm Trio By Tom Alfalfa

By Tom Alfalfa.

Corn, clover and coves. Here we have the great farm trio. If I can grow good corn, if soil and climate consens and climate corn, if soil and climate consens and cons cowe. What an admirable trio they are; the corn silage, rich in succulence and carbo-hydrates; the clovers rich in protein; the dairy cow able to take the two, assimilate them, balance the surplus of the one against the deficiencies of the other and to several product for which there is always a total ket, be it in the form of raw milk, butter or cheese. But we must have all three. The good farmer will fill his elios and his moves, but if he is stocked up with poor costs. The man who is good with his manufacturing plant he will fail of the cows bus manufacturing plant he will fail of the cows bus manufacturing plant he will rail of the cows bus manufacturing plant he will rail of the cows bus manufacturing and the special plant in the companies of the comp the deficiencies of the other and turn out a

these varieties came through the winter without damage, and if the weather keeps on being favor-able four crops are anticipated this year instead of

able four crops are anticipated this year instead of the usual three.

At McDonald College, St. Anne de Eellevus, Que, the past winter bore with unusual severity on alialfa, grasses and clovers. Most of the plots of red were killed while a number of blocks of alialfa, soyen broadcast and in rows, that have survived all winters broadcast and in rows, that have survived all winters since they were seeded in 1912 and 1913, have been from 75 to 90 per cent winter killed. There were some plots, however, which came through with little damage, and it was noticeable that those which had

some plots, however, which came through with little damage, and it was noticeable that those which had a good covering when winter set in survived out of all proportion to the protection afforded. Reviewing results Mr. Summerby, of the Field Husbandry Dependence of the properties as follows: this year under these with the providence of the providence of leaving a good growth to forces to make the providence of leaving a good growth to force to the providence of leaving as good growth to force to the providence of leaving as good growth to force to the providence of leaving as good growth to force to the providence of leaving as good growth to force to be particularly hardy. This variety has again shown hardiness, but has been more severely winter killed arthals that exercise the providence of portant factors in preventing winter killing.

Ontario Reports.

There are two reports from Ontario. Mr. Fred Forsyth, Agricultural Representative in Lanark

county, writes as follows:
"In the county of Lanark we have several alfalfa "In the county of Lanark we have several alfalfa demonstration plots. These are planted with the Grimm variety, so that we have no evidence as to the relative vitality of different sorts. The plots were put in two or three years ago and to-day will average an SS per cent stand. The purpose of these demonstrations is to prove to farmers, that alfalfa uemonstrations is to prove to farmers that attains will stand our climatic conditions providing the right variety is sown. Many farmers had tried to grow affalfa, but failed. The demonstrations, it is hoped, will encourage many to again begin raising this crop. The pilots are scattered fairly widely throughout the country, and are thus demonstrating to a wide circle of farmers the lessons they were established

Mr. J. S. Knapp, representative in Waterlos county, is brief and to the point when he says: "The Grimm and Ontario Variegated are the only varies of alfalfa that have given satisfaction in the county of Waterloo. Farmers who have been able to secure seed of these varieties have fairly good stands. Our farmers have practically given up sowing alfalfa, except where they can secure seed of these varieties." Mr. J. S. Knapp. representative in

A Severe Test in Western Canada.

A Severe Test in Western Canada.

Reports from Western Canada emphasize the absolute necessity of hardy strains, if alfalfa is to be grown successfully on the successity of hardy strains, for the successfully on the successfully on the successfully on the successful of the successf

(Continued on page 21.)

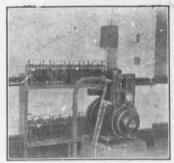
Harnessing Up To a Lighting Plant

A Home Generating System Performs Fourteen Different Operations at Neidpath Farm, Home of W.W. Ballantyne & Son

- By TOM ALFALFA

E have been taking our holidays this summer in our Ford car. Like most farmers we can with a couple of days to spare it isn't hard to get 100 miles away from home. I have already told the Farm and Dairy folks something of a little trip that we took up to Stratford the end of June, and of our visit with W. W. Ballantyne & Son, of Neidpath Farm. I didn't tell, however, of one-half of the equipment they have on that very mechanical farm. I guess I omitted altogether to mention the latest addition to the farm plant and the one that is perhaps giving the farm balant and the one that is perhaps giving the limital time of the place—the home lighting system. This system not only supplies electric lighting for the house, barns, drive shed and yards, but the electric power developed is used for 13 other distinct operations. No wonder the Ballantynes are pleased. Just how pleased they are, Mr. Peter Smith, a neighbor, illustrates by a story on Mr. Ballantyne, who is president of the Gueiph Winter Farl Board, who is president of the Gueiph Winter Farl Board, was slated, relates Mr. Smith, for a 25 minute address at an Exhibition luncheon. He was to have find the story of the content of the story on his main subject and 20 minutes on home lighting. After spending a few hours at the Ballantyne home I am inclined to credit Mr. Smith's story. And I might add that later I discovered that Smith has a similar system in his home a couple of miles up the road, and is almost as enthusiastic about it as his friend Ballantyne. Our Ford chugged up to the door at Neidpath Farm

tyne,
Our Ford chugged up to the door at Neldpath Farm
just at milking time. Of course, I was right on
hand to see the stock. There were I7 pure bred
Ayrshire cows lined up in the stable and, I must
admit, they were right good ones, too, though I am
not an Ayrshire fancier myself. They were being
milked by a three unit Hinman milking machine
operated by a one-half horse-power electric motor.
The cream separator was being operated at the same



It is a Plant Similar to this One which affords Light and Power at Neidpath Farm.

time by a one-quarter h.-p. motor. The power for both of these motors was being supplied from the generating plant of the lighting system. "Our batteries alone would supply sufficient power for milking and separating," remarked Mr. Norman Ballantyne, who was in charge of the milker, "but as a rule, when we are making a heavy use of power, as in milking and separating, we plan to start up the engine and the power is then supplied direct from the dynamo."

The dairy work. I found, represents only two of

The dairy work, I found, represents only two of eight different applications of electric power in the

stable. The larger motor is belted to a shaft which

stable. The larger motor is belted to a shaft which operates, in addition to the milker, the pump and the color of the col

(Concluded on page 14.)

Why Build a Silo This Year?

Through the Silo, Coarse Roughages are Utilized to the Fullest Extent-By F. W. Farley

THE unprecedented conditions at present with reference to prevailing high prices of feeds for live stock make conomical live stock feeding largely a matter of utilizing coarse roughages to the fullest extent. The farmer who owns a silo is more fortunate in this respect than the farmer who has no silo, because he is in a position to meet the situation and to produce the maximum amount of beef, the produce the situation and to produce the maximum amount of beef, tion and to produce the maximum amount of beer, mutton or milk at a minimum cost. Evidences that the silo has become an actual necessity in most sections for economical production of those staple feeds are numerous. Such evidences are not only borne out by the many experiments conducted by the various agricultural experiment stations throughout the country, but by thousands of farmers who have changed from the old to the new way of utilizing the surplus acres of their corn crop and their corn stover by ensiling it.

At the lows Experimental Station a bunch of steers

arover by enalling it.

At the lowe Experimental Station a bunch of steers fed on slage, corn and cottonseed meal produce gains at \$200 per concept bunch of equal quality fed at the same time on clover bunch corn, sorn, and cot. ity fed at the same time on clover hay, corn and cot-tonseed meal. The silage-fed steers netted a profit of \$25.46 per head, while the clover hay-fed steers netted a profit of \$17.25 per head. Many Canadian feedera

per head.

Many Canadian feeders
tell the same story. And
what applies to the beef
steer applies with equal emphasis to the dairy cow
—the profits are always
greater where the corn is
fed in the form of silage.

fed in the form of silage.
One of the principal reasons why the silo is such an important factor in live stock feeding is because hay has become so high priced that cornstalks are too valuable to loss. Since 37 per cent. of the entire corn plant remain in

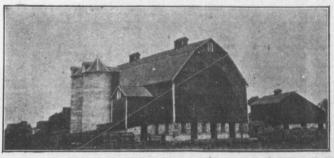
inditions at present with a prices of feeds for somical live stock feeding coarse roughages to the who owns a silo is more han the farmer who has costion to meet the feed of the corn and the corn and the feed in the stalks not consumed by the animals. The personance of loss is even greater where corn fodder or contact of loss is even greater where corn fodder or conduction of those staple evidences are not only rements conducted by the ment stations throughout nide of farmers who have the new way of utilizing corn crop and their corn.

Station a bunch of steers cottonseed meal pro-

be greatly cheapened by feeding silage. Perhaps one of the greatest values of silage lies in the fact that it enables the farmer to greatly is-crease the carrying capacity of his farm. It ordiscrease the carrying capacity of his farm. It ordinarily takes the production from one acre of meagor to carry a 1,000-pound steer through the winter. The same acre if planted to corn and the crop pat in the slio would carry three to four such steers, the same being applicable to the fattening of cattle all in the production of milk. It is evident then that the same among mount of feed, if ensiled, may be produced from one-third the amount of crop land, if the crop is not ensiled, or, in other words, three times as many animals may be fed from the same area in the case of ensilter. of ensiling.

According to pre-war figures, it was possible to build a purchased wooden silo for about \$1.80 per ton. This cost has probably doubled in the last year, but is not out of proportion to the cost of other

While it is true that it would not be profitable or economical for all farmen to build a silo, yet it would be profitable for those having upward of 10 to 15 mature cattle or their equivalent in other and mals to meet the necessity for increased production most economically. Even though there is a scardly of labor at the present time, which is the big handicap in building siles, those farmers who can possibly do so should build a silo and fill it for feedng stock during the con ing stock during the cos-ing winter, no as to fortif themselves against his-priced feeds and a ted scarcity. Cooperation wit neighbors will enable the purchase of silo-filing ma-chinery cheaply and the filling to be done quickly and most economically as more satisfactorily.



Big Siloe, Usually Two of Them, are Characteristic of the Big Dairy Farms of Ontario. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy on farm of



August 29, 1918.

A Visit

A FEW years ago advertised as "
J. Kelly, of Co coined the phrase, an coined the phrase, an occasions Oxford cour cattle have secured to money at Toronto E occasions they have a Winter Fair dairy tecessful than the breed thus proving the mer it would be a mistake Oxford county farmer the Holstein is invadiablies, Chateauguay C groportion is the Ayr proportion is the Ayri self in the old Holstei lerd of Jno. McKee, it Jean Armour, one of shire breed, is located heart of the Holstein Mr. McKee's Brooksid owned by E. B. Palm lately been coming in summer it was my pr whom I had known ve and renew old acquait two farms and herds

two farms and herds little bit of Ayrshire de Mr. E. B. Palmer, these herds, has now agement of the old f bungalow for himself a of the old farm. Fron commands a view of look out over the field two score years. And he is still rendering vs Barnie, who now work Burnie, who now work Farm," as it is called. one corner is "Homevie mer is developing a spi shires. Living close to brothers have a small c are co-operating in the vertising and selling th bers of the Southern Club, they have consign the best animals sold a

The story of how th came to be established ing. Mr. Palmer, Sr., wh man, made several trips county from his home in county from his home in ing county of Brant. Hull in the third when the for him to start up fe some 40 years ago, he Pinero Farm—a very diff then from what it is now to his purchase the far rented for many years, badly run down. To fillu badly the farm had beer Palmer mentioned one. Palmer mentioned one had been cropped to grai ously for 20 years, a seeded down. As a rest seeded down. As a rest system of farming, or p-had better call it lack a all the life had gone out a The land was hard and proposition was hard, but was corresponding!—ch Wh. Palmer knew well at ally the soil was of the ne & Son

shaft which pump and alone is no et deep and gements for gements for pulper stood e root house is fast as a told me, mery stone for running tachine, and me mill with

so that the granary that wer saves a therwise be to the mill used. "The which it is stically. "It your power I couldn't

most comis a switch stable. On is under the able can be ble and the a this stable is a row of another row Each row ait, and only tched on at here is one in the barn latter light,

f silage lies o greatly in-n. It ordin-of meadow crop put in a steers, the of cattle and hen that the be produced if the crop mes as many in the case

possible to at \$1.80 per he last year, ost of other true that it profitable or

for those of 10 to 15 or their other and he necessity production cally. Even uilding siles, who can it for feed-

as to fortify gainst high and a feel eration with enable the lo-filling ma-oly and the lone quickly omically and



The Substantial Buildings at Pinero and Homeview Farmo afford a Comfortable Home for Almost 80 Head of Pure Bred Ayrahires.

A Little Bit of Ayrshire Down in Oxford

A Visit With E. B. Palmer and His Boys Who Breed Record of Performance Ayrshires-By F. E. Ellis

A Visit With E. B. Palmer and A FEW years ago Oxford Co., Ont., was widely advertised as "The Holland of America." R. oxford Co., Ont., was widely advertised as "The Holland of America." R. oxford County factors of the prize occasions Oxford county fanciers of black and white cattle have secured the major portion of the prize gones at Toronto Exhibition, and on one or two occasions they have gotten practically all of it. At the control oxford county farmers are Holstein and one or two occasions they have gotten practically all of it. At the control oxford oxford county farmers are Holstein men. Even as the Holstein is invading that stronghold of the Ayrabires, Chatcauguay Co., Que., just in about the same proportion is the Ayrabire making a place for her are the strong oxford oxford. The grant of Jno. McKee, in which and oxford. The grant of Jno. McKee, in which the control oxford oxford oxford oxford oxford oxford oxford oxford. The same transport of the control oxford oxfo

The story of how these herds came to be established is interest-ing. Mr. Palmer, Sr., when a young came to be established is interesting. Mr. Palmer, Sr., when a young man, made several trips to Oxford county from his home in the adjoining county from his home in the adjoining county of Brant. He was particularly taken with the Norwich district, and when the time came district, and when the time came that the county of the intervening period the soil has been brought back to a high state of fertility, the old barns bave been replaced by new ones, and the house has been remodelled. Twelve years ago the second farm, now owned by Burpee Palmer, was also purchased.

Early Breeding Experience.

Dairying was engaged in from the first, and any success Mr. Palmer has attained he is willing to attribute in good measure to the dairy cow. "My first cows were Durham grades," said Mr. Palmer,



The Modern Home of "Homeview" Farm

reminiscently, as we leaned over the improvised rail fence that kept the Ayrshires out of the garden adjoining the new bungalow. They went is the milkers, too, were those Durham cows. The trace milkers, too, were those Durham cows. The traced back to one Durham sire whose calves were as good milking cows as I have ever seen. One of his kelfers was given to me by my father. I have rewer had a better milking cow than she and the

herd of Durhams with which we started operations on this farm were all her progeny. Had succeeding generations milked as well as the original herd we provide the problem of the problem o

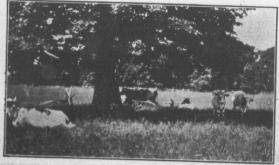
year.

The herd sire now owned by the two brothers ia Stonehouse Lessnessnock Free Trader, bred by Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que. He is out of Whitehill Free Trader and Lessnessnock Panay 2nd, the latter a fine show cow and a good producer. The sire that preceded this one was closely related in blood lines to Lady Jane, and came from the same herd as the R. O. P. champion.

blood lines to Lady Jane, and came from the same herd as the R. O. P. champion.

The Farming Operations.

The Farming Operations on this farm rest solidly on the sure foundation of a good farm well tilled. The soil is of the rich strong loam that is characteristic of the distribution of the 125 acres in the soil is of the rich strong loam that is characteristic of the distribution of the 125 acres in the couples as wale, and about five occupies a swale, and about five acres of orchard, and the surface of the surface of the surface of corn for the silo, and about 10 acres for housking and hogging down," explained Mr. Burnie Palmer. "This year we are going in for hogs year we are going in for hogs year we are going in for hogs proposition if we can grow from the surface of our own feed for them. Whe will always grown and the surface of our own feed for them. Whe we would be usually get a out 100 (Continued on page 18.)



Ideal Summer Conditions at Pinero Farm. -Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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A Pure Bred Herd, or Wages

The Boy Decided on the Pure Bred Herd

The Boy Decided on the Pure Bred Herd

In 1916 the son of an Oxford county dairy farmer,
the latter well known to Our Folks, were we at
liberty to give his name, cause home from the
Ontario Agricultural College with his associate diploma. In the getting of this diploma he had
stood sixth in a class of 200. The boy was needed on
the farm, and his dad had a proposition ready for
him. "My boy," said he, "you can take your pick. I
will pay you regular wages if you want me to, or I
will buy you a good pure bred Holstein cow and you
can have all of her progeny and the progeny of the
progeny. Bull calves, however, will have to be sole
at 12 months or less. I will get all the milk produced by your stock and I will supply the feed. We
will make a five year contract. Now, which will you
have?"

will make a five year contract. Now, which will you The boy took time to think it over, and decided that he would prefer the chance of a pure bred herd of his own. A few days later he and his father wend out and bought a good looking Holstein cow for give helfer calf. The boy included the state of the propert of the later of the propert of the production. Even with the rush of spring work compelled two milkings a day, she dropped 10 lbs. In he make the production. Even with this setback milk, which was the third history the production of the propert of th

tract on which he entered is completed. With continued success in securing heifer calves, he would have stood a chance to have completed his five years with a herd of 25 pure bred Holsteins as his pay for five years' work. The boy has, however, been called away to stone duties, and he is now overseas fighting in the cause of freedom. He completed only two years of his agreement. His father, however, is carrying on for him, and he will continue to get all the female progeny of his cow, but his father will now get the bull calves as well as the milk produced. When the boy comes back from the front there will be a registered herd awaiting him, if he cares to supplie the supplies one and from the standpoint of a land que one and from the standpoint of lather and son it has much to commend it. And there was just enough of chance to it to add "spice"to the experiment.

Brood Mares vs. the Tractor A Western Farmer Gives His Experience

A Western Farmer Gives His Experience

A Nextensive farmer in the Western
States, a breeder of Percheron horses,
and a one-time tractor users
the Percheron Society, over user inside users
I may say that there are the state of the series of olders.
I may say that there and one-half days' time, with
one of the state of the series of the series of olders are the series of the seri

our small grain land to timothy and clover, you will see that we have two years' crops from the one operation, off from 170 acres. We are through with the piece of land harvest time this year and haying next seen. Before the hay is put son. Before the hay is put up next year we hope to have 16 colts out of these eight mares. They are all due shortly to the service of Kollacia, and, if they live up to past standards, the same operation will be repeated about this time

next season.

We have a ten-and-a-half foot Superior Drill, which nicely at a good stiff k. We found we were walk. We found we were doing an average of approximately three acres an hour, or between 45 and 50 acres in a sixteen-hour day. Where the field was half a mile long, we would make the round trip in 20 methods. Saeding about walk.

make the round trip in 29 minutes, seeding about one and one-quarter acres each round.

The first set of mares would go on at daylight, the second set relieving them at noon and going until dark. Will say three of the mares weighed better than a ton, the other five between 1,800 pounds and a ton. They were all good walkers and seemed to handle he big drill with ease. Three of the mares



Members of a Summer Course get a Lesson in Stock Judging Nembers or a summer course get a Lesson in Stock Judging. Very numerous are the summer courses now held at the Ontario Agradual In one afternoon, this summer an editor of Farm and Dairy counted no is seven study groups on the cause of the Course of th

A Fall Frehnseing Cow

Why Feed Her Grain?-By "Herdsman"

66] AM becoming more convinced every year I am in the dairy business that we have been too inclined to neglect the dry cow or the near dry cow," writes a city milk producer, to Farm and Dairy, "I have passed through every stage of the dairying game, from the time when we expected dry cows to subsist on oat straw and expected dry cows to subsist on out strue and root or two, right up to the place where the dry cows are getting the best of routehage an allowance of grain almost equal to their rul milking ration. We are still following the http: plan, and we are quite decided in our beint that no grain that we feed met larger return in milk than the grain we feed to dry cows."

The plan is the property of the plan in the plan in the plan we feed to dry cows."

The plan is the plan in the property of the plan in the plan we feed to dry cows."

This is in line with the expectence of practically all of our most successful feeders of day cattle. Many feeders will go so far as to dain a close relationship between crop producing and milk production. It is now a well east lished fact that the average raintial in the growing season is not sufficient to bring any cultivation. It is not sufficient to bring any cultivation in the production of the produc

to assimilate the great quantities of iood sees-gary to heavy milk production, and to withsial the strain of the lactation period. The cow the freshens without this reserve of energy, due to god attention when dry, is at a distinct disadvantage and in the case of very heavy producers, will fall seried thousand pounds of milk short of what she might

thousand pounds of mile short of what seems the totherwise have done.

And how about the cover that will repeate this fill and the cover that the cover the otherwise have done.

And how about the cows that will freshen this fall!



Farm Wages or this Cow and Her Progeny? an adjoining article the proposition which a dairy farmer laid be-re his son on his return from the agricultural codege is given in de-tail. The son is now overseas, but the ban worked well.

have just dropped good, strong calts and the others

have just dropped good, stored are due shortly.

Might add that I have a couple of tractors for sale. Both are here on the farm and will be sold at the halter. Each one was claimed the latter at time of purchase, but even at tak, they seem at time of purchase, but even at tak, they seem at time of purchase, but even at tak, they seem at time of purchase, but even at tak, they seem to them beling all they better than six mouths' old.

Sweet clover is a great pasture crop and a great soil improver. On one Sweet cloyer is a stead soll parties crop and a stead of the stead of and has afforded excellent pasturage ever since, growing just as fast as the cows can eat it. Next spring, when the clover is at its best, we will turn the whole thing under and then the soil will have some life—F. E. Ellis, Halton Co., Ont.



The Colt Crop is Again a Profitable One.

Horse raising is subject to use and downs in alternating periods covering about 10 years. The period of depression is now passing and the colt crop is increasing just in proportion as the market improves. Marce of the heavy draft type, such as those of E. K. McConnel, Norfolk Co., Ont., here illustrated, are most profitable for the farmer-breeder.

By a Simple

Angust £0, 1018

H NEWMAN tary of the originator of the E putting this system These three activit ber of years he ha C. S. G. A., but it v of 1915 that he lau There were several in this field. First, half of what is now was about to retire the old folk retire to to take over the fart to a pretty bungalo pose, right on the o place, Mr. Newman engaged in what is retical the need oby getting back to ning overalls and g opportunity. And lar farming is not such if everything is consequently believe. to take over the far if everything is cons general believe. An vinced of this, he dearth of actual info tion, and he had a p ing" whereby he cou veare some data which

ulture in Canada. his work. For more life just for his own year he draws up a e tain monthly expend out how he stands, a little the next month, some simple system ing accounts on a fabusiness basis. So ing accounts on a fabusiness basis. So himself, he drew up a considered suited to tory did this system it published in partnetered accountant, where the properties of the partneter of the properties of the properties of the properties where the posting tions which make it p his own accounts in the properties of the p

System A

The first thing in Ising books on the farm This takes time the fonly a matter at the machinery purchased, chased or born during those that have been capital invested and v

A Farmer Who Knows Where He's At

By a Simple System of "Books" L. H. Newman of Grenville County Keeps Strict Tab on His Crops and Stock By S. R. N. HODGING

H. NEWMAN, B.S.A., is the secretary of the Canadhin Seed Grow-ers' association; he is also the originator of the Bates-Newman system of farm boeskeeping; and, better yet, he is proposed in the second of the Bates-Newman system of farm boeskeeping; and, better yet, he is farm near Merrickville in Grenz-tile on this fam near Merrickville in Grenz-tile on the proposed of the Newman system of years he has been secretary of the C. S. G. A., but it was not until the spring of 1915 that he launched out into farming. There were several reasons for this venture in this field. First, his father, who owned half of what is now L. H. Newman's farm, There were several reasons for this venture he old folk retire to the city. H. decided that it would be better for them H. decided that it would be better for them H. decided that it would be better for them H. decided that it would be better for them move to a pretty bungalow erected for that purpose, right on the old farm. In the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in what is more or less theoretical the need of 'keeping in touch' by getting back to the land and doning which beak to the land and doning the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in what is more or less theoretical the need of 'keeping in touch' by getting back to the land and doning the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in on the old folk control of the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in on the old folk control of the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in on the old folk control of the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in on the old folk control of the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in on the old folk control of the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in which we have the old folk control of the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in the second place, Mr. Newman felt like all who are engaged in the second place, Mr. Newman felt like

years some data which will be of great value to agriculture in Canada.

Mr. Newman has always been fond of system in his work. For more than 10 years now he has legit accurate account of all his expenditures in private life just for his own information. At the first of the year he draws up a schedule allowing himself a certain monthly expenditure for board, clothes, enternament, etc. At the end of each month he finds out how he stands, and if he is exceeding his estimate non department he can cut down on that a tonic department he can cut down on that a tonic department the can cut down on that a tonic department of the second of the control of the second of the property of the second of the s

System Applied to Farming.

System Applied to Farming.

The first thing in Jaying the foundation for keeping books on the farfa is to get a complete inventory. This takes time the first year, but, after that, it is eally a matter at the end of the year of adding new machinery purchased, or animals that for each purchased or born during the year, etc., an edducting these that have been sold, etc. This give the capital invested and will allow an overhead charge



A Model Barn on the Farm of L. H. Newman,

L. El. Newman, Secretary on the Farm of L. II. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Grewers' Association, operates a 100-acre farm in Grenville Co., Ont. His present the Man, a partial of Farm and its seen herwith, was fully described in the Man, a particularly the book-keeping system followed, are given in the article adjoining.

to be made for interest on capital invested and de-preciation. In the Bates-Newman system of book-keeping there are special pages and this work. Each department is looked after seal this work. Each department is looked after sold twick de-partment pays. It is credited with everything pro-duced in that department, whether sold or transfer, observed the seal of the seal of the seal of the with all its supplies, with the seal of the seal of the with its share of the labeled with all its supplies, with its share of the labeled with all its supplies, with its share of the labeled with all its supplies, partment, as shown by the inventory, and then a balance is struck.

partment, as shown by the inventory, and then a balance is struck.

The department of dairy cattle, for instance, is charged with everything fed to the cowa. This is recknoned by charging up the total cowa of growing, cutting and ensiling the corn, this recknoned by charging up the total coward of growing, cutting and ensiling the corn, the coward of growing credited to the general farm departments being credited to the general farm departments for the coward of the coward

buildings and equipment, and also a reasonable depreciation. In this way it is easy to find out at the end of the year which do partment pays and which does not accounting the partment pays and which does not reasonable the pays and which does not his crops. A four-year rotal keeps tab on his crops. A four-year rotal keeps tab on his erops. A four-year rotal keeps the part of the farm was to put it in shape for rotation work. The farm as the part of the sweet encoyed and the farm laid out in a manner more suited to rotation work. The rotation is now work in the farm and the farm laid out in a manner more suited to rotation work. The rotation is now work in the farm is now divided into four countries. The farm is now divided into four-out and roots each year, one to grain, Ligowa on the countries of the rotation in sueed in the fourth year ricularly of the rotation in used in the fourth year ricularly of the rotation in the pass and beans. The latter year has considered the farm the pass of the rotation in the pass and beans of the rotation in the pass of the rotat

Records of Grops.

One of the books under Mr. Newman's system which is of great value to him in his farm practice which is of great value to him in his farm practice is his fields record book. This contains, first, a plan of the farm with all fields between the none page is devoted to each field or crop, long in detail the total yield, total value of crop, long in detail the total yield, total value of crop, long in detail the total yield, total value of crop, long in detail the total yield, total value of crop, long in cluding labor and meals, twine and cost of seed, total expenses, with the cost per ton or bushel. With these books all printed out the matter of filling different details takes very little time and gives a space for great value, particularly as there is a space for charks on each crop. In this space is jotted down sunday to give best matisfaction in sowing certain variette give best results in a certain field, information which is of great value in after years.

After the cost of a ton or bushel of any feed has been arrived at, it is charged up to the department to which it goes. For instance, all corn is charged control of the department to which it goes. For instance, all corn is charged control of the department to which it goes. For instance, all corn is charged crown, would be delay department, timothy, if it were grown, would be delay department, timothy, if it were grown, would be delay department thereof the particular the total amount of labor engreed against that (Continued on page 12.)



A Milking Herd of a Baker's Dozen. The Principal Source of Income on a Western Ontario Dairy Farm

LOW rdsman"

the near dry

Very stage of ne when we sat straw and I to their full arger returns ar as to claim a fall in the bring any of cases the prethe preceding ing anything oduces a part feed that is when she is

less attention inter quarters seven months





Dairymen:

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DR. MCCOLLUM

Another Name for Dairy Industry's Hall of Fame

OR many years the world's dairy interests have paid homage to two men who did more than all others toward the development of dairying on the farm-Dr. Carl Gustaf Patrik on the farm—Dr. Carl Gustar Patrix
De Laval, Inventor of the centrifigal
crean: separator, and Dr. S. M. Babcock, who discovered the Babcock Test.
Now: third fillustrious name has been
added—that of Dr. E. V. McCollum,
professor of biological chemistry in
the John Hopkins University, School
of Hygiene and Public Health, who has of Hyglene and Public Health, who has proved beyond dispute that there is some unknown substance contained in butter fat which is absolutely necessary in the human diet if the race is to servive and progress.

Dr. De Laval's invention' revolutions and middle in the fill of the race is to servive and progress.

Dr. De Laval's invention' revolution and in the fill of milk separation, and to recover of milk separation, and to recover

of milk separation, and to recover quickly, easily and economically ALL the butter fat from milk.

Babcock's discovery equal importance, inasmuo only established a new standard for appraising the market value of milk but supplied the means of gauging the worth of the individual breed and the

individual cow as a producer.

Dr. McCollum's discovery, coming at a time when the dairy industry was facing a crisis, has dealt butter substitutes a crushing blow and at the same time laid bare the folly of a decreased consumption of milk. His writings and lectures have won far him the appellation of "the saviour of the datry industry."

It has well been said that in every the saviour of the datry industry."

time of stress a man to save the day has been raised up.

"Oh, hubby, such an instructive ture. The gentleman told us what you eat, you become." "Huh?"

"What you eat, you become "Take that all-day such way from ONTARIO

August 29, 1918.

You Can At This College

Because only Pu School education is sary for admittance.

Because the College commences Sept. 20t loses April 15th, in that students may we home during the s and suramer.

Because the tuition for Ontario students only \$20.00 a year, board is secured at th rate of \$4.00 a week.

None realize it putting forth every e for one winter or mor proven by actual exp

This will incre him get out to rub she ment of a fine, strong remely low figure. education will pay th



The two winters m dairying, poultry eksmithing, farm w ion of weeds, Englis terest on every farm

Learn more abo College calenda tisement.

HE ONTARIO HON, GEO, S. HEN

WILL SILO FILLING TIME FIND YOU READY?

S ILO FILLING time will soon Le here—and the Canadian Farmer is depending upon the corn crop this year as never before. It is your duty, and it will mean more money in your pocket, to use every effort, to get ALL the FEEDING VALUE out of every stalk of corn.

The most important thing is to silo your corn crop when it possesses the GREATEST FOOD VALUE. If you GREATEST FOOD VALUE. If you get a Gilson Silo Filler EARLY—before we are sold out—you will fill your own silo. This means that you will silo your own corn when it is just right for silage. Be independent of the cutter gang. You do not need big power to operate the "Gilson." Your your farm engine. —A h.p. or larger.—will do the work.

Write for Free Silo Filler Book to-day Write for Free Silo Filler Book to-day to talls the Gilson Story from start to finish—points out the advantages of daying, and describes the all-metal construction in such a way that you will understand WHY our machines cut and elevate MORE, allage with LESS power than ANY OTHER Blower Cutter. This is a matter of dollars and cents to you. A Silo Filler will, in all p garden for itself the first section of the control of th



a part of your Farm Equipment as your Binder or Plow-

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29, 1918

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Because the College year commences Sept. 20th and closes April 15th, in order that students may work at home during the spring and suramer.

Because the tuition fees for Ontario students are only \$20.00 a year, and board is secured at the low rate of \$4.00 a week.

We Live in Perilous Times for the Degree of B.S.A. matriculation standing is

You Can Attend This College

Because five months' holidays in the summer give many students an opportunity to earn money to meet college expenses of the following year.

Because all first-year students are paid for the work they do on the farm. This helps to pay expenses.

Because if you wish to

None realize it more than the Ontario farmer. He is one of the three principles of defence upon which all others rest, and he is putting forth every effort to safeguard the nation. Nothing will assist him more in this noble work than to send his son to the College for one winter or more. He will gather ideas and information which will stand for greater enthusiasm, the latest practical methods as proven by actual experience, and bigger and better crops from the old homestead.

This will increase the farm produce and profits, not slone; it will develop the young man himself. Give him his chance. Let him get out to rub shoulders with other young men from all parts of Canada. It will broaden his viewpoint and will hasten the development of a fine, strong, intelligent manhood. The Provincial Government makes it as easy as possible by keeping the expense at an exremely low figure. The outlay will be repaid a hundred fold. We must organize for success after the war. A scientific agricultural education will pay the young man and it will pay the nation.







The two winters' course includes instruction in-varieties and culture of all farm crops, care and judging of all farm stock, m dairying, poultry raising and vegetable growing, farm surveying and drainage, road making, farm book-keeping, carpentry and eksmithing, farm water supply, veterinary treatment, soils and fertilizers, bees, extermination of insects and plant diseases, eradiion of weeds, English literature and composition, public speaking, etc., etc. The whole course treats of subjects which are of practical terest on every farm. The result is a practical education which can be applied to all farm work.

Learn more about the Courses which the College offers. Write the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for a College calendar which gives full information. It will be mailed immediately on request. Mention this Adver-

HE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Parliament Building. HON. GEO. S. HENRY, Minister of Agriculture DR. G. C. CREELMAN, Co -



(10)

Plan for Quack Eradication

HY farm with quack grass when it may be readily destroyed? The first essential is drainage. In wet poorly drained fields quack grass thrives, because such land can not be properly cultivated. Drain it first, then go after the quack grass with the plow, the spring tooth harrow and the cultivator, using plenty of horse power. This plan is recommended. Plow drained land shallow after harvest, running the ploy just deep enough to bring all the quack roots to the surface, drag this ground tooth harrow until the roots are brought to the surface where they may be raked or burned or hauled off the field.

Continue the cultivation later in the fall and early in the spring, plow the field seven or eight inches deep with

the purpose of turning the quack grass roots which remain so deep under the ground that they will not sprout; plant a smothering crop, such as rape or millet, and after this crop is removed, plow the ground again in the fail. The second year plant an intertilled crop, such as potatoes or corn and give thorough cultivation and hoe-log in order to deatroy any stray quack loss weather conditions after the conditions are the conditions after the cond

Filling the Silo

THE first essential to good stlage is good corn to put in the silo. It is good corn to put in the silo. It is the silo. It is

In filling the silo, tramp firmly, espe-

cially around the outside. If the sslage is too dry to pack readily, then water it, again, particularly around the outside. Finally in sealing the side. Sie best and most economical plan is to tramp the top solid and then soak it with water.

In feeding out the silage, keep the centre high and the sides low. At Ottawa we have had 30 degrees below zero and little trouble getting out all of the silage because of following this simple rule.—J. H. G.

Wheat Fertilization By Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

HEN the wheat seed is sown, the tiny rootlet branches off into the soil, while the young plant eends up its growing leaves. The wheat seed is essentially a storehouse of food and is able to maintain the growing crop just as long as the plant can get out of the kernel the essentials of food,—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. As soon as this supply is exhausted, the further requirements of the plant must come from what food the tiny rootlets can

A Clover-Alfalfa Test

N a recent series of feeding experiments at the Ohlo Experiments at the Ohlo Experiment station in which clover and affalfa were compared for milk production, the conclusions were: When the hay is of equal quality, neither can be said to be greatly superior for milk production. Affalfa appears to be a better appetizer, than clover. The total nutrients consumed for Oppounds of milk were a little great of the consumed per 100 pounds of milk produced. The superiority of alfalfa over clover appears to lie in the greater tonnage which can be produced preceded in the superiority of the content. The results of these tests indicate that a unit of clover protein is more efficient in milk production than a unit of affalfa protein.

take up. It is therefore, exceedingly important that the wheat crop (especially in a season when it has gons through a hard winter) should be supplied with an abundance of suitable plantfood.

plantfood. The choice of proper plantfood is apply has an important bearing on results obtained. If your soil is a medium loam and if you have been keeping up the organic matter of it by turning under clever once in three or four years or if you have been giving in the organic matter of the contract o

Early Fall Plowing By Andrew Boss.

OW that this crop is nearly matus it is time to begin to propare for next year's crop. The experiess of farmors as well, as experimental of farmors as well, as experimental plowing returns the best crops. It does this for the reason that a longe period is given in which to decomposithe stubble and other particles of reptable matter that are turned under a plowing and because it opens up it soll to the reception of fall rains, as also because it topens up it soll to the reception of fall rains, as also because it the special provides and also because it he special provides and also because it he special provides and also because it he special provides and also because it has the special provides and also because it is provided and also because it is a special provides and also because it is a provided and also because it is

norses and mon.

The advantages of early fall ploring are many, the disadvantages an
few, if any. Therefore, plow early,
deeply and well as insurance for a
good crop next year.

Keep Your Windshield Clear

HEN driving an automobile is stormy weather considerable annoyance is caused by misture collecting upon the windshild. The Studebaker Service gives he is lowing mixture applied to the wish shield with a piece of soft gause of soft cotth, strokes downward, as size that

"To one ounce of water and its ounces of glycerine add one drait salt."—Fred G. Person.



August 29, 1918.

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Boys in Sugar Beet Fields

N the County of Sent alone 22,000 acree of sugar boots are being grown this year. The high price of inger in booming the beet industry, left it is not adding to the rural labor supply, and the great difficulty anticipated by the farmers who contracted or grow these beets was carcity of abor for the first and second hoeings. There are a few Belgian workmen in the county, who are expert at block-gradient of the supplies beets. Moxicans are morried also, but the number of both of the supplies of the supplies that the was to meet this situation that it was ledded to try out the boys' camp left and the supplies of the task. "It was to meet this situation that it was ledded to try out the boys' camp left and the supplies and the supp

Labor Branch at Toronto, 300 boys, practically all of them city lads, were placed in five camps throughout the sugar beet district. The manager of one factory told me that he preferred these boys to Belgians and Mexicans for hoeing sugar beets, but neither the managers of factories nor the farmers who grew the beets were unanimous in this. As a general rule, however, the boys gave satisfaction, only one camp making trouble, and they had to be sent home.

"The boys worked in the fields in gangs," said Mr. Doherty, in deserthing the work. "They were paid \$10 an acre for the first heeing, and \$3.50 an acre for the second heeing. Under acre for the second heeing. Under this system one little chap confessed to making 35c an hour right along, the second heeing was a second to be second not make good wages the boys could not make good wages

on the acreage basis, they were paid \$9.50 a week and their board."

Pack camp was under the direction of Y.M.C.A. supervisor," said Mr. Dos Y.M.C.A. supervisor," said Mr. Dos Williams and State of State of

Nature supplies a man with character, but the neighbors furnish his reputation.

Dear to Our Hearts

He—"Haven't I seen you somewhere some time?"
She—"Quite likely. I was there.—





We ALL Rely on the Seaman Can He Rely on Us to Protect His Dependents?

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BY GIVING!

SAILORS' WEEK

Sept. 1st to 7th

NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, President (Ontario Division) 34 King St. West, Toronto

> CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE Sir John Eaton, Chairman

ANADA'S farms and factories have taken a most important part in the Allies' struggle. Our wheat and beef and munitions have helped to save the day!

But to transport our produce to Europe has been a task of the most perilous nature. With submarines and floating mines menacing every Atlantic route, it has taken stout-hearted, loyal seamen to man the boats.

Of the 300,000 men of the Merchant Marine, 15,000 have already given their lives, leaving widows and children unprovided for in many cases,

The tragedy is that this splendid body of men is not officially recognized by governments. There is no separation allowance, no pension, no relief for dependents, other than that prompted by our appreciation of the supreme gallantry of the men of the sea.

Because these men brave the perils of the submarine and the floating mine, Canada is prosperous—wheat is commanding \$2.24 a bushel, and the prices of other grains and meats are equally high. There is a big balance of trade in our favor.

Before the war the balance was heavily against us.

By all that's just, we who have prospered must help to take care of the widows and orphans.

38

(12) A Farmer Who Knows, Etc

(Continued from page 7.)

erop, right from the plowing to the when the crop is put in the silo, mow or granary as the case may be, it is easy to find the total labor spent in general farm work. The remainder of the labor is divided approximately as follows: Cows, seven-twelfths; horses, two-twelfths; poultry, two-twelfth; miscellaneous, one-twelfth. It will be seen from this that with such a record book kept in connection with a system of farm bookkeeping, that it is easy to find out at the end of the year exactly what each department is doing, what each crop costs to grow on your farm and which are the profit-

A Few 1917 Figures.

As an example of the information obtained, the following is a digest of nine pages from the field records book for 1917:

Cost per Crop. Bus. or ton. Alfalfa..... \$3.25

Barley & oats Goose wheat. 1.95 bus. .46 bus. Barley & oats Alfalfa 4.17 ton Peas & oats . . 4.60 ton Buckwheat .

From this it will be seen that one of the cheapest sources of green feed is alfalfa. While alfalfa, clover and peas and oats as green feed run fairly close. it is found that alfalfa beats the others out on this farm from the fact that it is only seeded once in several years, so that each crop has only one-third of the seed, cultivation and manure charged to it. The little patch of al-falfa in field No. 1 is right at the buildings and is sown in drills 30 Despite the fact that this is torn up each year crosswise and cornerwise with a stiff tooth cultivator which adds a little to the cost, it produces alfalfa at less cost per ton than in the three-acre field because of the larger yields. Two crops are taken from this field a year and then it is used as calf pasture. The three-acre bit of alfalfa

is situated about the centre of the farm where it is handy for "soiling" in any field. Pasture Too Expensive

Last year Mr. Newman kept 12 acres of mendow for pasture Beside this there was a three-acre piot that had likewise been in meadow the year before, on which he planted peas. From this three-acre stein, he work and the statement of the planted peas. this three-acre strip he got a profit of \$100, so that when it is considered that all of this pasture might have been in peas or some other crop which would have grown a good profit, such as beans, it will be seen that by growing a few extra acres of corn, or alfalfa to a few extra acres of corn, or airain to take the place of the pasture to some extent, that the land can be put to better use by putting it under crop Dairying Farming Followed. The system of farming followed by Mr. Newman is the production of milk

for shipment to Montreal. Elmhurst Farm is situated but a mile and a quarter from Merrickville station and is within easy shipping distance of either the Montreal or the Ottawa milk markets. While Mr. Newman has been farming only three years, he has al-

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odan .

Truck_

\$ 625

\$ 87

\$1075

\$ 750

ready made quite a start in building up a pure-bred Holstein herd. The foundation cow was Maplehill Dorothy, from the herd of Austin Clemons. As a three-year-old she pro-duced 10,000 lbs. of milk and in the three years of her life on Elmhurst three years or her life on similaring farm she gave three helfer calives Mr. Newman lost this cow last year and her second helfer, but has two nice helfers from her. One of these Elmhurst March, stred by Prince Pietertje Posch, is rising four and has given two nice heifer calves. At the time I visited the farm in February, this cow was giving about 50 lbs. of milk a day with no clover hay in her ration. other heifer from Maplehill Dorothy is sider by Korndyke Burke Het Loo, the present herd sire, and is a nice tidy animal. Among his first purchases were two grades that have done very well by him. He has a couple of nice helfers from these and the oldest of the grade cows gave him over 15,000 lbs. of milk last year on twice a day milking.

One of the good ones in the stable Daisy of Burnbrae, a type cow that came from McPhee's sale at Vankleek Hill She has a record of 95 lbs. milk in one day and an R.O.M. record of 28.66 lbs butter and 595.2 lbs. milk in a week In all his breeding work Mr. Newman has been very fortunate in that out of 15 calves in the three years 12 of them were heifers, all of the eight pure-bred calves born on the farm being females. Mr. Newman is not out after records just yet. building up a strong, vigorous herd, but makes it a practice to weigh all milk and test himself as an aid in his breeding work. His stables have now 27 females

27 females.

The herd is headed by Korndyks
Burke Het Loo, a son of Pontias Koradyke Het Loo, a son of Pontias Koradyke Het Loo, this dam, Boon Homestead Burke, is a 24-b. con, sired by
DeKol Hengerveid Burke. Korndyks
Burke Het Loo is a splendid individual,
He was owned by a neighbor, Mr.
Jakas, and unde sunde. Jakes, and made such a reputation that when Mr. Jakes decided to sell that when Mr. sakes decided to sell-him so that he would not get his herd inbred, it was thought a pity to let him go out of the district. He was, therefore, bought jointly by Mr. New man and the late R. B. Whyte, where farm addicts Elmhurst Farm. farm adjoins Elmhurst Farm

The only other type of live stock kept on the farm is poultry. Mr. Nes-man keeps 150 hens in four colors houses. These are drawn up and grouped for the winter and are disgrouped for the winter and are en-tributed over their field during the summer. Everything in connection with this department is planned to conserve labor. The hens are fed by the hopper system, and pipes are being put in from the water tank at the dairy to drinking fountains in the poultry yard. This water system will controlled by floats. past year (ending Feb. 28) Mr. Newman sold 1,600 dozens of eggs. These are all candled and graded and are sold in cartons to various clubs in Ottawa, shipments being made three times a week.

The most interesting thing to the visitor to this farm, however, is the system of accounting which has a ready been described. When Mr. When Mr. Newman has been keeping records for a couple of years more he will have collected data which will be of great value, not only to himself, but to farm ers in his district on the comparation cost of producing crops. And in the meantime he always knows exactly where he is at. In his year book is can find the increase in inventory decan make the increase in inventory deing the year, his total revenue during
the year and total expenses, and with
this he finds his yearly profit or lost
These are summarized for the diffeent departments, and interest on captal, depreciation, household expense and repairs are all reckoned in. The end of the year he knows hi as well as having a complete sus-ment of his assets and liabilities. All what farmer would not be the being off for having at his disposal such h



ARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with less man power.

Why should the farmer cling to horses—a slow, expensive means of power—when every other business is adopting the truck and thereby reducing the cost of hauling, speeding up deliveries, and saving for human needs the food that the horses would otherwise consume?

The motor driven truck can work constantly at maximum load under the burning summer sun, or in the coldest weather. Unlike the horse it needs no rests while working, it eats only while in actual use, and when the day's work is done it requires very little attention, and leaves you free for other "Chores" about the place. Then, it can be housed in onequarter the space of the horses, wagon and harness it replaces.

It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving upon paved roads. The Ford can be driven all over the farm, and used for hauling grain, potatoes, fruit, roots, fertilizer, wood, stock, milk or any other product. The speed it travels, the time it saves, and its low upkeep cost appeal very strongly to all users of the Ford Truck. If you need help, order your Ford One Ton Truck today.

All prices subject to war tan charges, except trucks and chassis

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ontario Ford

August 29, 19: Orchard

Orchard an

ADISHES - a sown now for Lombardy shade nor firewood Do not let me thick. The crop by too many vine Keep late crops wish a good yield. Remove all cos lawn or yard now nearly ready to se Strawberries m month if there is the plants do not

Blanch early ce the hot weather, e gooseberry bushes mings at once an

Onion tops may the ground by rol they ripen promptly Cut out all fire If branches only ar is affected, cut it quently so as not

Summer

HE question is each season: pruning of fru and advisable?" The answer is no

ited way. Small by sprouts may be reme to the trees, but t large branches is de be said in favor of that wounds made in son heal quickly, an serted that summer fruit bearing, but settled as a matter of

In practice pruning are on is very diffict done with a fair de cept in the case of branches. When the way one cannot see should be removed ing much time; besid with leaves on is cu from the tree is diffi trees are bare and the fruit trees.-Ohio Ex

British Fruit Cre ANADIAN Fruit sioner J. Forsyt c sioner J. Forsytl from Liverpool t ment of Trade and lawa, that British fru this year are very u being due to unfavora ditions (a cold April fo March and an excepti ter) and to the negh due to the shortage of equent prevalence pillars, apple blossom other orchard pests. ed in Kent. Governm nate that the crop will not be more than hat of last year, and fact that the home sup inforced by the whole bitter orange crop for mment has secured hat strawberry suppl ractically commander art, a great shortage ced by the consumi eekly amount availab opulation is unlikely

per week. The Board of Agric t in building herd. vas Maplehill d of Austin d of Austin r-old she pro-k and in the on Elmhurst er calves. Mr. hast year and has two nice of these Elmof these, Elmince Pietertje nd has given At the time of milk a day r ration. The Het Loo, the

st 29, 1918.

a nice tidy rst purchases ave done very couple of nice the oldest of m over 15,000 n twice a day

in the stable type cow that e at Vankleek of 95 lbs. milk M. record of .2 lbs. milk in ding work Mr. he three years rs, all of the born on this r. Newman is st yet. He u e to weigh all bles have now

by Korndyke Pontiac Kora n, Boon Home adid individual neighbor, Mr. a reputation ot get his herd a pity to let rict. He was, y by Mr. New-Whyte, whose Farm of live stock

ltry. Mr. New-in four colony Mr. Newdrawn up and r and are disin connection is planned to d pipes are be ter tank at the ter system will of eggs. There ded and are sold clubs in Ottawa, g thing to the

however, is the which has al-d. When Mr. When Mr. ping records for re he will have will be of great solf, but to farm ps. knows exactly in inventory dupenses, and with ly profit or loss d for the differ interest on espisehold expense skoned in. The the year's work complete state ot be the h disposal such b

Orchard and Garden

Orchard and Garden Notes

R ADISHES and lettuce may be sown now for late fall use.
Lombardy populars give neither shade nor firewood. Why grow them?
Do not let melon vines grow too

The crop is decidedly cut down by too many vines.

Keep late crops, as cabbage, celery, and cauliflower well cultivated if you

wish a good yield.

Remove all coarse weeds from the lawn or yard now. Many of them are nearly ready to scatter seed.

Strawberries may be planted this month if there is plenty of rain and the plants do not have to be carried

Blanch early celery with boards or aper. In September and later, after the hot weather, earth may be used.

A good time to trim the currant and gooseberry bushes is just after the fruit is picked. Burn all the trim-mings at once and destroy many in-

Onion tops may be pushed over to the ground by rolling a barrel over them or using the back of a rake, if they ripen promptly.
Cut out all fire blight in orchard.

If branches only are affected cut them out and burn them. If the whole tree is affected, cut it out and burn it at quently so as not to spread the dis-

Summer Pruning

THE question is asked many times each season: "Is the summer pruning of fruit trees practicable

The answer is no, except in a lim ited way. Small branches and water sprouts may be removed without harm to the trees, but the cutting off of large branches is debilitating. It may be said in favor of summer pruning that wounds made in the growing season heal quickly, and it has been as-serted that summer pruning hastens fruit bearing, but this is not fully settled as a matter of fact.

In practice pruning when the leaves are on is very difficult. It cannot be done with a fair degree of speed ex-cept in the case of removal of dead branches. When the leaves are in the way one cannot see which branches should be removed without consuming much time; besides, after a branch with leaves on is cut off its removal from the tree is difficult. When the from the tree is difficult. trees are bare and the weather mild is the only practicable time to prune fruit trees.—Ohio Ex. Station.

British Fruit Crop Prospects

ANADIAN Fruit Trade Commissioner J. Forsyth Smith reports from Liverpool to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, that British fruit crop prospects this year, and property of the commerce of the com twa, that British fruit crop prospects this year are very unfavorable, this being due to unfavorable weather conditions (a cold April following a warm March and an exceptionally mild winter) and to the neglect of orchards due to the shortage of labor, and to the consequent prevalence of tent caterpillars, apple blossom west! pillars, apple blossom weevil, and other orchard pests. Blight is reported in Kent. Government experts estimate that the crop for jam-making will not be more than one-quarter of that of last year, and in spite of the that or last year, and in spite of the fact that the home supplies will be re-inforced by the whole of the Spanish bitter orange crop for which the Gov-ernment has secured tonnage, and that strawberry supplies have been ractically commandeered from the ractically commandeered from the tart, a great shortage will be expersenced by the consuming public. The reekly amount available per head of copulation is unlikely to exceed one per week.

The Board of Agriculture, in their

June report, say: "The prospects for all orchard fruit are very poor, par-ticularly plums (which were badly cut by frost) and pears. Bush fruits are decidedly better, strawberries should be about average, raspberries over average, while currants and gooseberries are rather under nor-

gooseberries are rainer union and main main."

The secretary of the Western Counties Fruit Conference, representing the important apple counties of Devon-shire, Somerset, Hereford, and Gloucester, writes: "The apple can discovery the secretary of the rougher kinds, but dessert and cooking varieties. There are a few pears of the rougher kinds, but dessert her rougher kinds, but dessert may be a secretary of the rougher kinds, but dessert and conting varietically do not exist. There is a moderate sprinking of plums."

The superintendent of the Royal Hortfuciltural Society Gradens, Wis-Ly, Surrey, writes: "Taking the south generally, the apple crop will south generally, the apple crop will south generally, the apple crop will south generally.

ley, Surrey, writes: "Taking the south generally, the apple crop will be the worst for many years."

A rumor that the embargo on Canadian apples might be removed consequent on the shortage of the British crop has been officially denied.

More Manure for the Orchard Dr. A. J. Grant, Thedford, Ont.

THE crying weakness of most farm apple orchards is lack of fertility. Heavy crops of apples, whether clean or scabby, take a lot out of the soil, and the trees are bound to show nearty in follows, with conto show poverty in foliage, with con-sequent lack of fruit if manure is not applied regularly; in sufficient quantity. If we were obliged to grow one tity. If we were obliged to grow one crop year after year on the same piece of land, we would never be able to satisfy ourselves with the quantity of manure applied, no matter how great our source of supply happened to be, and we all know that anything short of a Herculean effort to keep up fertillity would mean a steadily diminishing crop.

The poor old apple orchard is strug-The poor old apple orchard is situaging to produce the same crop year in and year out, the average attempts at putting back the fertility are far short of an effort that would do credit to Hercules. It pays well to apply manure to the orchards in the winter than Chaptala fertilizes are negletical assets. time. Chemical fortilizers are useful, but in my opinion they cannot take the place of barnyard manure; I like to use both, but the price of the chemicals at present is an important consideration. The only economy that should be used in manuring is to place the material only over the feeding roots of the trees, keeping about five freet away from the trunks in all diffect away from the trunks in all different all different away from the trunks in all different away from the trunks away from the tru time. Chemical fertilizers are useful. feet away from the trunks in all di-

When Wheat and Barley Are Mixed

HE Canada Food Board has fessued the following press notice:—
"In order to save for human consumption the large which he mount of wheat and barley which he mount of wheat and barley which he mount of wheat and barley which he many notice this year in many grown together this year in many are the many department of the canada food board for milling such mixed grains. Pall wheat was partly whiter killed in certain districts in Ontario, and it in certain districts in Ontario, and it was found necessary to reseed the land with barley. As a result, many farmers will have mixed barley and wheat, ers will have mixed barley and wheat, which cannot easily be separated commercially except at undue cost. It is the intention of the Canada Food Board to standardize the flour manufactured from these grains, and to give it official recognition as a substitute for wheat flour. The aggregate production of these mixed grains is estimated at about 1,000,000 bushele."

At the present time, I don't believe a man can make money growing two or three acres of potatoes. To use the proper machinery to advantage one should grow at least five acres.

Justus Miller, Ont. Dept. of Agricul-



Remember the Public is ever busy. They have a multitude of things to think of besides your particular line, and they are very apt to forget the man who fails to remind them by his advertising.



The tag on good alarm clocks

THERE are two sure ways to identify a good alarm clock: the name Westclox on the dial, and the orange and buff Westclox tag attached to the ring.

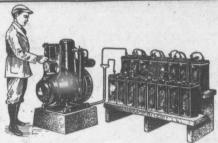
When you find these quality marks you know your new alarm clock is a good timekeeper, the kind you need in times like these.

All Westclox alarms have the patented Westclox construction. They all run on time and ring on time.

Western Clock Co. - makers of Westclox

Vestclo

- the trade-mark on the dials of good alarm clocks



Serving the Farmer

Delco-Light is a farm servant-and the finest hired man any farm can

Delco-Light increases production - and so increases farm profits. By giving you lots of clear, clean, convenient light, it speeds up work. Attracts farm labor. Supplies electric power to take the place of hand

labor. Keeps boys and girls on the farm, Keeps chores down to a mini-

Delco-Light is efficient, economical, and successful. Over fifty thousand satisfied users. Runs on coal oil. Simple and sturdy.

Gives every farm electricity in its most useful form at the lowest cost.

See DELCO-LIGHT at **Toronto Exhibition**

You'll find a big, vital, interesting Delco-Light exhibit at Toronto Exhibition, Right next the Government's Greater Production Exhibit. Thousands of farmers will make it an important point to see Delco-Light at the Fair. You be among them. If you can't come to Toronto, write C. H. Rooke, Limited, for free literature telling the whole story

The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton

C. H. ROOKE, Limited, 173 King St. E., TORONTO

DELCO-LIGHT

Harnessing Up to a Light Plant (Continued from page 4.)

Lighting the Farm Yard. Half way between the house and the barn is a lamp post with an electric bulb suspended from it very much as bulb suspended from it very much as we see them on our city streets. This light can be switched on or off from either the house or the burn, and it was this light that caught my eye par-ticularly. I know well what it is to go plunging through the snow in the darkness on a cold winter morning laden down with milk pass and the parts of the cream separator. just why we value that light," Mr. Ballantyne agreed. "It lights us all the way from the house to the barn and is especially valued in hitching and unbitching after dark."

We stopped at the power house, which is a small addition to the drive

house, to have a look at the generating house, to have a look at the generating plant. The equipment consisted, as all who have ever seen a home-lighting plant will know, of an engine, a dyna-mo and a storage battery. In this particular plant the engine and the dynamo cular plant the engine and the dynamo are built togother in a single unit and the Ballantynes have the machine mounted on a solid concrete base almost four feet thick. This solid base panctically does away with vibration and will add immensely to the life.

The battery consists of 16 of the largest sized cells; large size because of the draft made on them for power on this farm. Mr. Ballan-tyne told me that this battery would supply energy for their power requirements for three days but as a general rule they recharge the plant every day. This, too, is simple. It's just a case of starting the engine with battery power and it stops itself automatically when the cells are fully charged. The priming is done with gasoline, but the fuel used in kerosene.

Light and Power in the Home. The home at Neidpath Farm has been equipped with modern conveniences such as running water and a good heating system, ever since I good heating system, ever since I first became acquainted with the Bal-lantynee, and that's a good many years ago now. Previously, however, a small gasoline engine supplied power for household purposes. This engine has now been displaced by a small electric motor, which gives the women folk no trouble whatever, and that is more than they were willing to say for the old gas engine. This little motor, one-eighth horse power, if I remember correctly, runs a washing machine, pumps water for household purposes, operates the vacuum cleaner, the electree from and a tonster, And then, of

tricity. The lighting in the big front living-room is particularly fine. It is of the semi-indirect kind which throws

Finally, the Ballantynes, like ourselves, drive a Ford car. car, however, theirs is equipped with batteries which improve the lighting and make starting easy. These bat-teries are charged from the home lighting plant. Now, Mr. Reader, count up all of the uses enumerated for the lighting system and see if they don't total fourteen.

While Mr. Ballantyne was showing me over the home end of the lighting plant I was very well aware that my wife was eagerly gathering particulars as to costs, etc., from Mrs. Balantyne. I knew that that presaged an offensive in force, with a lighting plant of our own for the immedi jective. I knew that the cost of inse jective. I know that the cost of instal-lation would be several hundred doi-lars but deedded that information as to the cost of operation would be a good thing to have when the offensive was launched. The annunition sup-pired, however, was not of the best arguments that Mr. Bellan-tyme had yet advanced for his light-time system.

ago," said he, "it was coeting us 10 cents a day for gasoline to operate the mechanical milker and the cream separator. During October and November of last year we kept accurate track of the fuel cost of our lighting plant. At that time we were milking 17 cows, separating, pumping water at the barn and house, operating the lights in both use of power for other purposes in addition and the total expense was just seven cents a day"

"Pretty nearly as good as Hydro," I

"it's better," immediately affirmed Mr. BaHantyne. I was down to sea Frank Harris on my way to the Ayr. shire field day at Brownsville, bave Hydro in there. We called bave Hydro in there. We called in on Tuesday and their power hadn't been on since the previous Friday. With our system, even if our engine did go out of commission, the batteries would out of commission, the based are some settill run us for three days. The com-pany which sold us the plant have a service station in Stratford and were our engine not repaired in the mea-time, they would bring out their own plant and recharge our batterios. So you see there is no chance of our being held up at any time."

mg heid up at any time."

Mr. Ballantyne and his son are now considering the purchase of a tractor for their 200-acre farm. This tractor will do the heavy belt work such as will do the neary belt work and all threehing, sike filling and feed cutting. For all minor operations, the lighting plant is already harnessed to do cheap and efficient work. With a kerosens and efficient work. With a kerosens tractor and a lighting plant operated on the same fuel, Neidpath Farm will have an ideal power equipment. Any one wishing to avoid the expenditure involved in one of these modern lighting plants will do well to keep away from such enthusiastic users as the Ballantynes of Stratford; and I might add, keep their wives away also.

Creosote for Fence Posts By J. H. Allison.

woods which rot very rapidly can usually be more than doubled by impregnating them with coal tar creosote, zinc chloride, copper sulphate (blue vitriol), or mercuric chloride of these preservatives, coal tar crecools is the most efficient. To impregnate a post with it, it is necessary to use a a post with ft, it is necessary to use a strong, oil-tight barred in which the creesote may be heated to about 20 degrees F. (its bothing point). A gasoline barrel, with the top out sit of k, serves the purpose very well. The creesote may be heated by batting a fire directly under the berrique by fitting a Uppe fitting the barrel, one end of the U being sure good circulation. This U pas should extend out three or four feet from the barrel. After the posts have been put into the hot creosote the temperature of the creosote should be held at about 200 to 220 degrees from one to two hours. Then the fire can one to two nours. Then the fire ca be let out and the creosote allowed a cool. By the time the temperature of the creosote has fallen to 70 or 8 degrees F., treatment will have been completed.

Creosote is inflammable. Therefore, care must be taken to prevent in from reaching it. A few shovelhis of sand or dry loam spread quickly over the top of the burning mass is the best way to put a fire out.

Posts which are to be given pe-servative treatment should be care fully peeled and thoroughly see before treatment.

A Scottish farmer, being elected a school mamager, visited the village school and tested the intelligence of school and tested the class by his questions.

His first inquiry was: can any one of you tell me what za-

After a moment's silence a sale boy in a back seat rose and report "It's what ye gi'ed me t'other day is holdin' yer horse!"—Tit-Bita.

operate the rate track of ng plant. At ng 17 cows, rat the barn ights in both se household

to the Ayrcalled in on hadn't been ngine did go tteries would s. The com-plant have a rd and were in the mean-ut their own

This tractor feed cutting. to do cheap ant operated th Farm will pment. Any expenditure modern lighto keep away users as the

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very rapidly with coal tar pper sulphate c chloride of tar creosots to impregnate seary to use a in which the to about 229 point). A asted by build-(about two the U being This U pips or four feet

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SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan is most advertised for its grain production, but it is also notable in other respects. It is with Alberta the youngest province, but of the nine Canadian Provinces only Ontario and Quebec have a larger population and none, except P.E. Island has a larger percentage of its people on the farms. This is significant in these days when people are calling for production and advocating a "back to the land" movement.

Saskatchewan a Great Wheat Province

This is an "off" year for grain crops in Saskatchewan as well as other provinces, but in normal years Saskatchewan produces about half the wheat grown in Canada and a large percentage of other cereal grains. The 1915 crop in Saskatchewan was a record which may not soon again be reached. The area devoted to wheat annually in Saskatchewan now

Saskatchewan a Great Live Stock Province

Saskatchewan was a large producer of live stock before grain growing became so important an industry,—but with the development of farm herds and flocks the "passing of the range" has not resulted in decreased stock production. According to census records Ontario is the largest producer of live stock with Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan contending for second place. The Saskatchewan Government policy of assisting farmers to establish breeding herds is causing live stock husbandry to advance and the increase may be expected to continue despite high prices for grain. Dairying is annually increasing in

Saskatchewan a Great Cooperative Province

Saskatchewan farmers are realizing the value of co-operation. Seven years ago they organised the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the largest and most successful grain company of its kind in the world, with over 300 branches. One year ago Saskatchewan dairymen organised a partnership of twenty co-operative creameries, and, besides the manufacture of butter and dairy products, are engaged in the business of public cold storage of food products. Many other projects are receiving attention, as the Saskatchewan farmer believes that, "if you want a thing done right, do it yourself."

The Saskatchewan Government believes in helping the farmer of Saskatchewan where government help is needed, as the success of the man on the land is fundamental, and this partnership between the government and the people makes Saskatchewan a good place to look to if a new home is desired. Free homesteads of good quality are only found at long distances from railway, but good lands can still be bought at reasonable prices close to the railway. You are invited to Saskatchewan.

Department of Agriculture

Régina, Saskatchewan

064



WHAT ARE THEY?

"HE 16 Circles above can be made to spell out the names of the four chief things that are going to in the war. Our bright loyal Canada boys and girl can help provide at st. one of these things. Every boy dairil should know all of them. Can utell what words the four magic circs represent?

THE PRIZES

25 Extra Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each 25 EETS Cash Prizes of \$1.09 each. NET your profile and super right now. Try to # figure out the words and when you think you have them, write them out an early as you can as of them to us. We will reply right sway telling you results that the contract of the contract of the substituted like of grand prizes that you can win. Jeconsided the paper only, putting your rame and flews in the upper right kines course to the Jeconsided the paper only, putting your rame and flews in the upper right kines course to the Jeconsided the paper only, putting you rame and a substitute of an expanse to the prize will go to the loops and is whose unaversaries can be last written. Proper fling and practicable will also count.

What Others Have Done You Can Do Here are the names of only a few of the boys and gir whom we have recently awarded big prises. Shetiand Poory and Cart. Heisen Smith Edmonto Shetiand Poory—Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, 83 \$10.00 (20th, Lyle Beason, Hamilton, Ont. \$20.00 (20th, Lyle Beason, Hamilton, Ont. \$20.00 (20th, Lyle Beason, Hamilton, Ont. \$20.00 (20th, Lyle Beason, Hamilton, Ont.



The Ponyman, RAL CANADA

Some advertisers who blame advertising for poor business never think of considering their own weakness in followup.

> Typewriters had been used for a quarter of a century before the Underwood was thought of, but the growth of the Underwood business is one of the wonders of the modern industrial world.

> It is regrettable that during the past few years not everybody who wanted an Underwood has been able to get one just when he wanted it. There are not enough to go around, not even with the largest typewriter factory in the world (60% larger than any other) making more than 600 machines a day.

> This enormous business did not come by accident, It is the result of selling the best typewriter at a price consistent with its value, and giving customers the best service ever offered in the typewriter busi. ness. 135 Victoria St., Toronto-United Typewriter Co., Ltd.



Poultry Pointers

isinfect with a two per cent solution of one of the coal-tar disinfectants to kill germs.

Watch the roosts closely for mites.

Watch the roosts closely for mess. Eliminate all chance of having them by painting roosts, roost supports and adjacent wood work with crude oil or one of the coal-tar disinfectants. Do a thoroughly good job filling all cracks and see that no spot fails to

be well covered.

Feed the growing pullets well and keep fhem coming. It pays. The sooner we can get them developed sooner we can get them developed and laying the sooner an income from them is realized. The earlier they start to lay the more high-priced eggs they will lay and they will also lay many more during the year.

Plan to keep all thrifty pullets and vigorous, healthy year-old hens for vigorous, healthy year-old hens for egg production this winter and next year. Sell all hens two years old or over, as they stop laying and start moulting. Do not sell before moulting atarta.

Fall Work With Pullets

N less than a month now the pullets should be in laying quarters. like to have our pullets in laying quarters not later than the middle of September, and from now on they will receive even more attention than they months. Our main feed is still crushed oats fed in the hopper, and all they will eat, with mixed whole grain fed to them on the ground twice a day. ration recommended by the Eastern colleges of the United States is worthy of mention, and could we secure all of the feeds in the ration we would give

This formula calls for a scratch ration of five parts cracked corn, one part feed wheat, two parts heavy oats and two parts barley to be fed night and morning in deep litter. The grain is supplemented by a dry mash made up as follows:—One part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground or crushed onts, corn meal, gluten feed and meat scrap. This ration can be used not only for maturing the pullets, but also as a laying ration right through the winter. The major portion of the ration now, so the authorities tell us, should be the whole grain, and as the season progresses the propor-tion of mash is increased until, when well into the laying season, the birds are getting half and half. As I say we have not tried this ration, but we know from experience with similar rations that it will be a good one.

Pullets should be housed at least four weeks before they are ready to begin laying, which, in the case of Leghorn or Rock pullets hatched in mid-April, will be about mid-October. The birds then have an opportunity to become accustomed to their surroundings, and also to become accustomed to the regular visits of the attendant. Before placing the birds in the house, however, it should be cleaned thor-oughly and then roosts, nests and walls sprayed with a two per cent Zenoleum soiution. When the birds are put in winter quarters too, we have a better opportunity to look them over and mark any we think will pay better as fall roasters than as winter layers. Pullets that have matured very layers. Pullets that have matured very slowly or any that show evidences of lack of vigor, will not make profitable winter layers at present feed, pricer. One thing we would never think of doing, and that is of putting the birds on limited rations at the present time when they are just getting ready for laying.—S. L. Suckling.

Spotting the Slackers

Y OU can't measure the product of each individual hen as you can that of a cow. Biddy doesn't lay the eggs in a basket for you. How are you going to tell by looking at your flock, just which kens are the slackers?

That is just how you are going to tell—by looking at them. Appear, ances, in the case of hens, are not deceiful. Learn to recognize the earmarks of both worker and slicker. Then, some night at dusk, lift them one by one off the roost and decide which is which. Put them in separate which is which. Fut them in separate houses or yards for a couple of weeks and feed both alike. When, by ther egg production, they have given proof that your judgment is sound-ret the

The points to be looked for in the examination of individuals are as follows:

(1) Time of Molting: molting or has molted before the first of September it does not mean that or september it does not mean that she will lay early next winter. It means that the last laying period was a short one and the next will be also.

a short one and the next will be also. So, dispose of the early molting hen.

(2) Color: The skin will be bleathed from yellow to white by erg production. This is first noticed about the vent of the fowl, then in the best and lassity in the legs. Consequently, and lastly in the legs. Consequency, a heavy laying hen has white or pink-ish legs, beak and skin. All such

should be retained.

(3) Condition of Pelvic Bones: 19

Is This A Record

BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock pullet, hatched at the On-tario Agricultural College, Poultry Department, on February 1st, 1918, is now mothering a brood of her own. She started to lay when four months and 20 days old, laid 16 eggs, became broody, was permitted to set on er ewn eggs and on June 17th she hatched out seven chickens. When seen by an editor of Farm when seen by an editor of Farm and Dairy these chickens were as large, healthy and active as the best. Prof. Graham believes that they have established a record in this incident for speed in reproduction.

the pelvic bones are thick, covered gristle, blunt, stiff and c gether—few eggs have or are likely to pass through them. If, however, the

pass through them. If, however, they are wide apart, thin, pointed and plibble, they indicate a good producer.

(4) Capacity: With increased exproduction the breast or keel box drops down and the distance between it and the pelvic bones is thus increase If several fingers can be placed between them the hen has proved her right to a place in the ranks of the workers

(5) Condition and Vitality: The comb is the best indicator of the birds health. In a healthy bird it is a brighted color and waxy. Vitality is best observed by seeing the bird in action. but it too can be ascertained by soamination.

Bright eyes, short stubby, well won beak and toenails, short necks and broad heads are characteristic of bala of high vitality.

Using these rules one man with me assistant can go over 100 hens in less than an hour, and if the work is care fully done he will have paid for his hour's labor a hundred times over. Could one ask more?-J. H. W

Ducks and geese require deep drisk locks and gene require deep case ing vessels, especially if reared as kept on land. Unless the vessel is deep enough so the fowl can get its entire head under water, and the wash its eyes, dust or dirt will self-a in the eyes, making them sore, as often resulting in blindness. A thregallon water pail is the best draking vessel for either ducks or geess.

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29, 1912

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f the bird is mean that winter. It period was will be also, plting hen. by egg pro-pticed about in the beak onsequently, hite or pink-All such

Bones: If

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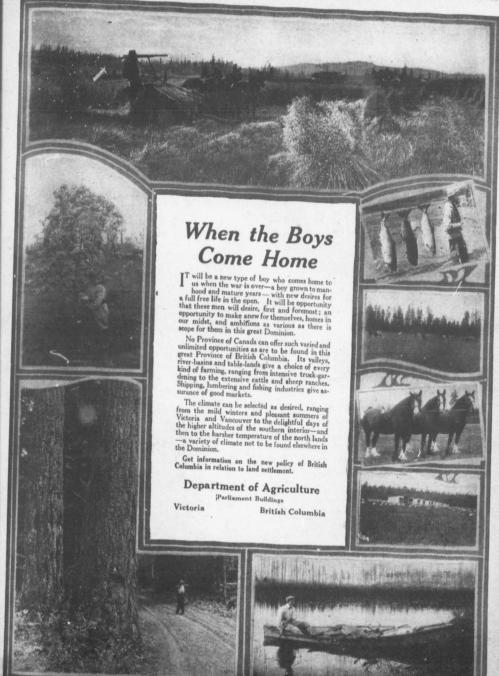
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THE MODERN METHOD

SILO FILLER



The quality of your ensilage depends upon how it is packed. With the

TELESCOPIC SILO FILLER

one man can each a sho better than several men without F. Ha will get every even distribution to the consults of the consults Look us up at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions

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I. W. KELLY, LYNDEN, ONTARIO

FOR SALE AND WAY! ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

MONEY TO LOAN-\$80,000-Lend on farms; mortgages paid off. Reynolds, 77 Victoria Street, Toronto.

BUTTERMAKER WANTED, immediately, working foreman, good wages, and permanent position to right man. Apply Guelph Creamery, Guelph, Ontario.

\$5.00 A DAY, gathering Evergreens, roets and herbs. Ginseng, \$14 a b.; Belladonna Seed, \$64 lb., or grow it yourself. Book and war prices free. Botanical (99), New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—Choice raspherries, bushes, five dollars per hundred. Apply W. H. Henderson ins Her, Way Fruit Farm, Kithride, Ontario.

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced farm hand, proferably over military age, to take charge of pure bred Hol-sfielns. Must have some experience in R.O.M. work. D. A. McPhee, Crystal Spring Farm, Vankieck Hill, Ont.

IMPROVE YOUR BREAD—HoMayde improves will make a larger, better flavored loaf of flore color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Send 15 cents for package for 100 loaves. HoMayde Produces. Comapny, 23 Sent Street.

BOOKS

te for our catalogue of farm.
It is sent free on request, us for information on any you require.
DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

FARM AND DAIRY The Fall Fair is Your Fall Fair

Are You Planning to Make the Most of lt?-By F. M. Christianson

THE time of the fairs is at hand. He time of the fairs is at hand.
Many will attend, but a great
many more should do so, for
whether the fair is your own local
one or whether it be the National Exhibition, the fair is yours. It was
prepared for you and not you for the
fair. There is a difference, and only
insofar as you are animated by this
necessary in the fair agree. personal interest can the fair serve

personal interest can the fair serve your greatest good.

The object of the fair is not just to show off some fine butter and cattle. If that were all the fair was for these could be shown in some small building at short intervals and save a lot of work and expensive buildings on the part of promoters.

The object of the fall fair or any

fair is to serve, and its spirit helpful-ness. Stock, fruit, dairy products, the arts, machinery, etc., are assembled, at great expense, much labor and tedious planning by the fair officials, in order to give you an opportunity to see the world's progress in the various exhibits in the smallest available space, and with the least expenditure of your time and energy.

A fair is really a great many little fairs set down side by side. There is an apple fair, a butter fair, a fancywork fair, an educational fair, a horse fair, cattle fair, etc.

This departmental feature in our fair is the careful when

fairs is to assist you to get at those departments that interest you most. The others you can pass by and so conserve your time, strength and patience for those that interest you most. But be sure to see some departments in which you think you are not interested. A surprise often awaits you there. Ideas are floating around everywhere at the fairs and you will find suggestions all along the

A Fair Social.

We hear so much about making the church and school social centres in the community, but "I say unto you" that the fall fair is the objective at

that the fall fair is the objective at which to launch your aim if you would have a real social centre.

Often lists of 150 or more fairs are published during the autumn. Just think of all the social leaven disseminated throughout the rural districts, and estimate if you can the receibles. and estimate, if you can, the good that is the direct outcome of the fairs.

"Suppose you are going to Toronto Fair," I ventured to a farmer. "Oh, yes," he said. "I go and take the family to several fairs every fall, but Toronto Fair is the only one we 'show We go to the others to meet our friends and have a good time. enterprising farmers and see new machinery, get new ideas and meth-ods, and the woman gets lots of new ideas about a whole lot of things," continued, "and as for the children-it gives them something to talk about for weeks."

Don't be afraid to talk to one another at the fair even if you haven't been introduced. Talk about what see and have an exchange of non. I was at a small fair one day opin on. and a little town girl I knew stood near ...ching a merry-go-round, when a fine buxom farmer's daughter, alone, and with a purse of money, ran up to the child and said, "Let us have a ride on that!" And the child, naturally timid, but reassured by the wholehand and almost immediately they were flying round and round on the machine, too. That was the right spirit! We are not impulsive enough. Smiles are Catching.

Don't let anyone go to the fair that can't smile! Smiles are catching and if you smile smiles will come back to you. Fairing people are a happy, ready to be jostled lot, out for a good time. It is your fair, remember that. A fair is democratic. All are on an equal footing, and if you come in the right spirit and to get help on your everyday difficulties you'll get it and help to make Millbrook or Pine Grove or the National Exhibition a great

or the National Exhibition a great success, and it won't be a success without you and your help!

Everything to be a success must have boosters, men and women that will push affer make it go. And should you have to leave some of the little folk at home be sure to take them a "fairing." They like it.

Dress yourself and the children so you'll be comfortable. If you are not used to wearing a boiled shirt and stiff collar don't wear one to the fair. A soft neglige is just as good. Let the children attend in loose simple clothes. Then if, they should be ruined they Then it they should be ruined they may the easier be replaced. Come in your old clothes and old boots. People re better humored, more natural and feel at ease thus attired, and the fair is for you and you must make the most of all that is offered.

You'll have to walk a lot at the fair so avoid a pair of new shoes, because new leather is very heating and seems to draw the feet, so wear a well fitting low-heeled old shoe that you can stand and walk in

Divide Up and Take it All In.

If there are several of you and you want to see the greatest possible amount, don't try to keep together at

amount, don't try to keep together at the fair. Go alone or by two's and agree on a meeting place later. Save all the fair literature ghat you are given and when you get home read it. Sample copies of the leading farm papers are always floating about at the fair. Rand your fair. Read your copy well and if it appeals to you or your family add it to your list of papers. Plenty of good farm papers should be found in every

farm papers should be found in every farm home and thoy should be read and discussed. That is the way to get familiar with the topics of the day. The .ilterature furnished by the weatern provinces is excellent and the information is right off the bat—up-to-date. The study of these during the winter will give a good knowledge of the West and its conditions. Save all the Blue Books for future use. They are written by agrarts at their whice? are written by experts in their subject and contain the very latest and best information available in the subject treated. These are printed and distributed largely with your money, so use what is provided for you and bene-

the what is provided for you and bene-fit by your investment.

Then if you intend buying a new piece of machinery, a stove, washer, churn or whatever it is, go and see the various makes, how they work, their several advantages, etc. Be a walk-ing question mark at your fair. Make comparisons at the fair. It's a good

A Little Bit of Ayrshire Down in Oxford

(Continued from page 5.)

measured bushels of ears per acre. This is as profitable a crop as we can grow. Labor is so scarce this year, however, that for the first time in our experience we are going to allow the hogs to harvest some of the corn for themselves."

The hoe crop is followed by mixed oats and barley, seeded down to clover. Hardly ever do the Palmers take more Hardly ever do the Palmers take more than one 'crop of hey, but some of the land is pastured for a year. Usually some 10 to 15 acres of fail wheat is grown for sale, but in the main it is a corn, clover and cow farm. The or-chard also is usually a good revenue producer, but somewhat neglected this year beause of the base of the same producer, but somewhat neglected this year because of the help scarcity. A field of alfalfa is grown, but it is outside of the regular rotation. The main feature of the buildings is

The main feature of the buildings is the big eement allo, 13 x 40 feet inside measurement. It is now proposed to add another smaller silo for summer feeding. In the beasument stable the cows are tied with chains and water-ed in a continuous trough. As it is now a good many years since these build-









WANTED Live Fowl

WALLER'S, 713 Spadina Ave., Toronto WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Stopping an advertisement to save money is like stopping a clock to save time. Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness - it compels people to think of you

as modern as they their time they we In one respect the modern—they are with electricity, and is done with a two power being supplie Electric lines.

August 29, 1918.

At "Homevie Mr. Burpee Palr acres, and a part of ture. This area, he herd of 20 milk co bred cattle number ; I found, is an ardent fficial testing, and la est four-year-old reco in Canada was made record-holder is Grad of th 12,940 lbs. of mi this cow that as a t very ordinary condition mature cow with a lbs. of milk in R.O.P. cows were qualified i which went over 10,0 and the remaining two Eight cows are runnin year, and the average herd will be at least 9, if not more.
Principal dependence

the corn crop. At the Palmer's barn are to silos, 12 x 421/2 feet, as acres of corn that is grafils these silos. Clove the rest of the roughage the meal ration is hom In addition, so oil cake and a few ton grains are purchased eature is limited and grain year round. Here, too, w clover, cow farm. A nic

plies a cash crop. Milk is shipped to the house near the barn is milk cooler and tanks to in the best of condition. Palmer has built a fine himself, equipped with conveniences as runni bath-room and hot water frame cottage nearby pro or the married man wh

the year. It would be difficult to thusiastic believers in the Ayrshire cow than Mr his two sons. The two rounded off their early f with a couple of years at Agricultural College, and knowledge of both the the theory of agriculture say that they will make their "little bit of Ayrsh

Notes, Queries and

Use of Roadwa A NEIGHBOR has been readway for six years coal bin. How long neighbor use the readway light of thoroughfare and rent should be pay so that no acquired?—W. F., Nor

obtain right-of-way adway requires twenty Any rent, one cent or one ear, if paid yearly, is suffic nt any right being acqui

Cattle Poisoned

AM sending you a sample ture contained in an old ; was thrown out by the here eatie are allowed to we at of it and were dead is fould there be any chance of sphing for the cowel, and he roceed in the matter?—D. R. The person who threw out nous mixture on the roadw might possibly be partak title was guilty of a negl at its liable to be called up 29, 1918,

Coast

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sam Sepa-f the finest t is scien-tructed by The Viking trace, has a casy run-lean, strong rest in price, tratter Book.

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ings were erected, the stables are not as modern as they might be, but in their time they were very up-to-date. In one respect the buildings are very modern—they are lighted throughout with electricity, and much of the work is done with a two-horse motion, the power being supplied from the Hydro-Nuteric lines. Electric lines.

At "Homeview" Farm.

Mr. Burpee Palmer has just 100 acres, and a part of it is in bush pasture. This area, however, sustains a herd of 20 milk coss and the purebred cattle number 33 head. Burpee, I found, is an ardent believer in semi-I found, is an artent benever in semi-official testing, and last year the high-est four-year-old record for the breed in Canada was made in this hard. This record-holder is Grace of Fernbrook, record-holder is Grace of Pernbrook, with 12,840 lbs. of fat. Mr. Palmor has a full aster of this cow that as a two-year-old with next calf will beat 10,000 lbs. under very ordinary conditions. There is a mature cow with a record of 13,900 lbs. of milk in R.O.P. Last year eight cows were qualified in R.O.P., six of which went over 10,000 lbs. of milk and the remaining two over 5,000 lbs. which went over 10,000 ibs. or milk and the remaining two over 8,000 lbs. Eight cows are running in R.O.P. this year, and the average for the whole herd will be at least 9,000 lbs. of milk,

finot more.

Principal dependence is placed in
the corn crop. At the end of Mr.

Palmer's barn are two big cement
silos, 12 x 42½ feet, and the 16 to 20 slos, 12 x 42% reet, and the 18 to 20 acres of corn that is grown just about fills these silos. Clover hay supplies the rest of the roughage. The basis of the meal ration is home-grown mixed the meal railon is nome-grown mixed grain. In addition, some six tons of oil cake and a few tons of distillers' grains are purchased each year. Pas-ture is limited and grain is fed the year round. Here, too, we have a corn, clover, cow farm. A nice orchard sup-

plies a cash crop plies a cash crop.

MIR is shipped to the condensery
from this herd and the cement milk
house near the barn is equipped with
milk cooler and tanks to keep the milk
in the best of condition. Recently Mr.
Palmer has built a fine new home for
himself, equipped with such modern
convenience. conveniences as running water, a bath-room and hot water heating. A frame cottage nearby provides a ho for the married man who is hired by

It would be difficult to find more e thusiastic believers in the merits of thusiastic perfevers in the interest the Ayrshire cow than Mr. Palmer and his two sons. The two boys have rounded off their early farm training pounded off their early farm training with a couple of years at the Ontario Azricultural College, and with their howledge of both the practice and the theory of agriculture it is safe to say that they will make a name for their flittle bit of Ayrshire down in the couple of the coup

Notes, Queries and Answers

Use of Roadway

A NERGHEOR has been using our roadway for six years in filling his misting his many for the roadway to acquire light of thoroughfare and how much misting his pay so that or rights will souther the first of the roadway to acquire and how much misting his pay so that no rights will southerd—W. F. Northumberland, O. O.

Co. One.

To obtain right-of-way over your roadway requires twenty years' use.

Any reat, one cent or one dollar, per year, if paid yearly, is sufficient to prent any right being acquired.

Cattle Poisoned

AM sending you a sample of a mix-bare contained in an oid pail, which was thrown out by the readside, was thrown out by the readside, here cattle are allowed in a contract out throw he any chance of obtained in which for the cowel and how should I would in the matter and the notice of the property of the cowel and how should I would in the matter and the notice of the property of the cowel and how should in the notice of the notice

The person who threw out the pols The person was threw out the pola-nous mixture on the roadway where inght possibly be partaken of by title was guilty of a negligent act ad is liable to be called upon to pay The Low Down

SPREADER With the Big

BUILT TO STAND UP AND DO ITS WORK WELL

Gears are Covered Water Tight

and Cannot Freeze or Become Clogged



"THE SPREADER WITH THE BEATER ON THE AXLE"

Clutches

No Chains to get out of Line No

Trouble

Roller Bearings Together with its Simplicity makes this Spreader Light Draft (Be sure to see our Exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition)

JOHN DEERE WELLAND, ONTARIO

damages to persons who suffer injury by reason of this wrongful conduct. There would be no liability on the part of the township unless notice of the act had been given to the officer of the township.

Fatality in Cows

Fatality in Cows

W HAN Caused the death of a 4-yr,old cow? The symtoms were any
n for lower She westly the symtoms were
not shall be sh

The symptoms indicate pressure apon the brain, complicated with catarrh. It is not probable that any treatment would have been effective.

Cows Eat Bones

HAVE a herd of milking cows on good pasture night and day, in fact they are on meadows and get all the sait will eat. Nevertheless they will him to the past of the sait will be said to the said they are on the said that they were the said to the said they seem to crave something—a. B. Henfrow Co., Oze.

Feed the cows a little bone meal, also give each cow two drams calcium phosphate three times daily until the habit ceases.

Skin Trouble

HAVE a bull few pears old and I notice on his right ear that he has it tee on his right ear that he has it will eabout the size of a man's lessue of the content of the con

This may be a form of ringworm; hence very contagious. Isolate him and be careful to not carry the infection in any way to healthy store (Set an ointment made of two drains white helebore, mixed with one ounce of vaseline, and apply a little twice daily until cured.

Lump on Jaw

A LAMP has appeared on a colt's lower law, I think it is exortosis. It has been there a been the law in the la

You probably are correct in your diagnosis, and, if so, the only successful treatment is an operation by a veterinarian. If due to a diseased tooth the extraction of the tooth would probably be followed by absorption of the enlargement.



O.K. POTATO OUTFIT BARGAIN One O.K. Cutter. One No. 25 disc Plas ter. Four-row Sprayer. No. 1 Digger, all in first-clas working order. \$175.00 takes the outfit

P. DILL DUBLIN When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy 968

FEEDERS CORNER

When Corn is Green

O UR corn crop was gotten in late and the only seed available was of a will nake watery enables. Would you advise cutting some oat straw into the still along with the corn. How would the oat strew affect the feeding value of the confident - I. T. Peterborr Co., Ont.

In order to guard against the corneing too green and making a rather too watery ensilage which is apt to sour in the silo, it is advisable to use such precaution as may be necessary I would certainly advise this farmer to stop cultivation at once in order to hasten the maturity of the corn. I would also advise him to let this corn stand as long as possible, and preferably have one or two light frosts before cutting, and if still too watery allow it to dry out in the field for a day or so in order to improve the quality of his ensilage. If, after following these precautions to hasten maturity and decrease the water content of the crop, there is still apparent danger of sour ensilage it might be advisable to mix oat straw with this corn in the proportion of one part car straw to eight parts of corn by weight. The oat straw so used would decrease the feeding value of the ensilage so far as digestibility is concerned, but might prevent souring of the ensilage, and by improving palatability of the same repay the extra labor involved. I believe, how the extra labor involved. I believe, how-ever, that if the precautions in late cultivation and harvesting are taken that it will be unnecessary to use the oat straw.—E. S. A.

Wintering Work Horses Cheaply William Work Flories Catespay Williams about to ness straw, are roots, but no hay to straw, and roots, but no hay to straw, and roots, but no hay to had to the straw about out and we had little timothy. Can posed largedy of steaw and roots? Would this ration be suitable also for a ocupie of brood meres?—Emquiere, Brant Control of the straw o

In the cheap wintering of idle work horses it is advisable that some hay be fed. Excellent results have been obtained by feeding for each hundred pounds live weight the following quantities of feed daily, divided into two feeds: 1 pound coarse hay, 1 pound clean oat straw and 1 pound roots, preferably carrots or mangels, but otherwise turnips. If one-half the out otherwise turnips. In obe-half the form of hay it will be necessary to feed some grain. I would suggest a ration for a 1,600 pound horse composed of 8 pounds hay, 20 pounds oat posed of 8 pounds hay, 20 pounds of straw, 16 to 20 pounds roots and four pounds grain daily. It would not be advisable to maintain brood mares on this ration unless the grain were fed. However, work horses might be maintain the strain were read without the stowever, work horses might be main-nained reasonably well without the grain. In any case, changes to this ration in the early winter and from this ration to a good working ration in the spring must be made gradually. —E. S. A.

Alfalfa as Sole

Alfalla as Dollc

W Bs can grow shalfs caster than any
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excess of nitrogen in a ratio composed
solely of alfalfa hay, and thee this leads
grey of alfalfa hay, and thee this leads
grey? I might add that allon are being
und less in this district and alfalfa being
concarried feed.—Barmer, Haldmand Co.,

It is quite possible to do as your neighbor does, namely, maintain a cow in fair health, using alfalfa hay as the only feed. However, the experience of large feeders and also our experiment stations, go to prove that the addition of some meals is profitable, particu-larly in the maintaining of a factation period over the greater part of the year. However, with an abundance of high grade corn ensilage and good

quality alfalfa hay, comparatively lit-tle grain need be fed if greatest pro-fits are expected from the herd. Gen- erally speaking, greater returns are made, and generally greater profits, when both succulence in the form of corn ensilage or roots and meals in the form of oat chop, bran and oil cake are fed. There is little danger in de-ranging the animal system from ex-clusive hay feeding, providing some succulence is available. In the ab-sence of succulence a proper selection of grains or a reasonable use of beet of grains or a reasonable use of beet against any troubles. It is unfortunensilage or roots and meals against any troubles. It is unfort ate that silos are being used less your district, as the combination of corn for ensilage and alfalfa hay not only maintains clean farms in a high state of fertility, but also produces the best balanced and cheapest ration for cattle -E. S. A.

Purchased Succu'ence

I HAVE just purchased a farm with the standing crops. There is no roots or corn, so there will be no succeisin feed of buying roots at fall miles, or I have heard that dried beet pulp souked in water makes a good succeilant feed. Will you kindly the how to feed this dred beet pulp souked in water makes a good succeilant feed. Will you kindly tell me how to feed this dred beet pulp will il need to feed as much beet pulp will I need to feed as much beet pulp will I need to feed as much blow?—E. F. [Habitimund Co., Ont. Whether you purchase

dried beet pulp as succulents for your cows during the coming winter depends on the comparative price pends on the comparative price of these two feeds. If roots cost more than \$7 per ton I would advise the purchase of the beet pulp providing the price did not exceed \$30 per ton. Beet pulp cannot replace high grade meals such as oil cake, cottonseed, or oven bran or green oats and barley. Beet pulp is comparatively low in pro-tein and high in crude fibre, conse-tion and high in crude fibre, consequently is not very digestible. Bee pulp, however, may be used advan tageously in replacing a shortage of any succulent feed such as ensilage, any succulent feed such as ensilage, roots, or even grass. It, however, must be purchased cheaply, for it does not compare in food value with any of the above mentioned grains or other meals and grains found on our markets. Beet pulp is best fed after being soaked from four to eight hours. It will absorb nearly four times its weight of water, and even more if mixed with warm water. It may not be necessary to feed quite as much of the more valuable meals if beet pulp is the more valuable meals if beet pulp is used, but as above mentioned, beet pulp cannot be economically used in replacing meals and grains. No great amount of labor is required in preparing and feeding this material, especially if a three-wheeled ensilage truck is available. The mixing with water and steeping may be done in this truck and it may be fed from this to the cows with a shovel.—

E. S. A. E.S.A.

Value of Stover Silage

S there any feeding value worth while in silage that might be made from corn fodder from which the ears have been removed—stover silage, as it is called? Prof. H. P. Rush Illinoïs, tells Hoard's Dairyman of his experience in the following

"After preliminary tests, the Hilinois Experiment Station put up four silos of stover silage. All of the corn that could be removed by the husking machine was taken out. The fodder stood in the shock until the latter part of December, when three silos filled. Water was piped up the out-side of the silos and delivered to the top of the distributor and added in the following proportions:

"1st silo-8 pounds of water to 12 pounds of stover. "2nd silo-10 pounds of water to 12

pounds of stover.
"3rd silo—12 pounds of water to 12

pounds of stover.
"About the middle of February fourth silo was filled with equal parts, by weight, of water and dry stover, and one-half of one per cent black-

strap molasses. Forty head of breeding cows were used in an experiment to determine the relative value of these silages and normal corn silage in winter mainten "A datailed discussion of the results

require too much space to clude here. A few of the most imare that this sliage made a palatable feed, and when fed ad libitum with one pound of linseed oil meal per head daily, more than maintained the weight of the experimental cows un weight of the experimental cows un-till they calved. AH lots lost some weight, due to the fact that the ex-periment carried them through the calving period. The largest loss, 88 pounds per head, occurred in the lot receiving our standard winter main-tenance ration of 40 pounds of normal corn silies and one pound of insaed corn silage and one pound of linseed oil meal per head daily. The normal silage came from the same field that produced the stover put in the first three sflos. It contained 7.35 bushels of corn per ton and cost \$10.92 per ton as fed. On the basis of this value and 3c per pound for linseed oil meal. our standard winter maintenance tion cost us 24.8c per cow per day. On the basis of \$1.50 per ton for the On the basis of \$1.50 per ton for the stover silage and 3c per pound for linseed oil meal, the feed cost in the stover silage lots ranged from 7.2c to a little over 8c per head daily, or approximately one-third of the cost of maintenance with normal corn silage."

SHEEP AND SWINE

Hog Wisdom

H OGS often get crooked legs for lack of exercise.

All imperfect fruit and vegetables may be fed to the hogs. Cleaniness with hogs will go a long

way in preventing disease.

A bit of charcoal where the hogs can get it is the best kind of medicine "An ounce of prevention" applies with great force in the hog quarters. Pure air, pure water, clean for 4, and

a clean place to sleep help to make hogs profitable. Sour, bad-smelling feed is an insult to any hog. Give the very best and

Systematic disinfection of the hog quarters should not be neglected even there is no disease. Hogs know to the minute when feed-

ing time comes, and if not fed will fret off part of their previous gain.

Pig Talk

AST fall W. C. Shearer, of Oxford County, Ont., was induced to e gage in propaganda work in cor nection with the Greater Hog Pro tion Campaign of the Provincial Gov-ernment. He believed that it was "up to him" to practice as he preached and when an editor of Farm and Dairy called on Mr. Shearer the last week in June he had six sows that had preted him with 56 young pigs. He had sold 19 of these as weaners for \$7 each. The balance of 37 he will carry on till fall, and then sell as store hogs About that time farmers have thresh ed, have grain of their own for feeding, and will pay a good price for store pigs, and just about that time Mr. Shearer will have another bunch pigs coming along for winter

T am planning to use pasture more and more to supplement the grain rations in feeding my hogs," said Mr. Shearer. "Right beside the barn I Shearer. "Right beside the barn I have this paddock of three-quarters of an acre. I seed it to rape each year for fall feed for the hogs, and it is good right through to the freeze-up. On the other side of the farm lane I have a field, this year in clover, which has a field, this year in clover, which has a gore on one side. I am going to square the clover field, fence the triangle with a hog tight fence, and use it as a pasture for sows. I will use it as a pasture for sows. I will then depend to a considerable extent on pasture for carrying the brood

sows, and I will feed the market hogs a lot of green feed as well." In winter Mr. Shearer gives his brood sows two feeds of mangels per day, and this, with a very little grain, sustains them in good flesh. During the winter, too, his sows are turned out in the yard each day and compelled to take exercise.

Overstocking Does Not Pav

T is remarkable how much better any breed of sheep will do kept in small flocks, says E. P. Snyder of

Obto, in "The Tribune-Farmer."

I used to let sheep out on shares, usually in small flocks, from fifteen to twenty-five, and I have been surpris

at their improved appearance and in-creased weight of fleece over my home flock of 100 or more.

One of the worst mistakes flors-masters make is to overstock. The sheep graw the grass so close they kill if out and improvements the world. it out and impoverish the soil; they grow thin and weak and are susception ble to disease; their wintering is d cult and costly, and often toward spring death ends their misery of course, under such conditions profits

are out of the question.

It is satisfaction the flockmaster feels who owns a small flock of choice sheep, selected and bred to some special type. He feels a justifiable pride in their uniform appearance, excellent quality and good condition, knowing that it is largely due to his skill as a breeder and his care as a shepherd.

A sure reward awaits the whose abiding fasth prompts him to stay by the sheep at just such times as the present. Adverse legislation may injure the industry for a time;

it will not destroy it.

As long as people wear clothes and eat meat there will be a demand for the products of the sheep.

Grain on Pasture

By R. C. Ashby.

By R. C. Asnuy.

AST year two farmiors kept records on their pigs. One had

ittle feed. The other had nose
on hand, bu: bought enough to feel
his pigs liberally all summer. The
first man fed his pigs an average of
72 pounds of grain per head in 73
days. The second averaged 231:1,
pounds of grain per head in 86 days.

Pasture was poor on the first farm Pasture was poor on the first farm and excellent on the second. Feeds were charged as follows: Corn. \$1.50 per bushel; oats, 50 cents per bushel; tankage, \$90 per ton; milk, 3 cents per gallon. Pasture was charged at \$5 per acre on the first farm and \$16

At the close of the season the two lots compared as follows: Little

Grain, Good Grain. Poor Pasture Pasture Final wgt. per pig. 58.80 lb. 136.33 lb. Total gain per pig. 11.72 lb. Total feed cost for

100 lbs. gain ... \$14.10

Final margin pig above feed cost (hogs at 16

cents) \$0.22 \$4.96

The first man made 22 cents per pig and had only 58-pound pigs at the end. The second farmer made \$4 per pig and had 136-pound shotes, ready to finish for market

The medical inspection of all schools in Peel county last summer resulted in untold blessing to many of the bers and girls who went through the hands of the medical examiner. One buy who had been very backward is his studies was found to have extremely poor eyesight. His father was in duced to have the lad's eyes tested and glasses supplied. "Gosh, dad, I disa' know boys could see as good as this," was the gratified, but at the sant time pathetic remark of this little chap when he first put on his classes. A Chat With F

J. KELLY, of Cu R Oxford county's farms 300 acres Likewise he carries ideas and an opportu with Mr. Kelly is alwa when he asked me or cently I was right on inted hour. When I arrived at Kelly and one of his

marshalling a bunch of from a pasture paddoc in the bara. "We do from a pasture padded in the barn. "We d keeping our calves in summer," said Mr. Kell that are kept in may l the first of November, be the best calves the they are allowed out ter. On really hot d out at night." Inciden who has as good successhowing as any man i believes in running his As we passed through Kelly stopped to illust that a pendulous udder ed above all other types. hind one cow in the like a heavy producer.
splendid dairy type and
She had an udder of a she had an udder of a haps the largest udder in the stable. The ud ever, decidedly pendule

of the two. "A cow wike that." said Mr. Kel e pendu lous member, ue to give a lot of I od chance to sell th ong figure a few days as ake it. I knew that al disappointment." As we fir. Kelly added, "That as though the milk wer A Great Alfalfa As we walked down to inspect a bunch of elfers, we climbed over spect a field of oats see is spring. The oats emendous growth; alm fact, as if I don't m

her stood a heifer with not enormous udder. Toroad, attached high u

arried well forward in

was giving the most m

ws, although almost

we picked her for the

ey are lodged by now ch of alfalfa, howeve ay eye. It was then the 7 inches long. "Talk a y to get it there is to a n last year and was ve always found that I he previous season givesuits in seed catch."

Ever since I have know have found him free to ews no matter how ser ws may conflict with only held on the same ct, Mr. Kelly has a tend ultural heresy. H iterances on this occasion in the case of the silo. He case silo were as valuable considered. "There is all considered. "There is all such labor involved in g und filling the slio," he read is farm we grow 50 to orn each year. It is prossible to get this corn it the proper time. Alfalf at is proper time. Alfalf hat I expect to replace hat is now grown. I cam ounly from Haldimand. eighbors in my old coun llos when I was there, but renot now in use. They ore alfalfa. I do not look let replacement.

replacement of our

There will always the silo on the good

market hogs gives his inangels per little grain, During are turned y and com-

t 29, 1918.

Not Pay much bette

much better I do kept in I do k takes floor stock. The e soil; they are suscepti-ering is diffi-ten toward

misery. Of flockmaster ock of choice to some spe-Hflable pride co, excellent on, knowing shepherd. npts him to t such times a legislation for a time;

demand for

ire ers kept re or had none ugh to feed mmer. The average of head in aged 33314

in 86 days. e first farm ond. Feeds Corn. \$1.54 per bushel; ilk, 3 cents charged at arm and \$10

Liberal Grain, Good Pasture lb. 136.3318.

2 cents per made \$4 per hotes, ready

ner resulted the hands One but ward in his os tested an dad, I didn't ood as this," at the same f this little his glasses. A Chat With R. I. Kelly

J. KELLY, of Culloden, is one of R Oxford county's big farmers. He farms 300 acres of land and carries a big herd of pure-bred Holsteins. Likewise he carries a big stock of ideas and an opportunity for a chat with Mr. Kelly is always welcome. So when he asked me out to supper re-cently I was right on hand at the apinted hour.

When I arrived at the farm Mr. When I arrived at the farm Mr. Kelly and one of his men were busy marshalling a bunch of spring calves from a pasture paddock to their stails in the barn. "We don't believe in keeping our calves in the stable all sammer," said Mr. Kelly. "The calves hat are kept in may look the best on inst are kept in may look the best on the first of November, but they won't be the best calves the next April. If they are allowed out their first summer they are hardler and winter better. On really hot days I prefer to keep them in the stable, and let them est at night.' Incidentally, Mr. Kelly added that A. E. Hulet, at Norwich, who has as good success at fitting and abwring as any man in Canada, also believes in running his spring calves are pasture during the summer.

As we passed through the stable Mr.

on pasture during the summer.

As we passed through the stable Mr.

Kelly stopped to illustrate his theory
that a pendulous udder is to be avoided above all other types. We stopped behind but cow in the row that looked like a heavy producer. She was a splendid dairy type and good quality. She had an udder of great size, per-She had an udder of great size, perhaps the largest udder of any animal in the stable. The udder was, however, decidedly pendulous. Next to her stood a heifer with a shapely but her stood a heater with a snapely but not enormous udder. This udder was broad, attached high up behind and carried well forward in front. She carried well forward in front. She was giving the most milk of the was giving the most milk of the woown, although almost anyone—aid
have picked her for the smaller milker—
of the two. "A cow with an udder
like that," said Mr. Keily, pointing to
the pendious member, will never continue to give a lot of milk. I had a
god chance to sell that cow for a
long figure a few days ago, but I diduce
the li. I have that the would be a
disappointment." that would be a
disappointment. When the work
of the company of the company
of the company of the company of the company
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of the company of the company of the company of the company
of the company of the compan A Great Alfalfa Catch.

As we walked down the farm lane inspect a bunch of two-year-old effers, we climbed over the fence to spect a field of oats seeded to alfalfa is spring. The oats had made a amendous growth; almost too good, fact, as if I don't miss my guess I fact, as if I don't miss my guess hey are lodged by now. It was the sich of affair, however, that took by eye. It was then the last week in me and we pulled out affair plants I inches long. "Talk about bacteria as silo!" remarked Mr. Kelly. "The ay to get it there is to apply manure year before. This field was in ra last year and was manured. we always found that land manured he previous season gives the best esults in seed catch."

Ever since I have known Mr. Kelly have found him free to express his server no matter how seriously those lews may conflict with ideas com-sonly held on the same subject. In ct, Mr. Kelly has a tendency to talk ricultural heresy. His heretical srances on this occasion concernthe use of the silo. He questioned if the silo were as valuable as is usually unsidered. "There is altogether too sanidered. "There is altogether too usch labor involved in growing corn and filling the sito." he remarked. "On his farm we grow 50 to 50 acres of orn sach year. It is practically im-estable to get this corn into the sito it the proper time. Alfaifa is the crop has I avanue! 'a pallege spush over the proper time. Alfalfa is the erop as I expect to replace numer own at I expect to replace numer own at is now grown. I came to Oxford output from Haddmand. There are eighborn in my old county who had low when I was there, but their silon wend was there, but their silon who in use. They are growing ore alfalfa. I do not look for a comiete replacement of our silon by alleit. There will always be a place we the silo on the good sized dairy

farm, but there is room for much more alfalfa than is now grown." I asked if labor conditions after the war might not upset some of his objections to the handling of a large area of silage corn and Mr. Kelly agreed that an ample supply of labor would make a difference. We then went in to supdifference. W. per.-F. E. E.

Beet Pulp vs. Corn Silage

OR the purpose of determining the feeding value of wet sugar-beet pulp and corn silage, two lots of 10 steers each were placed on feed March 6, 1918, and fed 126 days at the Colorado Experiment Station at Fort Colina.

Lot 1 was fed as follows: 82.8 Lot 1 was fed as follows: \$2.5.
pounds wet pulp, 2.99 pounds cottonseed cake, 3.87 pounds of singar heet
molasses, and 7.68 pounds of singar
at a cost of \$10.04 per hundred pounds
gain not including the cost of haul
of pulp. When weighed in the lot they
averaged \$8.59 counds and acres \$517.79 gash are inclusing the cost of name of pulp. When weighed in the lot they of pulp. When weighed in the lot they of pulp. When weighed 2.337 has proper head. They gained 2.337 has proper head and say and passed the scales at an weight of the cost of stores and feed per head was \$29.45, making cost of stores and feed of \$121.24. They were sold in Denver at \$17.25, or \$18.82.2 per head, and returned a margin of \$66.38 over the cost of store and initial cost of steer. The shrinkage in transit of 13 hours was 4.9 per cent and when hung on the hooks cent and when hung on the hooks they dressed 61 per cent.

Lot 2 was fed as follows: 22.96 lbs. orn silage, 2.99 lbs. cottonseed cake, 3.88 lbs. sugar beet molasses, 9.35 lbs. of alfalfa at a cost of \$13.93 per huns.es ibs. sugar beet mousses, New lin-of alfalfa at a cost of \$1.23 per hun-dred pounds gain. The average in-titial weight was \$39.2 lbs. and cost \$90.21 per head. They gained 1.931 lbs. per head aper day making a final weight of 1.63.26 lbs. The average cost of feed per head was \$33.91 mak-ing a total cost of steer and feed of \$124.12. They brough \$16.25, or \$145.30 per head, and returned a mar-gin of \$41.27 over the cost of feed and stands of \$1.00 costs of feed and translet of \$1.00 costs \$2.00 costs of \$2.00 costs cent aan cost of steer. They shrank in translet of \$1.00 costs \$2.00 costs \$2.00 costs \$1.00 costs \$2.00 costs \$2.00 costs \$2.00 costs \$1.00 costs \$2.00 costs \$2

The Hardiness of Alfalfa, Etc. (Continued from page 3.)

killing we find in the yellow flowered or falcata variety or in hybrids between this and common alfalta. A plot adjoining the hardy Grium strain mentioned above, was planted with these adjoining the hardy strain the plants came through the whiter and are growing vigorously. Other hybrids between silatils, sweet cloves and black medick are also showing very hardy characteristics, and on the whole have come through the past whole have come through the past winter in a creditable manner. We een this and common alfalfa. A plot whole have come through the past winter in a credicable manner. We may assume that those plants not materially higher by the trying conditions of last winter, are reasonably hardy, but it yet remains to be seen if their seeding properties and crop-producing capacity are of sufficient merit to warrant them being classed as desirable mother plants for the production of select strains for general farm purposes."

production of select strains for general farm purposes."

In Saskatchewan, too, the past winter has been one of the most trying ones in the history of the province.

L. E. Kärk, in charge of forage crop L. E. Kirk, in charge of forage crop work, reports exceedive winter killing of the hardware commercial varieties including much of the Grimm. But the greatest implay was sustained by the older plants. Those planted in 1917 suffered very Ricks. Here, too, a good crop growth in the fall prevented much winter killing. Mr. Kirk concludes his observations as follows:—"Akogether the results serve to further emphasize the need of hardier strains of aliabias, and also to justify the use of Grismm as our hardier stock. Some sort of protection appears at present to be the best way to insure against winter-

killing. When two severe winters folhow one another, with a dry summer in between, the need of securing a con-siderable fall growth after the last cutting seems essential."

"Regarding the hardy varieties of al-faifs our grounders."

faifa, our experience leads to the con-clusion that the best varieties for Alclusion that the best varioties for Al-berta are drimm and Baite and thee are equally good," writes Mr. J. Mc-Cedg. "This applies to all parts of the province, though most of our al-faifa has been grown in Southern Al-berta so far. Turkeetan has given very modeante results, even under the best conditions. Siberian is not recom-mended. The methyl under which best conditions. Siberian is not recom-mended. The method under which these succeed best is the sowing in rows, 36 inches apart, at the rate of two and a half pounds per acre."

The Central Farm Report.

Speaking for the experimental farms system as a whole, Mr. F. S. Brown, of the Central Farm at Ottawa, summarizes the situation as follows:—
"The winter of 1917-18, although un-"The winter of 1917-18, atthough un-usually severe, has not caused any extensive loss of atheifs on any of the Dombrion 'Experimental Farms and Stations where athalfs has been a de-pendable crop in the past. Generally speaking, alfalfs has wintered perfect-iv whose the seed has been home ly where the seed has been home grown, or where hardy variegated varieties, such as Grimm's, Baltic, Liscombe, etc., have been used. The prairie farms and stations have had excellent success with the Turkestan variety. The data secured during the past has clearly shown the superiority past cass crearly shown the superiority of northern grown seed from a stand-point of winter hardiness, and, accordingly, such seed has been almost en-tirely planted by the Dominion Ex-perimental Farms system."

In many sections of British Columbia

In many sections of british columbia alfalfa has been grown with marked success. In fact, atfalfa yields more heavily in British Columbia than in most other parts of Canada. From all most other parts of Camada. From all the ovidence at hand it seems afe to effect that airfalfs is harder, very con-siderably harder, than red clover, when it is intelligently handled. The necessary factor is success are: (1) necessary factor is success are: (1) the control of the the seed with night culture. the seed with nitro culture or of the field with soil from an old affalfa field; (5) a well prepared seed bed and light nurse crop, and (6) a good top growth to protect it during the winter.

Close Selection of Dairy Cows By S. G. Carlyle, Supt. Alberta Demonstration Farms.

N selecting cows for the dairy, quality rather than numbers should be considered, especially in these times when dairy feeds are so high in price and labor its so scarce. There never.

was a time when the values and Babwas a time when the scales and Bab-cock test were so badly needed in the darry stables; never a time when the herd should be culled so closely. No one can afford to feed out chop and bran to a low producer at present

bran to a low producer at present prices.

No doubt a great many people, attracted by the high prices, are selling these expensive principal deaving the cows to rustle around the cows to rustle around the cows to rustle around the course of the course of the course are poorly for they soon deterformed. It would be a mational caismity to meglect our dairy hereds. As soon as the war in over and conditions are bormal again, dairy farming will become as profitable as it formerly was. And now is the time for the dairyman future ranker than the present and to rustle present and the price of improve the herd by culting set of improve the herd by culting set of improve the herd by culting that the constant of the course and buying installant. start to improve the herd by cuiting out inferior cows and buying first-class sires. High-class builts can be bought-cheaper to day than for several years past, and I think it would be advisable to start now and build up a first-class herd and be prepared for after war con-ditions.

It is not possible to duplicate June pastures in February, but the silo comes nearer to doing it than any-thing else.

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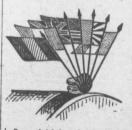
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calf, wagens, harnesses, complete machinery, tools; aged owner of this 180-are monay-making fearm this 180-are monay-making fearm atores, churches, for immedia, deeps, atores, churches, for immedia, 18,600 only 11,000 down. Rich loamy tillage, possed amendows, 30-cow, springspended machows, 50-cow, springspended machows, 50-cow, springspended machows, 50-cow portrained bears, wagen barn, pagen barn, wagen barn, pagen barn, wagen barn, pagen barn, pagen barn, pagen barn, springspended machinery in the houses, etc. Details page 15, springspended property in the springspen

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

Company Farming

66TS it possible for groups of people in our cities, towns and even villages to undertake some form of company faming?" This question is being asked in a circular letter just issued by the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario. The idea is to enlarge the activities of urbanites from munity gardening schemes to grain production on farm lands. Groups of business men and others in urban centres are urged to organize now in order to take over vacant land in the neighborhood, and get it ready for cultivation, so that it may produce

Already a start has been made in this line. At St. Catharines a greater production company with a capitalization of \$25,000 is this season harvesting twentynine acres of flax and twenty-six acres of spring wheat, and expects to put in 220 acres of fall wheat At Sarnia, The Indian Lands Company, Ltd., has forly acres in crop this year, and will seed a large acre age of fall wheat. At Windsor, 250 acres are under crop with plans for 500 acres next year. Similar work has been done at other centres.

We presume that these company farms are being run as joint stock enterprises and run for profit. On this basis they cannot be considered as entering into unfair competition with individual farmers. If they employ land and labor that would not otherwise be employed in the production of feed, they will serve a useful purpose for the duration of the war. If these company farms, however, are merely taking over land that would be in crop anyway, and are drawing for their help on the labor that would otherwise be available to private farmers, then the net result is almost sure to be a decrease in food production. As a war time expedient there may be under certain conditions, a place for company farming. As a permanent investment, all such schemes cannot but fail to be a source of loss to the stockholders once normal conditions are restored. The

Organization of Resources Committee will be well advised, therefore, to move cautiously in recommending the wide adoption of company farming by business men in our towns and cities

Individuality and Records

T is no longer a case with the dairy cattle breeder of individuality alone as in the pre-record days, or of production alone as in the generation just passing. The dairy cattle breeder of to-day is de manding both individuality and records, and he is obtaining his objective at a rapid rate. Already the sales ring is feeling the influence of the newer ideal and thirty pound cows with faulty conformation are not now the sale sensations they once were. Individuality is a factor of growing importance in fixing the price. This applies to the sale of the \$106,000 bull. Commenting on this sale in the Holstein-Friesian World, E. H. Powell, the veteran Holstein enthusiast, writes:

"The phenomenal price paid for Champion Syivia Johanna was not alone for the marvellous production of his dam and other ancestors, but his dazzling beauty, perfection of form, superb quality and beautiful markings all combined to make him the most tempting specimen of the breed ever yet offered to temptring specimen of the orece ever yet outered to the public. If every breeder would carry this rare specimen in his mind and strive to breed like unto him, it would be worth to the Holstein-Friesian breeders of America many times the phenomenal

price which he commanded.

And incidentally the trend of opinion is a justification of the show ring. When records were first becoming popular many were ready to predict that the show ring would, in time, be displaced by the dairy test. With greater experience we now know that neither the show ring nor the dairy test is sufficient in itself. The model cow is the one that will win in both.

Buy Feed Early

HERE are two good reasons why feed should be ordered early this year-transportation difficulties and the general scarcity of concentrated feeding stuffs.

Of the two, transportation difficulties later in the season will probably be the more urgent. In both of the last two winters the great transportation systems were badly tied up and slow in making deliveries. Last winter, severe cold and heavy storms added to the difficulties of the railway companies, but even during the summer months freight deliveries have been slow and uncertain. Winter weather will add to the delay in deliveries no matter what efforts the railway companies may make to cope with the situa tion. The farmer, who is feeding a big bunch of hogs or a stable full of dairy cows, can't afford to starve the stock while waiting for the delivery of feed that may have been shipped weeks before. Our only safety is to have the feed, to as large an extent as possible, in our own granaries when winter sets in.

The scarcity of all feeding stuffs is a fact so well established that farmers are this year making greater efforts to buy early than ever before. There will not be enough bran and shorts to go around. Demand has been equal to supply all summer and the market has always been bought up clean. Much of these flour by-products in some mills in Ontario will this winter be diverted to the making of government standard feeds. Other concentrates will rule higher in price, feeding value considered, than will bran and shorts, but fixed prices on the latter, and with the price of standard feeds under government control, there will probably be less fluctuation in the feed market than in past years. In buying garly, there-fore, the farmer stands little chance of losing by a drop in the market later in the season. Coarse grains promise to be high in price, and where supplies of concentrates can be laid in and plenty of feed assured it will usually be profitable to market coarse grains and buy extra concentrates.

Threshing Dinners

H, those threshing dinners! They have left their impress on the mind of every farm bred boy. How often we have heard city business men, looking back to their early days on the farm, speak with regret and something almost akin to awe of the appetites they carried with them to dinner or

supper after a few hours' good hard work passing sheaves or on the straw stack. How the women vied with each other in setting a good table for the threshers! And what a task it sometimes was to sample everything on the table of "the best cook in the district"! But the big threshing dinner, it seems, is to become a thing of the past. It is contrary to the spirit of the conservation programme. Its preparation is a heavy task for the farm woman It is likewise a big item of expense. In some sections of America the case against the threshing dinner has been made so strong that it has been done away with altogether. Read, for instance, the following from Kimball's Dairy Farmer:

iowing from kimball's Dairy Farmer:
"Many communities introduced the lunch system
years ago. Instead of making the threshing day a
day of labor to the farm wife on whose husband's
place the threshing is being done, each household is
lunch and do fully as much work as if he sat down
to a table. It is a fair arrangement for all cocerned, as each housewife will not be asked to vis
with the neighbors to produce the best meal. She will not have to ask and in turn be asked for help in getting ready for the threshing crew." Such a move would probably be more popular with

the women than with the men folks. Even some of the women might object to the lunch pail idea-they like to think that their men are getting "a good hot meal." We must confess, too, that we would dislike to see the sociability that goes with the threshing meal become a thing of the past. Can't we compro mise? Why not just an ordinary every day meal with less of fussing and fixing? Many communities have already adopted the idea of plain eating and they pronounce it an all-round success.

The Hardiness of Alfalfa

S alfalfa hardy enough to withstand the average Canadian winter? This question has been asked of Farm and Dairy hundreds of times in the past few years. We have passed the question on to Our Folks and have received replies in both the affirmative and negative from almost every district in Eastern Canada, and opinions from the West are almost equally conflicting. Many question if alfalfa will ever be a popular crop outside of a few favored sections, and they base their conclusions on their own and their neighbors' experiences. These farm experiences, however, are not always a reliable indication of the suitability of any section to alfalfa because of the frequent neglect of essential factors in alfalfa culture. We have, therefore, made recourse to the experience of the experimental stations and else where in this issue, experimental evidence as to the hardiness of alfalfa in every part of Canada is summarized. From these experiments we may safely draw the following conclusions:

In the Maritime Provinces alfalfa is not yet a well proven success, but experiments are encouraging. In Quebec and Ontario alfalfa is almost invariably successful if seed of hardy varieties is used and other

conditions, such as liming and drainage, are ob-

In the prairie provinces the crop is generally a success commercially, but, for winters as severe as the last one, hardier varieties are needed. These are already being developed at experimental stations.

British Columbia has a wide range of climate, and in some sections alfalfa thrives, if anything, better than it does anywhere else in Canada, and in others it is a failure.

It is safe to say that as the factors which ensure success with alfalfa become better understood, the crop will be grown more widely. Its successful growth is a great asset to any district engaged in any form of live stock farming. For the dairy farmer it is the greatest of all roughages.

The Imperial War Cabinet

OMMENTING on the decision to make the imperial War Cabinet permanent, the Ottawa Journal-Press says:

"Its functions are consultative, not executive that is to say, its decisions are not binding upon \$\overline{n}\$, of the respective Governments represented in its deliberations. The freedom of action of no Government is in any wise compromised or interfered with by its in any wise compromised or interfered with by its sions; each nation retains its perfect succe

This will be good news to Canadians who are is to wise anxious to surrender their autonomy.

Letters to

The Value DITOR, Farm cent issue o that the manure f worth \$50. As I ha hand, I am not su ure, but it was be of plant food,

no more practical they should do so when they might l the value of man heard Prof. Shaw that had nothing its profit offered for the young peop have little more t At the above ra cows, hogs should produce in manure. Where if to the expense

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Letters to the Editor

The Value of Manure

E DITOR, Farm and Dairy.—In a recent issue of your paper it is stated, if I remomber correctly, that the manure from a dairy cow is worth \$50. As I have not the paper at hand, I am not sure of the exact fig-ure, but it was based upon the price of plant food, in fertilizer, plus humus value. If our authorities have no more practical knowledge than this they should do some actual farming, they should do some actual farming, when show might have a better idea of when they might have a better idea of walle of manure. Years ago I send Prof. Shaw say that a business that had nothing but a dung pile for its profit offered very little attraction for the young people. And most farms have little more to offer.

At the above rate an average farm with cows, hogs, sheep and horses should produce \$1,000 annual value is manure. Where would this farm be it to the expenses of running was added \$1,000 for fertilliser?

it to the expenses of running was added \$1,000 for fertiliser?

But our expert will tell as this \$1,000 should not be called expense, but carried to capital account. Very well, let us put it there. Then, after making due allowance for increase or decrease in valuation, a farm should sell for \$10,000 more than it would ten years ago on account of manure which has been added.

The fact is, there is no warrant for

has been added.

The fact is, there is no warrant for crediting the manure with any such value, and shows what useful leaders are many of our so-called experts. Plant food has a certain value placed upon it by the manufacturers and the

Ad. Talk

TWENTY MINUTES.

A STORY has just been told which ought to be read and seriously considered by every advertiser, and, in fact, everybody interested in good advertising service. A page ad. was just twenty minutes late in reaching the office of the Adver-

tising service. A page ad, was just twenty minutes A page ad, was just twenty minutes and page of the office of the Afvertising Manager. The copy man was, therefore, twenty minutes sits in putting on his O.k. Like down the mountain side, that twenty minutes grew into hours and hours of sense before site work was completed. That twenty minutes prevented getting the type form through to the side city of the complete of the page of the complete of the complete

The copy got a bad start and it kept getting worse, until everybody connected was thoroughly upset and nobody was particularly anxious to be kind to that piece of copy.

Here are a few of the actual happen-

Here are a few of the actual happenlasten dollars and forty, cents was
spent in exchanging telegrams; one clerk
leat a Saturday half helday, and in the
put in the wrong drop at the post office,
it oot into the Saturday crush of post
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few farmers who think that they need it pay this price, but I doubt that the amount used in Canada would average 50 cents a farm, which is good evidence that the farmers do not consider that they gan afford to buy much fertilizer at present prices. So your correspondent has no authority to give manure the value of commercial plant food.

Fertilizer Has Special Uses. Even if the above was not true, the most of the fertilizer purchased is not used as a general plant food, but, owing to its ready solubility, it could almost be likened to a stimulant to almost be likened to a stimulant to give the young plant a quick start to tide it over unfavorable periods of weather when it would be better able to obtain its nourishment from the soil. The fact that, outside of a few truck districts, the amount of fer-tillizer, where used, is only a small fraction of the plant food taken from the soil proves this.

From the above it will be seen that in Canada manure and fertilizers are used for two different purposes, also the Canadian farmer buys practically no fertilizer; so one has no right to put the same value on the plant food in manure as the manufacturer charges for his fertilizer, unless it be to show a fictitious profit for the farm.

Some may call this an uncharitable letter, but the tenor of many articles in the press justifies my viewpoint. For example, I read in a prominent farm journal that "the farmer must create a market by supplying a superior ar-ticle at a price that the consumer can afford to pay." A Government official is reported to have said that farmers would have no trouble obtaining help if they paid decent wages and gave reasonable hours.

But now that we know that we can make a thousand dollars per farm out of the manure our troubles will all be over, and we will admit being the profiteers the city men think us.-G. F. Marsh, Clarksburg, Ont.

Re Fixed Prices

DITOR, Farm and Dairy.—With regard to your editorial of August 1st, 1918, I would say that we farmers have heard enough about fixed prices when the manufacturers have the sky for a limit and they are head-ing that way with 10 and 20 per cent increases in prices two and three times a year.

times a year.

It is a poor law that don't work both
ways. When the Government can tell
what a pound of cheese is worth at
Monireal, or a bushel of wheat at
Fort William, surely they can fix aprice for a pound of twine at Hamilton, of a binder f.o.b. Toronto. Why not let the law of supply and demand rule in both cases and be done with it?-Jas. C. Clenn, Pontiac Co., Que.

A Rotation for Weeds

THE man on few acres with a large proportion of his farm in hoe crop and time enough to clean his hoe crop is ideally situated to handle the weed problem. The man who farms more extensively, has a maller proportion of his farm in hoe crop and many more acres of hoe crop per man, soon finds that one of his per man, soon finds that one of nis-most difficult problems is to keep weeds in check. Such a one is Mr. O. E. Moore, of Peterboro' County, Ont., who at present is farming 200 acres. "believe I have found an effective method of fighting weeds," Mr. Moore told an editor of Farm and Dairy a few weeks ago, "One field on our farm

was particularly bad with twitch and was particularly bad with twitch and cockie. We summer fallowed that field till the lat of July, and then seeded with buckwhosat. The next year we seeded with a mixture of wheat, osts and burley, and enough buckwheat had shelled out the previous year to make the crop a mixture. With this crop we seeded flows to sweet clover. We hellew that the sweet clover. We believe that the sweet clover will about finish the weeds."



"Slipping" not "Saving"

"I kept slipping back two feet every time I went ahead one." That's what the snall boy gave as an excuse to his teacher for being late for school one winter day.

And that's just what is happening to the cow owner who is trying to get along without a cream separator or with an inferior or half-worm-out machine. Like the small boy he is "lipping." He thinks he is thrifty, but for every dollar he saves by not buying a De Laval he loses two through not having one.

It isn't economy to do without labor saving and money saving and food saving machines. It isn't economy to feed 40-cent butter to the calves and hogs.

It is economy to buy and use only the best cream separator made—and that's the De Laval.

Viewed from every standpoint—clean skimming, ample capacity, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, durability—there is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval.

It's real thrift and genuine economy to buy a De Laval Separator NOW

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once! See a new 1918 De Laval machine for yourself. Try it to prove every claim made for it. If you don't know a De Laval agent write direct to one of the addresses below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churas Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request

PETERBORO WINNIPEG MONTREAL

BRUCE'S RECLEANED SEED WHEAT

We offer for early orders, cash with order Do not delay as the demand will be large. Help win the war by growing wheat.

the demand will be large. Help win the war by growing wheat. Wheat, Shumdance.—White grain, straw stiff, bald head, hardy and heavy yielder—an old favorite.

Wheat, Dawword* Golden Ohat?—White grain, straw stiff, bald head, hardy and Wheat, Silver and S

We have good stock Abundance, and Dawson's, and expect Common Rye. Other varieties are offered subject to United States allowing their export. Write for our Wheat Oircular with prices of Wheat, Timothy. Hairy Voich, Foutry Food, Mc.-FREE.

John A. Bruce & Co. Limited Soud Morchants

Ontario Veterinary College

Under the Control of the Department of Age Established 1862

Affiliated with the University of Toronto College will reopen on Tuesday, the 1st of October, 1918
110 University Avenue Toronto, Canada
CALENDAR ON APPLICATION

E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal



E can offer up much in the large, but to make sacrifice in little things is what we are seldom equal to .- Goethe.

The Biter Bitten

as ten acres was purchased from the

We joked about big profits, but them

figures went to our heads like mixed drinks; an' uppermost in our minds was the thought that a home in the

south might save little Billie from

two letters, an' I hurriedly ripped open

the one that had John Cartwright's re

turn address printed in the corner. He regretted he did not know sooner that

I wanted a job, but at present had all the hands he needed.

The next mornin' the postman left

bein' a cripple.

The story of an Investment of Three Hundred Dollars. By Una Holleman, in Farm and Home,

OTHIN' but circulars," I says to Milly, as I preked up the folders with grimy hands an' tossed them back on the table where she had left them. "You'll probably hear from them by to-morrow, an' land that job," Milly says cheerily, as she sprink led a little flour in the sizzlin' grease; then stirred in milk to the right con Milly is always cheerful always knows somethin' good is goin' to happen the next day. "How's Billie?" I a

"How's Billie?" I questioned, as I scrubbed at the coal dust on my hands with coal oil an' soap.

"Seems better. Stood for several minutes at a time without any help. The doctor—" then she hesitated. The doctor—" then she hesita "What did the doctor say?"

"He thinks Billie is improvin'." "Was that all he said?" I persisted. "He repeated what he told us the

other day, that we ought to take Billie south for the winter."

"If I git that job from John Cart-wright, that'll be two dollars a day an' steady; then we'll have enough fer you to take Billie south fer the win-

I tiptoed into the other room where Billie lay, white an' wan, on the cot.
"Infantile paralysis," the doctor had
said when we first called him in; then he got the disease checked, but fer weeks Billie seemed a helpless cripple. The doctor said fresh air an' sunshine was what the boy needed to develop muscle, but how can a man buy mate" fer his boy, when be only gits a dollar an' a quarter a day, an' odd jobs at that. The mills where I'd been at work had been closed fer several months, an' there was no talk of them openin' up soon. We still had a little money in the bank we'd saved out of wages at the mill.

When Milly an' me was married six years before, we planned to save a little out of every month's wages, to buy us a little home in the country; a small farm just large enough fer me to make a livin' off of. But fer the last two years, what with the cost of livin' an' doctor's bills, that little farm seemed farther out of sight than ever. But I'm gettin' off from what I started out to tell.

After supper I read the circulars out loud to Milly, while she dried the dishes an' put 'em behind the curtain in the little box cupboard I'd nailed on the wall. When she finished, she drew up a chair, an' we admired the pictures of groves, an' read dazzlin' reports of profits in truck farmin', as given out by the A. Z. Development Co.
"Listen," eays Milly; an' she read

aloud:

"Every month of the year, vegetables may be planted. Estimate of gross yield in value per acre is as follows:

rish potatoes, \$100 to \$500; peppers, \$200 to \$600; strawberries, \$300 to \$600; lettue, \$200 to \$600."

On the last page was the street number of the A. Z. Development Co., in the very city where we lived in the outskirts. There was also mention of home seekers' excursion; an' that the A. Z. Development Co. would pay any-one's fare an' hotel bill, if as much

ver see-shook hands with us a-goin'

They said it was a fact their comchased; there'd be a home seekers of land.

to some folks, but to Milly an' me ft meant more'n even a home, it meant

health an' strength for Billie.

The Wednesday before I started south Milly broke the boycott on meat,

We were treated royally at the Com

cursion next Thursday, an' I could go in a personally conducted coach; quite a number of prospective purchasers were goin' down, also Colonel Smith of their company, who would meet us at the train; if I purchased land from them, my hotel bill an' cost of round trip would be deducted from the price

A few hundred dollars ain't much

an' we had roast an' all the fixin's. She said since all our clouds was driftin' away, that even if it wasn't Thanks-givin' Day, it was thanks-givin' fime. I never enjoyed a trip so much. Everybody was in high spirits, an' I noticed three or four men who made it a point to get acquainted all around. They said they had already bought of this company, but they wanted to make additional investments, as land values were goin' up every day. I felt mighty thankful I'd gotten a few hundred dollars in time.

We were treated royany at the Company pany Hotel. Some off the company stayed with us all the time, showin' us land an' every possible attention. After several days, I began to feel as if I'd like to make a turn without

His pres again bound? that making bulletings in min Bullion can be started with the property Mary of the THE PARTY OF THE P

A One-time Lonely Looking Rural Station, now a Beauty Spot. About 10 years ago the grounds here shown eere as hoogy as any sland has a license to be. Just a dreary, unkent, unproductive looking swamp with the standing up lonely and bare looking in the united the standing up lonely and bare looking in the united. The station agent at the standing up lonely and bare looking in the united. The station agent at the standing up lonely and bare looking in the united to the same possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none landscape are also the landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none landscape are also the landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none landscape are also the landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities that none but an artist a regular landscape artist and he saw possibilities are artist and he saw possibilities and he saw poss

"This is from the Western National ank," an' Milly held out the other letter.

"They hain't got nothin' on me," says I, fer I knowed I'd paid off the only note ever ag'in me. "Rip her open, Milly."

Well, we read an' re-read that letter several times. I had heard months ago that Uncle Jed Whitly was dead; an' the letter explained that the Western National Bank was the administrator: that four hundred dollars had been left e an' deposited there to my credit, an' they'd been tryin' to locate me fer some time; the wilf had been probated.

Milly an' me talked everything over, an' that afternoon wheeled Billie up to the office, or rather offices, of the A. Z. Development Co.; an' as Milly said after we got home an' she was a callin' of the names of their fine fixin's --colonial library table, Morris chairs. French bevel plate mirrors—they didn't act like they felt above us at all, but were as friendly a set of people as we

havin' a man at my elbow; so the next mornin' about daylight, I shipped out of the hotel without anyone except the porter seein' me.

Many houses was bein' erected on the town site, an' I walked to the out skirts near where two men was sawin' an' pilin' wood. They stopped a minute when they see me, an' talked in a low tone. I only caught a few words, such as "keep 'em herded at the Company Hotel." "pikers an' fake buyers," "cappers."

I couldn't understand what they meant. I knowed I wasn't no fake buyer, an' I decided, after I'd gone on a piece, I'd go back an' tell 'em so, an' ask 'em what they meant.

Just as I turned, off to one side 1 see one of the company men named Trevor. He was lookin' all round, as if huntin' somebody. I walked briskly on, but he sighted me

"Hello, there," he called, an' came up with a quick step an' a anxious expression on his face.

"Lookin' fer anybody?" I asked. He said he was just out fer a walk, but was mighty glad to see me alone, as he'd taken a special interest in me:

that he felt just like he'd always knowed me. He seemed so brotherly, that first thing I knowed I was tellinhim about not havin' much to buy land with, an' all about Billie.

He said the most of their land was

fifty dollars up; but there was a piece near some land he owned he wouldn't sell to everybody, as he was mighty particular who bought in there; but he believed I'd be the right man fer the lace, an' under the circumstances he'd let me have it at thirty dollars an acre

He took me out in the car, an' anher young fellow he called Sam went with us. As the pine trees flew past, Sam put in the time givin' the names of truck growers an' the thousands of dollars they'd made off of a few acres. It was mighty interestin', an' it didn't seem we'd come far, when Trever stopped the machine.

There was the usual pine woods, an' at one side palmettos was growin' an' about eight acres without trees and about eight acres wathout trees, covered with grass. The most of the soil I'd saw in the state was a light sand; but that treeless tract looked dark an' rich, like prairie soil I'd saw in my home state.

"This is called Kingsland," says Trevor. "I think an' old man named King owned all this tract once. "The expense of clearin'," he went on to say, "is a big item. You'll only have about two acres here to clear

"Want to know how we tell fertile land in this state?" says Sam, a squin-tin' his eye. "By the cabbage pal-metto. Sure indication of good soil."

The more they talked about soil an' rofits from truck farmin', the more anxious I was to buy; this was the cheapest land I'd heard mentioned, an' they compared prices of land all over the state. It certainly was a bargain. After we'd made the deal, Dick Tre-

After we'd made the deal, Dick Tre-vor still showed the same interest an' stayed with me until time to catch the train; said he didn't want me to miss that, fer he knowed how I felt about gittin' back to the wife an' kid he'd felt that way many a time.

There wasn't much money left after we'd moved south. So I hurried to git we'd moved south. So I hurried to git the cabin up, on account of Milly and the boy, an' went to truck farmin.' It wasn't long before I found out that what I'd supposed was rich prairie land, was only hardpan; a substance so hard, roots cannot force their way through, an' only a certain kind of good-for-nothin' wild grass can grow

I've heard it said every man's temper can be roused to the point of mur-der, an' fer days at a time the desire possessed me to git my hands round Dick Trevor's slim, white throat Milly must have guessed what was passing through my mind.

"Don't do anything that'll make us more trouble," she begged. "They more trouble," she begged. "They cheated you, but it'll all turn right at last; I'm prayin' every day we may get a blessin' out of ft. An' we are, fer look at Billy," an' her eye followed the kid toddlin' in the yard.

Dr. Williams made regular weekly

trips in his car, over the road by the pine-timbered acre, an' had gotten in the habit of stoppin' fer one of Milly's "soul-satisfyin' dinners," as he called thom. He refused to listen to Milly's objections to him furnishin' the dinner, an' over payin' for the cookin' of it. Said he wouldn't have no little woman like her a-dictatin' to him.

He knew how I felt about the ten-acre tract bein' mostly hardpan.

"All land companies are not frauds." says he; "but you are like the man who went to Jericho, you fell among thieves; an' the law don't play the part of the good Samaritan, though you're helpless; so beaten you can't protect yourself. The state ought to osecute such frauds.'

One day we were seated under a spreadin' pine, an' looked up just in time to see an automobile switch by. (Concluded on page 29.)

The Up Abide N

44 N me, that is eth no goo have life in

rogative of God a to whom the Fath To seek life, not is the highest ho To live in and to and guilt of sinful in Christ, the ble To deny, to lose his own life of the life of fait but Christ liveth the grace of God this is the testime has found out who own life, and to blessed life of Chi Christ, than that before us-throug At the first co Christian life, but

joy of pardon, th

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They are as yet rible enmity of th and its absolute liever to be subject They know not y death, the absolute of all that is of n the life of God is them with power. ence of failure soc known of Christ's deep heart-longing know Him better them to His Cross. as there, in the fa their substitute, th to life, so there th its fuller experien them if they are drink of the cup of to be crucified and He teaches them the indeed already cru unknowing, at co came partakers o what they need no and intelligent cor received ere they u act of their own cl

with Christ. This demand of unspeakable solem Hever shrinks back hardly understand so accustomed to tinual stumbling t ance. Holiness, per Jesus, unbroken fe love, can scarcely larticles of his cree not intense longing utmost from sing with the Saviour, ing crucified with F trance The only in is that of suffering cross, and so won he hopes to wear.

believer who is real fully in Christ look experience has taug matter of entire sur trust, his greatest of ing life is self. Nov up its will; then aga of self, with its will be displaced by the with His willing and in Him will be impe comes the solemn q who died on the crost to give up self to t yourself, the living God, are already in

How different the

I asked fer a walk, e me alone, erest in me The Upward Look ie'd always o brotherly, was tellin' to buy land

Abide Not in Self

14 N me, that is, in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing."—Rom. vii.

18.
10 have life in Himself is the preregative of God alone, and of the Son,
to whom the Father hath also given it.
To seek life, not in itself, but in God, is the highest honor of the creature. To live in and to himself is the folly and guilt of sinful man; to live to God in Christ, the blessedness of the believer. To deny, to hate, to forsake, to lose his own life, such is the secret of the life of faith. "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me;" "Not I, but the grace of God which is with me;" this is the testimony of each one who has found out what it is to give up his has found out what it is to give up his own life, and to receive instead the blessed life of Christ within us. There is no path to true life, to abiding in Christ, than that which our Lord went before us—through death.

before us—through death.
At the first commencement of the
Christian life, but few see this. In the
joy of pardon, they feel constrained
to live for Christ, and trust with the
help of God to be enabled to do so.
They are as yet Ignorant of the terrible enmity of the flesh against God, and its absolute refusal in the be-liever to be subject to the law of God. They know not yet that nothing but death, the absolute surrender to death death, the absolute surrender to death of all that is of nature, will suffice, if the life of God is to be manifested in them with power. But bitter experience of failure soon teaches them the insufficiency of what they have yet known of Christ's power to save, and deep heart-longings are awakened to know Him better. He lovingly points as there, in the faith of His Geathau su here, in the faith of His Geathau them to His Cross. He tells them that as there, in the faith of His death as their substitute, they found their title to life, so there they shall enter into its fuller experience too. He asks them if they are indeed willing to drisk of the cup of which He drank— to be crucified and to die with Him. He teaches them that in Him they are indeed already crucified and dead—all indeed arready crucined and dead—air unknowing, at conversion they be-came partakers of His death. But what they need now is to give a full and intelligent consent to what they received ere they understood it, by an act of their own choice to will to die

This demand of Christ's is one of unspeakable solemnity. Many a be-liever shrinks back from it. He can hardly understand it. He has become so accustomed to a low life of conso accustomed to a low life of con-tinual stumbling that he hardly de-sires, and still less expects, deliver-ance. Holiness, perfect conformity to Jesus, unbroken fellowship with His love, can scarcely be counted distinct articles of his creed. When there is not intense longing to be kept to the utmost from sinning, and to be brought into the closest possible union with the Saviour, the thought of be-ing crucified with Him can find no ening crucined with Him can find no en-trance. The only impression it makes is that of suffering and shame; such a one is content that Jesus bore the cross, and so won for him the crown

cross, and so won for him the crown he hopes to wear.

How different the light in which the believer who is really seeking to abide fully in Christ looks upon it. Bitter experience has taught him how, in the matter of entire surrender and simple trust, his greatest enemy in the abiding life is self. Now it refuses to give units will. ing life is self. Now it refuses to give up its will, then again, by its working, it hinders God's work. Unless this life of self, with its willing and working, be displaced by the life of Christ, with His willing and working, to abide in Him will be impossible. And then comes the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the comes the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the comes the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the solemn question from Him who died on the cross: "The worker will be the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who died on the cross of the solemn question from Him who had who died on the cross: "Are you ready to give up self to the death?" You yourself, the living person born of God, are already in me dead to sin

and alive to God; but are you ready now, in the power of this death, to mortify your members, to give up self entirely to its death of the cross, to be

entirely to it seath of the cross, to be entirely to its death of the cross, to be entirely to its death of the cross, to be death of the control of the con ing all thy thinking, feeling, acting, in things temporary and spiritual. He is ready to undertake the charge. In the fullest and widest sense the word life ever can have, He will be thy life, ex-tending His interest and influence to each one, even the minutest, of the thousand things that make up thy daily jife. To do this He asks but one

The change has been so gradual that we scarcely know how it has come about. Memory takes me back a few years to my young girlhood when, the Sunday morning's work done, mother Sunday mornings work done, mother gone upstairs to lie down, and father sitting on the front door-step reading, we girls would take our Sunday School lesson papers and go a short distance to the woods. Over the hill, down by the spring, we would sit around and study our lessons and talk.

A Quiet Spot.

Often joined by some of our girl friends we gathered flowers, or crossed the little hillocks made by the cows, to gather a handful of wintergreen. Away back we could see the home of our last school teacher. A roa! led to it but no father, and no wonder her face was a rest to look upon when such a quiet, peaceful spet was her home, or little wender she has made a success of life in the busy rity, where home, or little wender she has made a success of life in the busy city, where she now lives. Forced to leave this quiet spot because of the noon-hour, we loitered toward home, the sunshine over everything so different from other

Our dinner dishes washed and put

getting to the woods—so slow, that I never get there. The everlasting "honk" of automobiles is becoming so tame I want to cry out for a change

so tame I want to cry out for a change if only in their speed.

Why not have a Sunday speed? Could we see a car passing along as lefsurely as possible, and the occupants letting their yess wander across the fields and up toward the sky, what a rest it would be. But what do we see? There surely is a Sunday speed from our mids and makes is wonder just what will happen before night, as we see the cars tearing by with the occupants staring ahead as though trying to overtake time. trying to overtake time.

Special Amusements.

There are moving picture shows advertised especially for Sunday and the titles suggest no hirt of anything sacred. Something usually exhilarating, no doubt! There are special ball games to be played in special places for Sunday. Special teams are engaged that a more thrilling game may on played to attract the crowds of men and women, who have nothing to do, and a special engagement afterwards and a special engagement afterwards.

and women, who have nothing to do. There are special dinners down-town, and a special engagement afterwards that will make the day one of unusual enjoyment. There are special good interest of the second of people and we profess to wonder at it all. But do we wonder? We know too well that the crowds of people are doing everything but trying to keep one little commandment of our Lord. Therement he Sabbath Days to one, how can they keep 18?

The crowde are guite sure they know more about the Bible than the Bible knows about them. They have their own ideas about what is written between those covers, and their own ideas about what is written between those covers, and their own ideas are all-important, though sometimes a trifle startling to a bumble, Sabbath-keeper.

Sabbath-keeper.

Two Types.

I have noticed there are two types of men, who wear grey in the summer-time. One type wears the lightest shade of grey possible, to match his light-grey eyes, a large ring on his finger, and he lightly holds a cigarette linger, and he ingury notes a cigarcule obstween his fingers as he remarks to a comparion, while passing you on the street, "Now what do you know about that" Someway I never want to know him or to get any nearer to him, for I know he enjoys exceeding the speed.

Imit on Sunday.

The other type wears dark grey. I don't know whether there is a ring on his finger or not, but there is no cigarette between his fingers. The latest slang expressions never pass his lips, and his eyes are grey, but dark with expression. Sunday to him is a day of rest and of worship and of con-

tentment.

Studying the Faces.

Our church service followed Sunday School, as our pastor had other a5-pointments, and while we waited in our seats for the congregation to gather, we had time to study the faces around us. I still can see them, so different and yet all so loved. The fact of the

The remainder of the afternoon was spent quietly at home, and my mind was always husy reviewing the day. Sometimes one or two of our girl friends came in for tea, and in the

Special Amusements

A Woman's Religion By Jean Blewett.

By Jean Blewett.

I HEY were both women whose names are filmiliar to readers of publications are considered to the progress of the set, one a New Yorker, the other from far-away to the progress of each, one a New Yorker, the other from far-away to the progress of women had made all things possible. "We've outprown the old prejudices, oid beliefs, oid religion." He ended up, and seemed to sweep the patherina. Were we really leaving the ancient landmarks behind, or only—

We got no further. The Japanese woman, small, brown, beautiful bears and the seemed to aweep the patherina. Were we really leaving the ancient landmarks behind, or only—

We got no further. The Japanese woman, small, brown, beautiful bears are seemed to aweep the patherina. Were we really leaving the ancient landwarks behind, or only—

We got no further. The Japanese woman, small, brown, beautiful bears are seen to the seemed to awe the seemed to awe the seemed to awe the seemed to awe the seemed to a seemed to the seemed to th

ave of us can traves.

Out from that crowded hall after hearing these addresses we brought safely stored in our heart only the memory, vivid and strong, of the Japanese woman's defence of the faith which, dear to ber, should be doubly dear to us, who nursed it in with our mother's mik.—Toronto Globe.

thing: Come away out of self and its life, abide in Christ and the Christ life, abide in Christ and the Christ life, and Christ will be thy life. The power of Hie holy presence will cast out the old life. Be of good courage, only believe; fear not to take the irrevocable stop, and to say that thou hast once for all given up self to the death for which it has been cracified in Christ (Rom. vi. 6). And trust in Christ (Rom. vi. 6). In the lace in these with His own blessed resurrection life.

Note.—A selection from Rev. Andrew Murray's book, "Abide in Christ," a copy of which may be secured through Farm and Dairy if desired for 60 cents.

> Our Sunday By Mrs. Hyndman Orr.

By Mrs. Hyndman Orr.

UR magazhes are a laway discussing current topics, but anything in regard to Sunday as a day of rest is not on the Hst. I sometimes wonder if we have a Sunday now, in anyway except in name. Perhaps it will sometime be called recreation day or sports' day, which would be more of the hydrogen with the times. Our churches with the times. Our churches are full of automobiles, we have come to jook forward to Sunday as a day noted for the unusual number of cars passing our door. One number of cars passing our door. One would think there was a celebration somewhere to which the people were

away, we dressed for Sunday School. We always seemed to have so much time for everything those days and seldom hurried, and as we lived near the church we were always early. How full of pleasure that still thrills me, were those Sunday School good times! Boys and girls, whom we had no other way of meeting, were there, and instead of going into the church at once, we stood outside and talked until the time for the school to open. Studying the Faces.

friends came in for tea, and in the evening we attended service of another denomination. If not, we sat under the trees on the lawn reading and watching the few buggies that passed. "How tame!" hear you say. "How could anyone be so slow as to enjoy a Sunday like that." as Sunday like that in these swiftmost and the sunday in the same with the sunday in the sunday Baked Shoestrings Stuffed In fish cakes In light bread

Cooking the Humble Spud

T is claimed there are more than 100 ways to cook potatoes, from the primitive (and still probably the best) methods of boiling or baking with the skins on to the most complex and seasoned dishes. Here are some of the ways known to the United States Department of Agriculture. Have you tried them all, or do you know about as many more? Boiled Plain fried Chips French fried

(use vegetable fat) (use vegetable Lyonnaise Mashed Souffle Riced Pan browned In hash Salad Biscuits In chowders Saute Creamed Croquettes Hashed brown Mashed fried Au gratin Souns In stews In meat-pie

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Young People's Forum Conducted by Marion Dallas.

The Rural School in the Evening

RE our young people using their school? Are they getting the full benefit of the money in-

Every town should have a "com-munity center"—that is meeting the social needs of the people and direct-ing the thought of the young people. As all such work is acknowledged to be an "extension of public education," why should not the building where public education is begun be utilized to continue educational growth among those who have long since graduated from a public school. The school is as much a public institution in the evening as it is in the day-time, and in every community a wider use of the equipment of the school plant is deequipment of the school plant is que-sirable if it has any sort of an audi-torium. If it has not, why not put in movable furniture and make a social

The value of a center, where all the people of a community can meet on a friendly basis and either play together re learn to do work that to them is a pastime, cannot be estimated in money. And especially will this be true when our brave boys begin to return to their villages and towns. An amateur orchestra learning the latest popular airs, a boys' club studying the mysteries of wireless telegraphy, and a group of adults listening to a wellinformed speaker on "Canadian Citi-zenship," gath-red in a school under tactful leadership, will result in a force for the betterment of that com-munity in ability and in happiness.

Schoolhouse as a Play Center. It may be a new thought to social workers that boys and girls get into ruts in their play, and the greater number of children know best only four games—the boys, baseball and football; the girls, tag and hide-and-seek. The games liked best by boys and girls are those requiring running and throwing games that call for and throwing games that call for sphysical strength and quickness of thought. There are scores of excellent games that could be made popular and could be played in the school in the evening. If a new interest in games could be thus established, not many of our children would spend

the early evening in the streets.
In deciding what form the evening center work will be, it must be re membered that the nature of social the outside. It must be the life of the people themselves, or it is not social life. In every community there are people sighing and wishing they could do some great thing for humanity. Of

- Is your as's - Is y the evenings? Is your community getting the full value for the money invested in the school buildings? If not now is the time to "do your bit" and reconstruct the social life of your young peo-

Farewell Good Luck Party.

Two soldier lads were leaving for overseas and the young people of the community de-cided to give them a send-off in the form of a good luck party. The invitations decorated with good luck



symbols. The following little couplet: "Our arms, your defence.

Your arms, our recompense. Fall in," written across the invitation

cards. The house was gaily decorated with bunting and the flags of the Allies When all the friends had arrived. When all the friends had arrived, the hostess passed halves of gilt card-board horseshoes, each cut at different angles. In this way partners were matched and couples started to hunt for new pennies, which were hidden over all the lower part of the house. The couple which brought back the most couples; in the little silk hag need.

most coppers in the little silk bag provided received some little favor. The coppers were divided between the two soldiers for good luck. Next cards were passed with the words "Good Luck" written at the top and twenty minutes was given in which to make words from the two

Just before the party broke up, one of the young people came in dressed as a postman and presented each of the soldiers with a package of let-ters, each one bearing a different date on the envelope, with directions "to be read this day." The letters were all written by different friends and



Ready for First Class Homes. These attractive looking gir's ghould readily find homes with some of Our Folks. The article on this page gives further details concerning them.

proved a wonderful tonic for that awful affliction, homesickness.

Jolly Games of Foreign Children.

Hole-ball (Russian), Japanese tag, pebble chase (Greek), jingling match (English) are all games which amuse the children of other lands, and they might easily become incorporated into the play life of our Canadian

Hole Ball-As many holes as there are players are made in the ground in a straight line, one beyond the other, about three feet apart. Each player has a number corresponding to a hole, has a number corresponding to a hole. About 10 feet from the first hole is drawn a line facing it. On this the first player stands in line with the holes and tries to throw a ball into one of them. If the ball falls into the off the hole he scores five, and the player who is No. 5 takes his place on the line and pitches the ball. A score is made, limit 50, and the one who ob-A score is tains that amount first wins.

Japanese Tag—When a player is tagged he must place his left hand on the spot tagged and keep it there until he has caught some other boy or The game works out in this way: The one who is "it" endeavors to tag a runner on the knee or foot, so that his efforts to tag anyone else with his hand on that part of the body will be awkward and very amusing. Pebble Chase—In this more modern

amusement of the Greek children the leader stands amongst the players, holding a pebble between the paims

of his hands. Each player extends his hands palm to palm and the leader puts his hands between the palms of each player, ostensibly to drop in the pebble he is holding. The player who receives the ple is chased



ed by the pebble to the leader. The may begin soon as the pl ers suspect v each play carefull "Robert." watch the hands and faces

others to see who gets it, and as soon as he suspects one, start to chase him Leaders and players must exercise in genuity to keep the secret of the whereabouts of the pebble, but not after the last pair of hands has been

A Jingling Match—The jingling match used to be very popular at Eng-lish fairs. A large circle enclosed by a rope was occupied by nine of ten people and all, except one, blindfold. ed. This one was called the "jingler," because he held in his hand a small bell, which he rang incessantly. His companions, following the sound of the bell, tried to catch him. If at the end of the allotted time he was not aught he received a prize; otherwise the game went to the catcher

Take Your Choice

AMOS TOVELL, inspector. Children's Aid Society, Guelph, Ont., has sent us the illustra-tions which appear on this page, as he is desirous of securing homes for these children among our folks.

The girls are very attractive in appearance, and both are in good health The smaller one is ten years of age while the other is nine. The former is fair and the latter dark. Mr. Tovell wishes to find homes for them, where they may remain until they reach their

In speaking of the two little boys, Mr. Tovell says: "They are fine, bright, happy boys, ready to bring new life to some homes." These boys are brothers, Willie being four years of age, and Robert six. Homes west of Peterboro' are preferred, as the diffi-culty of reaching eastern homes is too great.

Anyone desiring further information concerning these children may secure same by communicating with Mr

HOME CLUB

The Health of the Farmer

OME years ago a city school ma'rm-I mean a city trained girl teaching in our country com munity—had the courage to remark at a ladies' aid meeting that for all she could see city folk were just as healthy as country folk. She even insinuated that while we have lots of fresh air in the country and all the natural opportunities for healthful living, many of the country homes would not pass muster under inspection of a city health official. Her latremark almost created a scandal at the time, and I understand that a few of the children were kept home school while their mothers nursed their indignation. Probably it will be black heresy for me to suggest such a thing, and I would hardly dare do it in our own local community, but -I believe that school ma'rm was

The first evidence that I would us in support of my case is the work of the military exemption tribunals and the medical examining board. I have

not seen the offic have heard the strable sources that exemptions based ability were as g young men as amor My further evidence information about lished in a recent Magazine. The dec United States comm sume that a typical looks very much the Canadian township. chronic invalidism o cian who is very f stomach trouble," Herty, of the India visits to farm home boards filled with ne to relieve the agon

This same Dr. H tary survey of four Indiana counties. In 1,374 properties we 15 per cent of the found to be sanitary water supply, the house and the heal entered into the so County 442 homes w 80 per cent found to Scott County 97.6 farms were prono and in Union County vere found sanitar; fluence of this condi of the people was inculosis death rate for entire state, includi So much for Uni

tions. I have lived communities in Carthat in both of these farm homes with an tion rather than the cases waste water sink ran right on t ground, and the best made for the dispos a shallow cesspool. the wells properly powith such sanitary these were packed s houses in the city, plagues and soon be terribly com in the open country opportunities for he the regrettable featu tralize our opportus them in the ways the ed. Without adding for this "offensive" conditions, I am go Home Club readers this vitally importasubject might be ent Automobiles for Far in the first vote for a proper septic tank hooked on Frank.

A Whale of a O H! but I have a story to tell you ing the resident River John—about 13 saw a commotion in spelled "big fish." It whales-200 of them had lost their way ir and drifted into the way, they "landed" here. At first the t premises they strand to say that they wer mad flight by some me he thought it was we ideas were afloat for into compost—but as i draws near he—(and wishes they were still the ocean for they ar elephants. It took fo ready to quit! So f

(27)

not seen the official figures, but I extends his have heard the statement from reli-able sources that the proportion of the leade e palms of able sources that the proportion of exemptions based on physical dis-ability were as great among rural young men as among city young men. My further evidence is based on some drop in the player who is the peb-chased by My luttler evidence is based on some information about rural surveys pub-lished in a recent issue of Scribner's Magazine. The deductions concerned others and United States communities, but I pre-sume that a typical U. S. rural district bble to the The chase begin as sume that a typical U. S. rural district looks ever much the same as a typical Canadian township. These surveys revealed "a dismaying amount of chronic invalidism on farms." A physi-cian who is very familiar with rarm life declares that "all farmers have stomach trouble." and Dr. John N. Herty, of the Indiana State Board of s the pl spect w carefully the hands ces of the nd as soon chase him. exercise interest of the e, but not has been carefull Health, rather supports this obvious exaggeration when he says that in his visits to farm homes he finds the cup-boards filled with nostrums warranted

This same Dr. Herty made a sani-tary survey of four widely separated Indiana counties. In one county where e jingling lar at Eng nclosed by 1,374 properties were inspected, only 15 per cent of the farm houses were ine of 15 per cent of the farm houses were found to be sanitary. Site, ventilation, water supply, the condition of the house and the health of its immass eatered into the scoring. In Ohio County 442 homes were inspected and 50 per cent found to be insanitary; in Scott County 97.5 per cent of the Scott County 97.5 per cent of the vent of the county 97.5 per cent of the vent of the county 97.5 per cent of the vent of th blindfold-g "jingler," ad a small ntly. sound of If at the was not otherwise were found sanitary. The reflex in-fluence of this condition on the health of the people was indicated by a tuber-culosis death rate from 25 to 48.5 per inspector. y, Guelph, e illustra-age, as he cent higher than the average for the entire state, including both city and

to relieve the agonies of poor diges-

So much for United States condi-tions. I have lived in only two rural communities in Canada, but I know that in both of these communities the farm homes with any proper provision for sewage disposal were the excep-tion rather than the rule. In many cases waste water from the kitchen sink ran right on the surface of the ground, and the best provision usually made for the disposal of sewage was made for the disposal of sewage was a shallow cesspool. In few cases were the wells properly protected. If homes with such sanitary arrangements as these were packed side by side, as are houses in the city, I am convinced that plagues and epidemics would soon be terribly common. We who live in the open country have wonderful opportunities for healthful living, but the regrettable feature is that we neu-tralize our opportunities by abusing them in the ways that I have mention-ed. Without adding a word of apology for this "offensive" on rural sanitary conditions, I am going to suggest to Home Club readers that they discuss this vitally important subject. The subject might be entitled "Bathtubs or Automobiles for Farmers." I will put in the first vote for the bathtub with a proper septle tank and sewage disposal hooked on to it.—"Nephew Frank".

A Whale of a Fish Story

A Whale of a Fish Story

Oli but I have a whale of a fish
story to tell you! Friday morraing the story to tell you! Friday morraing the story to tell you! Friday morraing the story to tell you to tell
story to tell
spelled "big fish" It was a set which
had drifted into the Straights. Anyway, they "landed" on the fists out
bere. At first the farmer on whose
premises they stranded (oh! I forgot
to say that they were guided in their
mad flight by some motor boats)—well,
be thought it was wonderful—and big
feess were afloat for converting them
life composel—but as the composet state into compost—but as the compost state draws near he—(and his neighbors) wishes they were still on their way in wades they were still on their way in the ocean for they are veritable white elephants. It took four horses to haul one the length of itself, and they were ready to quit! So fancy the task of

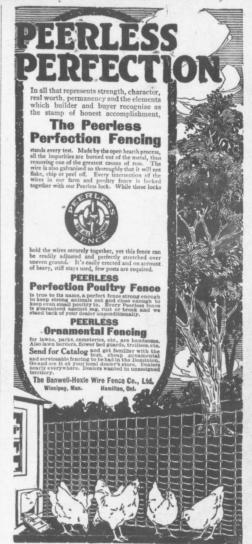
handling 200. If I were the man I'd hitch some of those smart motor boats to them and tow 'em out to the briny deep. It seems cruel to have let the poor creatures (are whales creatures?) suffer and die all to no purpose. Some folks say they are not real whales, but they are of that family for they "blow." They say that the poor things made some pitiful sounds when they made some pitful sounds when they made landing, just roaring much like a lot of cows. I am sorry I did not get out to see them. Although yesterday was Sunday, great crowds went out. The autos just kept going in a continual stream. It is, of course, a wonderful sight and possibly one that might not be duplicated in a lifetime. It was onthe presented in a lifetime. It was onthe presented to the continual stream.

I was quite interested in the recent letters from "Sister Sarah" and "Aunt Flossie." The former surely had good cause for leaving the farm—as many others have in greater or less degree. And though most of them have not such greater or less degree. such excellent cause as "Sister Sarah," still the inducement to stay is lacking and one can't blame them for going where they can be independent. Someone, "Cousin Elsie," I believe, wrote a letter to the Home Club sometime ago and spoke of the extortionate wages girls from the towns expect on com-ing to work on the farm. It looks like a great big problem all round, does it

But "Aunt Flossie" was surely striking the iron while 'twas hot, in her let-ter in July 25th issue. She might very well have gone one more point and her letter would have been complete. She might have made a suggestion to townsfolk to stay away from the farms townsfolk to stay away from the farms in the now extra busy season, unless they come for the purpose of helping and are certain they can help enough to balance the extra work of having them around. Of course, even busy farm folk are always glad to welcome these town friends—but this does not the come from the stay of the come from the com finds it strenuous enough to come from the fields and get the dinner and sup-per for just her own family, but it's a trouble multiplied several times over if there is one useless outsider to con-sider. (By useless, I mean one who is not paying for the trouble one makes by a little timely help.) Of course, townsfolk do enjoy a day in the cou-tery, but methinks it would be more humane for them, in the busy seasons, to pack their lunches and go and picnic. There are always lovely spots where even townsfolk can spend days in the country and it would be a very great relief to the already overworked farmer's wife. There is no class on the earth more hospitable than the farming class-but this is one place where hospitality ceases to be a virtue.

I was certainly glad to hear again from Sam Ray—but sorry his connec-tion with Farm and Dairy is more or tion with Farm and Dairy is more or less completely severed, for he surely was a "Sunshine Booster." There! Something back in my memory tells me Sam Ray connects "boosters" with scalps, so be might not appreciate my neckname for him. We heartily wish him all good fortune and earnestly hope for his early return,—a\l that he will again fill his vacant chair in our "Sunshine Corner."—"Just Me."

The present status of the farmer in eastern Ontario is due to a peculiar set of economic conditions. The swing to dairying had been due to the depletion of soil by grain farming and the proximity of the great market for dairy products at Montreal. The elevation of the standard of the dairy cow had resulted in the raising of the whole standard of liv-But for years the labor problem ing. But for years the lador problem was not a pressing one. When lador became scarcer and dearer it was found that the price of darly products was not rising as fast as the cost of production. In normal times it became necessary, therefore, to cut down labor costs and under war conditions it was impossible to get labor. at any price. This necessitated a careful study of the question of econo-mizing labor, which had, in fact, be-come the farmer's pressing problem.



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USE ABSORBINE to reduce Bursal Enlargements; Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Bolls, Capped Hocks, Swellen Glands, Inflirated Parts, Thickened Trisues, Rheint Swellings and Affections; to reduce the state of the state of

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A Glimpse at Fall Style Features

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared to our Women Polic. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and indicate the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order piexas be careful to state bust or wealt measure for adults, for children, and the number of the paper of t



VEN though the het summer days are at all with us, we are commanding to think of fall clothes and are wonders what special style features will be for the command of the co

very popular.

233-Gir's Dress-Dresses might be made from this model, in either wash or heavier material and should be very attractive for the growing girl. If for summand the next cuff gives a pleasing finish. The shirring at the waistline in the center front is unique. The pockets also nad 14 years.

and 18 years.

269-267-Jady's Costume—If one is desirous of using a combination of materials, this mode should work out nicky. It is a superior of the state of t

the and tire. 2542—Girl's Dress—Another simple model for a young girl's dress is here shown. Side pleats form the trimming of this dress, also belt, collar and ouffs of contrasting material. Either short or long

and 12 years. 2247—Lady's One-piece

and 12 years.

2M7—Lady's One-view Dress-This
2M7—Lady's One-view Dress-This
2M7—Lady's One-view Included in
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Four sizes: smail, medium, large and era large, 2373—Girl's Dress—If one desired a dainty little dress for special occasions for the young girl, this dress should prome a favorite. It may be made more simply if preferred. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and

if preferred. Five sizes: 1, b, a of all years.

3 years.

and specific preferred by the preferred sizes and descriptions are popular new-days and the ones here shown are assessment out of the ordinary, especially gife 2200—Boudoir Set—This is a dainty pattern of cap and neelizes and will less lace, either hand or ranchine mide. For sizes: small, medium, large and exts large.

CATALOGUE NOTICE.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for Up-to-Date Fall and Winter, 1915. Catalogue, containing 500 de-1915 Catalog

"Looked like Die "I thought h agin that tree to

We hadn't heard with his story. H Miles late in the ev rels of kerosene in end gate down, a . The next mo who had travelled all night. He only an' could not accou

At that point in interrupted. A boy once for a patient. an' I soon forgot th That afternoon,

on the road ag'in. opposite the seepas down to it with his examine the water,

of it, then go back The other man sm out of the car, an' the spring; but they except examine the couldn't see why terested in that; the fer drinkin' purpos used it to keep the proper temperature.

A few days after, number of men ou came by an' told friends came out on they'd be careful n the house. I was g house when he com the man without fee to throttle him.

They camped jus we was surprised to huntin' dogs with 'er when I was dream chills, I waked up the drafty window. shinin' and I see th the seepage spring. in' something on t would flare up for then go out. I wa then go out. I wa watched 'em quite s Doc Williams dre mornin', an 'Dick T Doc called me.

"Trevor wants to I went, an' Trevo was sorry he'd sold been in the sta bein' from the nor about bardpan; he was right, an' so de he'd pay me back dollars fer the land

figure fer the impr I wanted my mon so mad at the man, self to speak; I ga my pipe an' threw on the sand near the blazed fer an instar

You've got your says Doc. says Doc. "He kno do there's oil on the more'n a song fer i "I'm not in the r of oil land," says T

from the governmen ington that this ai Oil's never been for tities anywhere in

The thought of of oil prospectors had to sell. I opened m take six hundred; i self sayin' savagel as I want to sell a

Trevor started off I met him h hadn't time to ta Lundy's in time for mornin'. Then, low mornin'. Then, kon mornin'. Them feller oil here—stick 'em
"Ten thousand,"
"Yes, ten thousa

off chucklin'.

ust 29, 1918.

es

lys after re-

2530

The Biter Bitten

(Continued on page 24.)

"Looked like Dick Trevor," says Doc. "I thought he was goin' to run agin that tree top in the sink hole. Ever hear about Miles an' his barrels

of kerosene?"
We hadn't heard, so Doc went on
with his story. How he had passed
Miles late in the evenin' with four barrels of kerosene in his wagon and the end gate down, an' Miles drunk as usual. The next mornin' he met Miles, who had travelled or tried to travel all night. He only had three barreis. an' could not account for the one that

was missin.

At that point in Doc's story, he was interrupted. A boy on horseback rode up an said the doctor was wanted at once for a patient. The doctor started,

once for a patient. The doctor started, an i soon forgot the story. That afternoon, I saw Dick Trevor on the road ag'in. He stopped his car opposite the seepage spring, an came down to it with his can. I noticed him examine the water, fill the can, smeil of it, then go back to the car.

The other man smelled of it, then got out of the car, an' both came down to the spring; but they didn't do anything the spring; but they didn't do anything except examine the water, though couldn't see why they were so in-terested in that; the water wasn't used fer drinkin' purposes, autoists only used it to keep their cylinders at the proper temperature.

proper temperature.

A few days after, Trevor brought a number of men out in his car. He came by an' told Milly he an' his friends came out on a huntin; trip, but they'd be careful not to shoot toward the house. I was giad I wasn't at the house when he come, fer I never saw the man sight house for the proper saw the man sight had the result of the proper saw. the man without feelin' like I'd wanted to throttle him.

They camped just off my land, an' we was surprised they didn't have no huntin' dogs with 'em, Late that night, when I was dreamin' of havin' hard chills, I waked up an' went to shut the drafty window. The moon was shinin' and I see the men all down to shinin and i see the filen all down to the seepage spring. They kept a light-in' something on the ground, which would flare up for a few minutes an' then go out. I waked Milly, an' we would have by our then go out. I waked Milly, an' we watched em quite a spell.

Doc Williams drove by the next mornin', an 'Diek Trevor stopped him.

Dec called me.

"Trevor wants to speak to you."

I wont, an' Trevor begun sayin' he
was sorry he'd sold me that land; he'd
only been in the state a few years, an'
bein from the north he didn't know
about bardpan; he waated to do what
was right, an' so did the company, an'
he'd pay me back the three hundred
dollars fer the land, an' a reasonable
figure for the improvements.

dollars fer the land, an' a reasonable figure for the improvements.
I wanted my money back, but I was so mad at the man, I couldn't trust myself to speak; I gave a few puffs at my pipe an' threw the lighted match on the sand near the spring. The sand blazed for an instant, an' my eye met

"You've got your answer, Trevor," says Doc. "He knows as well as you do there's oil on the land, an' he wants

more'n a song fer it."
"I'm not in the market as a buyer
of oil land," says Trevor. "You know from the government reports at Washfrom the government reports at washington that this ain't an oil section.
Oil's nover been found in payin' quantities anywhere in the state."
The thought of oil didn't excite me,

The thought of oil didn't excite me, for I'd knowed too many places where oil prospectors had failed. I wanted to sell. I opened my mouth to say I'd take six hundred; instead I found myself sayso' savagely: "I don't know as I want to sell at all," an' started for the house.

Trevor started off, an' Doc called to me. I met him halfway. Said he hadn't time to talk—had to be at Lundy's in time for an operation that mornin'. Then, lowerin' his voice, he mornin'. Then, lowerin' his voice, he says: "Them fellers believe there's oil here-stick 'em for ten thousand." "Ten thousand," I gasped, dully. "Yes, ten thousand," an' he went should be the say of the say of

After we sold, we moved to another part of the state, an' I'd never heard whether oil had been found in payin' quantities at Kingsland or not.

One mornin' I'd been out admirin' our grove, which was a beauty, with its shinin' green leaves an' balls of golden fruit; an' as I was comin' back see a automobile chuggin' along, till stopped at our front gate. There was only one man, large an' portly lookin', an' he got out. The suh was shinin' in my eyes so I couldn't see who it was

"Dinner ready?" he called out, with

"Differ reasy a chuckle.
"Milly." I shouted back to the house, "kill the fatted calf; the prodigal's come home," an' I grabbed Doc Williams by the hand.

Williams by the hand.

We started to the house, Milly leadin' the way, Billy perched on Doc's
shoulder, an' me carryin' the grips, an'
each one tryfn' to do the taikin'.

"You folks are livin' like plutocrats," says boc, when he had a chance
to speak. "Have you heard about the
A. Z. Development Co. findin' the
source of the oil supply? Do you know,
at the time I suspected you'd "doctorat the time I suspected you'd "doctorat the time I suspected you'd "doctor ed" that land, to get even an' sell it back to 'em?"

Then he went on to tell how the company had decided to sink a shaft for oil in the old sink hole; had hauled out the giant pine tree top stuck into it by the lightning; there was an immense openin' underneath, an' there, stead no us talk an' lankin'. tipped on one side an' leakin', was the barrel of kerosene Miles had lost while

"An' to think that your gittin' ten thousand dollars was just your fool luck," chuckled Doc.

How the Demonstrator Does It

OTHING serves to impress the O'fling serves to impress the why and wherefore of doing certain things in certain ways on our minds like a practical demonstration. When a demonstrator, sent oout by the ontario Department of Agriculture, visited Peterboro and gave demonstrations on canning, we took advantage of the opportunity to see modern methods in practice.

to see modern methods in practice.

Vegetables, including corn, beets, carrots, cauliflower, tomatoes and Swiss chard, were canned by the three-day method, that is cooking the vegetables for thirty minutes on three successive days. The process comsuccessive days. The process commenced with sterilizing the bottles by placing them in a boiler which conplacing them in a boiler which con-tained two or three inches of water and allowing them to come to a boil and boiling for five minutes. The rub-bors and tops were also sterilized in bors and tops were also sterilized in the demonstrator, "and water and the demonstrator," and water and the jars. The main principle in the preservation of all food is the preven-tion of the growth of bacteria. Ster-tion of the growth of bacteria. Stertion of the growth of bacteria. tion or the growth of bacteria. Ster-lization implies, first, the killing of bacteria, and then having food air-tight, so that no more bacteria can get in. It is not necessary to add sugar or salt to fruit or vegetables to keep them from spoiling. The main keep them from spoiling. The main thing is to keep jars air-tight."

The necessity of having new rings every year for the canning of vege-tables was also emphasized. When caning in the boiler the rings seem to wear out easily, and it pays to buy new rings each year, rather than run the risk of jars of vegetable spoiling. All the vegetables canned during

the demonstration were first blanch-ed—that is, plunged into boiling water for a few minutes, and then cold dip-ped, by placing in cold water. A wire basket was used to lift the vegetables from one vessel to another, but the demonstrator told us if one of these baskets is not available, a piece of cheese cloth will serve the purpose

When filling the jars it is important

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You may possibly remember the writer, through his connection with the Page Wire Fence Co., with whom I spent a happy thirteen years, nearly eight years of this time as sales manager for Ontario, with office and warehouse at Toronto

July 1st, one year ago, the Page Co. gave up their Toronto branch, which the writer took over and commenced business on his own account. This year's business has been very satisfactory.

Practically all the fence handled by me during the year was purchased from the Page people, but as that Company is now operated by its new owners, it has seemed wise for reasons which the change in ownership has brought about, for me to look to another source for my fence supply.

I am pleased to say that most favorable arrangements have been I am preased to say that most tavorable arrangements have been made, and I am now able to sell in any territory, not being confined to a small district as was the case last year. You will find that my prices will compare favorably with other quotations, and as goods are being shipped from a large stock, you can reasonably expect prompt service.

In addition to fence, I have other good lines, fully illustrated in my catalogue, "The Heart of the Farm." This catalogue will be ready August 20th. If you are interested in Engines, Ensilage Cutters, Saw France, Grain Grinders, Pump Jacks, Governor Pulleys, etc., write at once for this Catalogue and Frec List., It will be a pleasure to quote

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to pack the vegetable, whatever it may be, as tightly as possible, and thus utilize jar space to best advan-tage. One teaspoon of salt to a quart jar was used in each case, merely to season it slightly. Before placing the jars in the boiler, they were filled up with hot water and the covers put on loosely. Only three or four inches of water is necessary in the boiler and the sealers should, of course, be raised by slats or a rack of some kind, so that they will not rest on the bottom of the boiler.

The demonstrator gave the following periods of time for cooking the vegetables, counting the time of cooking from when the water in the boiler commences boiling: — Corn, peas, beans and asparagus, 30 minutes on three successive days; carrots and beets, 90 minutes on one day; cauliflower, 45 minutes on one day; Swiss chard (a species of greens), 90 minutes one day, or 30 minutes on three days; tomatoes, just 22 minutes one

day.

Another word of advice was to the effect that when a jar of vegetables is opened for use, it is a good plan to save the water in the can and use for making a sauce, as if it is thrown out, considerable food in the form of mineral matter is wasted .-- R. M. M

Cleaning White Hats

HERE are various ways of clean-ing panama hats and this is the season of the year when we are looking for such methods. If one wishes to give a panama hat a good scrubbing, it may be done by using lukewarm water and a good white soap. The hat should first be well brushed they seembed as soap. The hat should first be well brushed, then scrubbed, using a soft nail brush or a cloth. It should be wiped dry with a soft cloth as one works. Making a paste of white cornneal and gasoline and rubbing straw with this, is usually effective. The hat should be rubbed hard after cleaning with ing with a fresh dry cloth. Another way of dry cleaning is to use a cake of magnesia, rubbing it all over the bat, then allowing it to stand for a bat. then allowing it to stand for a time and removing with a stiff brush. This will not remove sun stains, but. will take out dust. Lemon juice is good, too (providing lemons are not too expensive). Dip a cloth or soft brush in the juice and scour the hat with it, then leave for several hours and sponge off with peroxide of hydrogen.

Mother-Marjory, you should not use slang so freely."

Marjory—"Yes, I suppose it is sacrilegious."—The Lamb.

August 29, 191

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are ited to send contributions to in partment, to ask questions atters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for disc on.

British Cheese Regulations

S OMETIMES the numerous regulations tions of the Canada E tions of the Canada Food Board are a cause of much irritation to the trade in this country. They affect cheese makers and farmers practically not at all. In Britain, however, regulations of the Food Board have become irritations. become irritating all round. lowing extract from a letter addressed to "The Grocer," of London, England, is a sample of many such that appear

in the Old Country press these days:
"For sheer downright waste of manpower and of good food the cheese scheme is the limit. The forms are most elaborate, and will need special clerks to keep correct; but the cruel thing about it all is that there is hardly a cheese to be seen in a retailer's scop, and yet I am told that the ware-Shop, and yet rain told that the war-houses in Hanging Ditch are full up. What will the loss in weight be, and who will pay for it? I am told that who will pay for it? I am told that every factor and factor's assistant must be constantly running about the country grading cheese and creating a feeling of exasperation in nearly every farm house in Cheshire.

every tarm nouse in Cheshire.

"What is grading, anyway? Is a
Cheshire cheese 21 days old not as
good an article of food as any Cheddar ever made, even at 60 days old? Why is it worth 1d. per lb. less than the latter? Is this the way to encourage the make?

"The public want cheese and plenty of it. They will pay a premium for Cheshire at any time, and yet some busybody, who evidently knows nothing of actual conditions, says it must be graded, and because it is not made to keep six months the maker must be punished.

'Cheshire makera cheese to please cranks in London; they made them to please the public This so-called grading in time of war, when men are scarce, this holding up when men are scarce, this housing up of food and loss in weight, when people are scrambling for it, all points to one thing: that control is being overdone and is getting out of the hands of practical men and into the hands of practical men and into the hands of people who could with advantage to the country be pensioned off or set to work on the land for the duration of the war."

Apparently we know little as yet in this country of the irritating incon-veniences that go with State control of food products!

Restrict Cream Buying Stations

N view of the rapid increase in the number of cream-buying stations in Canada the following extract from a letter recently addressed to the Food Administrator of Wisconsin, by Geo. J. Weigle, State Dairy Commissioner, will be of interest to Canadian cream-

Since it is the policy of Wisconsin Food Administration to eliminate wasteful practices and to promote the conservation of foods as well as efficiency in our industries, I wish to call your attention to a matter which. I

"I refer to the establishment of numerous cream buying stations in locali-ties where there are already creamer-ies and perhaps one cream buying station to take care of the cream pro-duced in these communities. It is my opinion that to cut down the number of such stations would serve to conserve much dairy produce that is now wasted or rendered of such poor qualthy that it is a detriment to the repu-tation of Wisconsin as a dairy state.

"A number of cream buying stations These consequences of the consequences

are only temporary and not always located in a suitable place, many tin focuted in a suitable place, many times in old barn, sbacks, etc. They are often in charge of men who do not fully realize the importance of accuracy in the operation of the Bab cock test and the proper methods of handling cream. Since local boards of health have charge of the licensing of these stations, there is no uniform system governing their control, and poor sanitary conditions result.

"North Dakota has taken action to limit the number of cream buying stations, the order becoming effective to-day. The regulation provides for the centralization of cream buying stations in North Dakota, as a war measure, for the conservation of man power to en-able the best possible utilization of all dairy products and to insure a good and permanent market for the mile and cream of the dairymen.

"Since our success in prosecuting the war depends largely upon food, man-power and transportation, the elimination of waste wherever possible elimination of waste wherever possible seems to be our duty. I therefore ask that you consider the matter of taking action toward eliminating unnecessary cream buying agencies, cutting down the number of such stations in localities where they are non-essential, and preventing their establishment in localities where there are creameries to efficiently take care of the output."

Dairying at Brandon

THE dairy classes at the Brandon Fair constituted a real interpro-vincial competition, there being entries in all three sections from the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The first

Saskatchewan and Alberta. The first six placings with scores in each sec-tion were as follows: Fifty-six-b boxes, 16 entries: Rus-sell Creamery, Russell, Man., 97.40; Shoal Lake Creamery, Shoal Lake, 97.30; City Dairy Co., Winnipes, 97.25; Crescent Creamery, Winnipes, 97.25; Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta., 97.77b, T. Faten Co., Winnipes, 98.25;

97; The T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, 96.80. Fourteen-lb. boxes, 22 entries: Shoal Fourteen-1b. boxes, 22 entries: Shoal Lake Creamery, 97.56; Crescent Creamery, 97.56; Belmont Creamery, 07.56; Belmont Creamery, 07.56; Crescent Creamery, 07.56; Creamery, 07.56; Cartwright Creamery, 07.57; Cartwright, Man., 97.25; City Dairy Co., Winnipeg, 97.25.

Twenty prints, 16 entries Belmont Creamery, 97.35; Shoal Lake Creamery, 97.35; The T. Baison Co., 97.46; The T. Baison Co., 97.46; The T. Baison Co., 97.46; The Creamery, 97.35; The T. Baison Lake Creamery, 97.35; The T. Baison Lake

Cartwright Creamery, 97.20.

THE FARM HORSE

Watering Work Horses Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

T HE watering of work horses has much to do with their conductions. under the strain of heavy con-tinuous field work. We have had much experience to prove this during the past few years. On our farm we work six horses. At one time, when hot weather and heavy work came to-gether, we had to rest the teams frequently, and the horses always looked jaded and tired. We have now changed all of this. We now water the horses as frequently as we water ourselves. and they stand up to the work just as well as we do. We have always taken the water jug to the field ourselves. We don't believe we could get along without it. We now take a barrel or two of water for the horses. It is a little trouble to draw a barrel of water to the field each day and a little more trouble to give the horses water three or four times during the forenoon or afternoon, but we find that there is more work done at the end of the day. and we get more satisfaction out of working the team.

We argue it out something like this. When the weather is very hot the teams sweat profusely and in this way excrete from their bodies a great quantity of water. At the usual three or waterings a day the horse can not fully replenish the water content of the body tissues and organs. horses cannot possibly at one time drink all of the water that they really require under these conditions. In many cases, too, when the driver wants to get off to town for the evening or there is a big bunch of chores to do, the thirsty horse is dragged away from the trough before he is through drinking; or perhaps the driver, afraid that if the horse drinks all it wants it will get colic, decides to give the team a drink after tea and then forgets all about it.

In late years we have made a prac tice of keeping the horses in a small pasture lot beside the barnyard dur-ing the nights. They are the better for spending the night in the fresh air, and in this pasture lot there is a water tank, where they can help themselves at will. The horses, therefore, get water both night and day much frequently than they did under the old conditions, and they are showing the results in the amount of work accomplished per team. It's a trouble, but

Feeding Alfalfa to Horses

By H. J. Gramlich.

HERE has been much diversity of opinion among horsemen as to the feeding value of alfalfa hay There are some who profor horses. There are some who pro-claim it as the best known roughage for horses, while their neighbors de-clare that the feeding of it spells rulmation to any good horse. Instances be cited where men have fed alfalfa exclusively for the past years with no apparent ill effect. Like wise, one does not need to travel far to meet the man who has tried it several times and given it up as a had practice. With a view of at least paring the effect of alfaifa versus comparing the effect of airana versus wild hay, a little experiment was start-ed at the University Farm, Nebraska, during the winter of 1812-13. The fol-lowing are the conclusions of the in-

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed but must be fed with judgment and care.

Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much alfalfa, if permitted to have free access

The average farm horse at hard is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughage than he really needs to maintain his weight

One pound of alfalfa or other hay and about 14 pounds of grain per day for each 100 pounds of the horse's weight make a good ration for the

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses. Feed mature horses first and second

cutting alfalfa which is free from mold To make the best horse hay, alfalfa ould be allowed to stand until well

out in bloom. In curing horse hay it is well to keep in mind that the dust which is present in so much alfalfa is largely a result of the presence of foreign moisture such as rain or dew at mak-ing time, rather than the presence of

little moisture within the plant. Never feed wet alfalfa hay to horses. A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system. Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part of their ration are seldom troubled

If alfalfa hay is stored in the barn for horses, it is well to sprinkle it generously, while mowing it away, with a mixture of sait and air-slaked lime, equal parts.

Growing draft colts have seldom, if ever, been injured by eating too much alfalfa and oats.

Good, well-colored alfalfa is of practically the same composition as wheat bran and is of equal value to it in the horse ration.

Mature horses of a greedy disposition, if allowed to run to alfalfa racks at will, may eat too much and suffer attacks of impaction. Draft mares heavy in feal, and taking but little exercise, not infrequently suffer atexercise, not infre tacks of this nature.

An alfalfa pasture is a splendid place develop draft colts with a maxim of bone and muscle.

Some complaint comes from the humid regions to the effect that mares on alfalfa pasture during the breeding season are hard to get in foal. This trouble seems to be more or less local and can be avoided by temporarily

keeping the mares in other pastures.

An alfalfa patch forms a spiendid night pasture for work horses, providing they are used to it and turned out regularly.

Runaway Colts

M ANY farmers have a positive Aversion to raising their own horse-power. They are afraid that the colts may prove unmanage. able. They prefer to buy work horses as needed. Runaway colts are usually due to wrong handling, however, and in this connection some good advice was given in a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette. A portion of the article reads as follows:
"It is a mistake to hitch up a pair of

green colts together. If one of them starts to run the other is likely instantly to become panic-stricken and the result is that both promptly get away. The most powerful man alive away. The house powerful man airs cannot hold a pair of horses which have become desperately panie-stricken. They will pull a large load by the bits, and they become insensible to pain. Then, too, a colt does not therefore. oughly understand that the pain caused by the bit may be decreased by checking the speed. The natural impulse is to flee from pain, and this the runaway colt instinctively at tempts to do.

The safe way is to work each colt beside a quiet old horse for the first year, or until it seems thoroughly trustworthy. The old horse and the colt are not likely both to want to run colt are not likely both to want to run at the same instant. The steady old horse hangs back and maybe refuses altogether to run. The reluctance al-lows the colt to be checked easily. A colt that is unusually excitable may be restrained by tying it back with the halter to the harness of its old mate so that there may be less tug-ging at the reins. If the old horse has been properly trained to mind the word and to walk up briskly or to stand still as may be required, then the colt learns these things more rapidly by association than in any other way. The old horse thus be-comes both a teacher and an agent of

Questions and Answers

URING the survey in Caledon township of Ontario last summer, Mr. A. McLaren, of Guelph, conducted a survey on his own account that might be properly termed a social survey. In all he visited 190 farms One of the questions asked was, "How can the boys and girls be kept on the farms?" Of the 190 farmers interviewed, 37 replied that what was wanted was more amusement and recreation; 35, a partnership or money interest; 15, recognition of individuality; 14, shorter hours; seven, more help to do the work; four, home conveniences. Several others had individual opinions.

The question, "Do you wish your children to stay on the farm?" brought some startling results. 114 replied "yes," and 13 "no." Mr. McLaren im-mediately followed up with the quetion, "What do you consider the great est drawback to farming?" 88 replied that it was labor shortage; 16, dependence on and exposure to the weather; nine, lack of capital; seven, small financial returns; seven, no control of markets, and other individual opinions.

The same survey showed that the average number of holidays taken by the farmer in a year was four

FARM gest o farmer kr power. ' crease his in less tin

A very cars are b ize Model usefulnese increasing

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ust 29, 1918,

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ed that the ye taken by four.



Makes a Bigger Man of the Farmer

FARMING is one of Canada's biggest consumers of man-power; every farmer knows there is a shortage of manpower. Therefore every one must increase his efforts; he must do more work in less time.

A very large percentage of Overland cars are bought by farmers. They realize Model 90's value in multiplying their usefulness, saving their time, energy and increasing their efficiency.

Let an Overland perform innumerablework duties for you and in addition be an endless source of recreation and benefit for every member of the family.

Select this Model 90 and you save money in the first cost and maintenance.

Its price is unusually low considering its quality, its room, beauty, comfort) and efficiency.

Back of it is a real Canadian institution fortunately prepared to care for all service and parts requirements now and

It has a powerful, fuel-saving motor; narrow turning radius; rear cantilever springs; 106" wheel base; 31x4 tires, nonskid rear, electric Auto-Lite starting and lighting and vacuum fuel system,

Order your Model 90 now.

Fine Points of Overland Superiority? Appearance, Performance Comfort, Service and Price

Willys-Overland, Limited Willys-Vernand, amitted
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cara and Light Commercial Wagoos
Head-Office and Flowlys. Real Thornio, Chalcing
Brouches: Montreel, One, Wilmiles, Main. Reprin. North.
Catalogue on request—Address Dept. 1210

August 29, 1918

FREE-FOR-ALI

Farm and Dairy Grain and Vegetable Contest

Peterboro, Ont., September 12, 13, 14, 1918

19 Classes — 76 Cash Prizes

Any Farmer or Member of Family in Ontario or Quebec is Welcome to Compete. No Entry Fee. You do Not Have to be a Subscriber to Farm and Dairy. Read Rules and Conditions Carefully

How nice it would be to say, "I won the First Prize at the Farm and Dairy Grain and Vegetable Contest."

PRIZE LIST

WHEAT (FALL)

1st Prize, \$10.00: 2nd, \$5.00: 3rd, \$3.00: 4th, \$2.00 WHEAT (SPRING)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00 WHITE OATS

(Not less than one peck to be subn 1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

BARLEY (Not less than one peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00 RYE

(Not less than one peck to be submitted.) 1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00 BEANS

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00 PEAS

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

CLOVER (Not less than one quart to be submitted.) 1st Prize, \$10.00: 2nd, \$5.00: 3rd, \$3.00: 4th, \$2.00

ALSIKE (Not less than one quart to be submitted.) 1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00: 4th, \$2.00 TIMOTHY

(Not less than or 1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

ALFALFA (Not less than one pint to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00: 2nd, \$5.00: 3rd, \$3.00: 4th, \$2.00 SWEET CLOVER

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00: 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00 POTATOES

(Not less than or 1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

JUNIOR CLASSES

Open Espec'ally to Women, and Children 18 years of Age and Under CORN (GARDEN SWEET) (Not less than one dozen cobs table corn to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00 BEETS

(Not less than ten samples to be submitted.) 1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00 TURNIPS

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00 CARROTS

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00 CABBAGE

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00 PUMPKINS

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00

RULES

All entrants in the FREE-FOR-ALL Grain and Vegetable Contest, conducted by Farm and Dairy will be governed by the following rules:-

All entrains in the Procedure and a second contest, considered by Farm and Larry will be governed by one class.

1. Any person may compete in an smany different classes as desired, but no entraint can compete for more than one prize in any one class.

2. Any article entered for compatition must be the bona fide property of the person or piersons entering same and must have been grown or produced during the property of the person or piersons entering same and must have been grown or produced control to the property of the person of of person of person of person of the person of the property of the person of

All entries are required to be made on or before Thursday, the 5th day of September. All entries must be sent by parcel post or express, prepoid, to the Circulation Manager of Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

4. Should there be only one exhibitor in a class, such exhibitor shall only be entitled to one prize in said class, but in case the judgee do not think the article exhibited is worthy of the lat prize, they shall use their own judgment as to which prize to award such exhibitor, and their decision shall be final.

5. Upon the discovery of any read, deception, or dishonest practice, either in preparation, ownership, or of any representation concerning any article exhibited, which may have affected, or may have been intended to affect the decision of the judges, Farm and Dairy shall have power to withhold payment of any prize awarded, and may publish the names of such persons, or not, as may be deemed most expedient.

6. The lat prize ticket will be red; the Ind prize ticket blue; the 3rd prize ticket white; the 4th prize ticket yellow. Tickets and prizes will be mailed prize winners not later than September 20th, 1918.

7. Grains and vegetables exhibited must be the growth of the current year. Grass, alsike and clover seeds may be the growth of the current or

8. Every person or persons, MUST write their name, address, name of specimen entered and class to be entered in, and enclose with each and every specimen entered. DO NOT FAIL TO DO THIS. Make it as plain as possible.

Persons contesting for these prizes must advise us not later than the fifth day deptember, 1918, advising us as to what classes they are going to r. You can enter as many classes as you wish, only one entry in each class. No one is barred. We want the isdies and children to get after these as, as no doubt many of you are far better gardeners than your men folks. All samples must be delivered to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., not later Tuesday, September 10th.

Address the MANAGER OF CIRCULATION for Any and All Information Desired It Will Be Our Pleasure to Answer Questions

29, 1911

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1918 MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS



312 COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN SASKATCHEWAN



HEAD OFFICE, REGINA, SASK. ERECTED 1915 CO-OPERATION AND PROGRESS 1918



TERMINAL ELEVATOR, PORT ARTHUR, ONT. CAPACITY 2", MILLION BUSHELS ERECTED 1917



HOSPITAL ELEVATOR, PORT ARTHUR, ONT CAPACITY 650.000 BUSHELS ERECTING 1918

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS"

RV

22,000 SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS

SASKATCHEWAN GO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

TWENTY SHEEP ARE NEEDED BACK OF EVERY SOLDIER

TWENTY STEEF ARE NELPEU BACK UP EVERY SOLLIER.

Twenty sheep are required to provide sufficient wool to keep one soldler clothed. In Camada we have less than 5½ sheep for every soldier, Not only is the wool in great demand at record prices, but the meat also brings high prices. In many parts of Canada sheep production should be greatly increased. In some sections doep are a menace to sheep-raising and the Canada Food Board has suggested that local legislation to profect sheep be adopted wherever necessary. Such legislation is a matter of local jurisdiction and cooperation of officials and public is seked in encessing sheep states.

couraging sheep-raising by making conditions safe,

"They are taking back with them 150 bags of grain. I believe that these big motor trucks are going to help solve

both the transportation problem and the farmers' help problem. Think of the amount of time it would take for me to haul that 150 bags of grain 41/2

miles to the mill and return with the ten tons of feed."

Holstein News

THE A. J. TAMBLYN HERD AT

FIELD NOTES

By "Mac."

S OME four or five years ago Mr. Charles Moore, in Peterboro' Co., Ont., seeded one acre of Grimm alfalfa in rows 20 inches apart. This year he took off two big loads of alfalfa hay in the first cutting and, at the time of my visit early in July the second crop was already 13 inches high, and would be good, so Mr. Moore assured me, for two more loads. A very profitable acre of land! Mr. Moore believes, too, that had they cultivated this instead of letting the grass grow up between the rows they would be getting even larger returns. In his general farm rotation Mr. Moore In his general farm rotation ar. according alsike has made a practice of seeding alsike and alraint together, about five or six pounds of the former and ten or twelve pounds of the latter to the acre. In low spots, where the affalfa does not come, the alsike will make a perfect stand, and as much as three ons per acre has been harvested from this mixture.

OURTEEN years ago Mr. Moore's father invested in a side delivery rake and loader, and the two have been in use ever since, the only expense for repairs being in replacing the ropes on the elevator of the loadre: "Those two implements," said Mr. Moore, "will just double the amount of hay that we can put in in a day. With the assistance of an extra man we can put in ten loads of hay in an afternoon, and we don't have to work into the evening to do it either."

NEIGHBOR of Mr. Moore's, Mr. A NSIGHEBOR of Mr. Moore's, Mr. Fred Mann, is milling 23 cover this summer, and he is an enthusiastic advocate of a mechanical milker. All alone he has milked his 23 cover in 6 minutes, working with a cover in 6 minutes, working with a milking machine. He operates his milking minutes are minuted by the minute of the minute grain and feeds as much as 50 hogs at a time, the grain grinder, too, is proving a good investment.

HERE are two big silos on the Hallman farm and both of them of cement. The older, one of the first erected in the township, is 14 by 35 feet. The second one, added only a few years ago, is 12 by 40 feet and this silo has what Mr. Hallman considers the ideal silo roof. It is a manufactured roof of galvanized iron made with a steep hip which adds decidedly to the capacity of the silo. This roof is fully eight feet high in the centre, and at filling time it is possible to tramp the silage two or three feet above the cement walls and then, when the remaining space is then, when the remaining space is blown full of sliage, the settling is pretty well taken care of. This silo too, is equipped for a dual purpose. It extends several feet into the ground and at the ground level is a small door, which may be used in filling the THE A. J. TAMBLYN HERD AT ORONO.

OUR representative recently called at the farm of Mr. A. J. Tankyn of the farm o lower part of the silo with the pulp from the sugar refineries, should silage be scarce.

N a recent issue of Farm and Dairy. Mr. W. C. Barrie, of Galt, enquired through the Editor if his overhead feed carrier erected 20 years ago is not the first of its kind in Canada. Mr. W. W. Ballantyne of Stratford, thinks not. The Ballantynes re-modelled their stables 22 years ago, and their overhead carrier, which is still in use, was added that same fall. This carrier is built on a different plan from the one erected by Mr. Barrie, if I may judge by the descrip-Barrie, if I may judge by the descrip-tion of the latter given in Farm and Dairy. The carrier erected by Mr.ck Ballantyne runs on a double track and cannot be raised and lowered as is the Barrie carrier. As the feed on the Ballantyne farm is mixed in the

silos, however, and, in the case of the larger silo, may be thrown direct into the carrier, ability to raise or lower it would not add to its convenience. Both men apparently built the car-riers that were best suited to their conditions and both outdistanced the manufacturers of the patent feed carriers by several years at least.

MENTIONED that feed is mixed right in the silo on the Ballantyne farm. The arrangement here is ery convenient, but is capable of duelication on only a small number of farms. The silos are situated inside the barn and on opposite sides of the drive floor. A platform has been con-structed between the two silos up near the roof and this space is blown full of cut straw or hay, depending upon which is being used for mixing with the silage. This cut fodder is thrown directly into the silo and spread over the surface to a depth of two inches. At feeding time the sil-age and the cut straw or hay are thrown out together into the carrier, being mixed in the handling. This reduces labor to a minimum and the covering of cut feed over the silage absolutely prevents freezing.

HE milling company in town is sending out their motor truck with ten tons of feed," remarked a farmer near Tillsonburg.

D DAIRY

hand Colancha Sir Mona, who is sire of Lakeview Distribund Artis, the Canadian Champion mature cow with 631 lbs. Control of the Canadian Champion mature cow with 631 lbs. Control of the Canadian Champion Champi

GLENHOLM HOLSTEINS GLENHOLM MOLSTEINS.

M. PRANK BOYLLE, of Hegerman's Corners, who is a member of the Uniowille Syndicate, enois in the followings notes regarding his hevit in "Our senior eire is King Pontiac Artis Sylvia, a son of King Pontiac Artis Can-

THE UNIONVILLE BREEDERS.

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THE UNIONVILLE BREEDERS

Holsteins in America to-day, and stands at the head of the herd of Francis M. Jones, while his dam need no introduction, she being a daughter of the world the head of the head of the world when our persentative called recent; I at Unionville he was able to visit a few of the members of the Unionville from the Holstein of the Unionville from the Holstein of the World of the World of the World of the Holstein of

noticed two young bulks in Mr. Campil on the Wred in the Breed in general. Mr. Buyle is also the syndicate built this year for the films, and Judginet by the appearance unusually good in the line of ealitys no year. Mr. Gillott's here also looks we make the Mr. Gillott's here also looks we have a supportant of the Mr. Gillott's here also looks we have a supportant of the Wr. Gillott's here also looks we have a supportant of the well looked and the Mr. Brondsbeeger's here also is in its shape, the young stuff showing the acceptabled appearance as in possession, the point of the Wr. Brondsbeeger's here also in its shape, the young stuff showing the acceptabled appearance as in possession of the Wr. Brondsbeeger's here also in its shape, the young stuff showing stuff in other herds.

DATES OF

BIG FALL SALES

Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Fries Ian Club will hold their an nual sale at Dunnville, De cember 17th. Haldimand Co. Ont.

Mr. W. R. Shield, R.R. No. 2, Poterboro, will hold a sale of Hoisteins at Poterboro, Seg-tember 12th. Fuller details later.

Brant District Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale will be held at Brantford, Decem-ber 18th, 1918.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOL-STEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JULY 1st to 31st, 1918.

ada, one of Canada's leading stree, as shown by his great producing daughters, and this down is Indea Syviet 6th. 2016 flow batter and 656.8 hb, milk in seven days; of like his street of the sound of the seven days; of like his high a day for 20 days and made life his buffer and 40% of 10% of like high caughter of the sound of the seven days; and the seven days another daughter for like high caughter of the seven days, another daughter. Into Syviet DoKo, also had the seven days another daughter. Into Syviet DoKo, also had been dependent of the seven days, and the seven days and the seven days and the seven days and the seven days and the seven days. There is also a daughter of Oaksita Syviet a 20-lb three-from good record cores. We are using on these good helders that great bull May felvin Fording Cornagood, whose phote of the number great of the back page of the number great of the back page of the number of the seven days and th Four Year Class

Nettie Rossevelt DeKol, 32253, 3y; 16,558Bs. milk, 346 Bt. fat, 43254 butter. J. A. Sayward, Royal Oak,

Sevangeline Evergreen, 30644, 3y, 3,341 lbs. milk, 346 lbs. fat, 431,25 butter, J. A. Sayward, Royal Oak,

6. Daisy Pamela Butter Girl, 21662, 2y, 167d.; 8,083 lbs. milk, 276 lbs. fat, 343.78 lbs. butter. Arthur Becker, Petersburg,

Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Perth Co., Ont., Registered Hel-steins at Toronto, December 3rd.

Ottawa Valley Holstein Breeders'
Club Sale will be held on
September 13th, 1818, at the
Fair Grounds, Ottawa.

JULY 1st to 31st, 1918.

MARY Geey, 7866, 11y., 12,091 lbs.

MARY Geey, 7866, 11y., 12,091 lbs.

mails, 482 lbs. fat, 585 lbs. butter.

arthur Becker, Petersburg, Onlario,
25 enills, 642 lbs. fat, 179,76 lbs. butter.

W. Fred Faitla, Milbrook, Onlario,
3. Beautity, 10kel, 5233, 19, 11,132 lbs.

Language 1, 19, 11,132 lbs.

A. Dainy Foods drd, 1009, 9y, 11,032 lbs.

mills, 402 lbs. fat, 490 lbs. butter. J. A.

Sayweed, Boyal Ook, B.C.

Madoline Dolly DeKol, 27090, 49,
 162d.; 14,173 lbs. milk, 497 lbs. fat, 621 15
 hbs. butter. Wm. Stock, Tavistock, Ost.

na. outrer. Wrn. Stock, Tavistock, Ont.
Three Year Class.

1. Madeline Dora DeKol. 31622 37.
1180d.; 15,693 lbs. milk, 599 fbs. fat, 748.75
lbs. butter. Wrn. Stock, Tavistock, Ont.
2. Colony Koba DeKol. Newman. 2023.
197. 398d.; 16,642 lbs. milk, 558 fbs. fat, 65.
2. butter. Colony Farm, Essondhia,
2. butter. Colony Farm, Essondhia,

Ekmerest DaKol Schuilling, 31618, 3y, 9,471 lbs. milk, 336 lbs. fat, 618 75 butter. J. A. Sagward, Royal Oak,

Two Year Class.

W. A. CLIMONS, Secretary,

MARKE

grains are quie

The on LOW BANKS PRI Ont., is the youngest seven days. This cow at Low Banks.

er jordace in a little duly produce steady an unsettled. Choice stear unsettled choice stear the stear of the



\$100 Choice Bull

FOR FALL SEF

Write to-day for ex pedigree

LYNN RIVER STO

-MAPLE L Two choice bull cal-rtell herd sire), from

WM. H. GOUGH & S

, 1918,

nd stands rancis M. introduc-the world

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Jost lbs. butter. Ontario. y.; 15.339 butter. o. l.138 lbs. Kettle A. S. J. A. Fr. J. A.

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602, 3y, st, 748.75 dk, On: n, 25328, fat, 605 morrdale,

253, 3y. L. 432.50 ral Oak,

144, 3y, t. 431.25 ml Oak, 1618, 3y, t, 618.75 ral Onk,

388, 2y, t, 637.50 ner, St.

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662, 2y, 1, 243.78 eraburg,

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

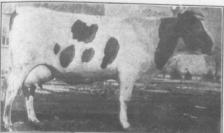
ORONTO, Aug. 28.—A preliminary crop report issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and based at the rown report issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and based at the rown report of the present of t

suby as oud as in enture of the past two (Mostern copy returns also are more en-surements. Hains have helped out and be estimate, which was down as low as provinces, has now been raised to 150,-400,000 bashes, afthough Bradstorels' in-sert that This latter estimate, however, This latter estimate, however, gancied by conceded to be too high. Carrier grains are quiet, with new cats, array and wheat offerning; one are firm-ancy and the offerning; one are firm-

Quotations are;

Manitoba wheat—in store, Fort William, nominal (including 2½c Las); No. 1 northern, 82.29½; No. 2 northern, 82.29½; No. 2 northern, 82.29½; No. 4 wheat; No. 5 northern, 82.79½; No. 5 northern, 82.79½; No. 5 northern, 82.79½; No. 6 northern, 82.79½; No. 1 northern, 82.79½; No. 1 northern, 82.79½; No. 2 northern, 82.79½; No.

The demand is greater than the supply and the market is kept clean. Bran is quoted \$35 and shorts \$40. Mouillie at Montreal is 47 AND STRAW. The bay market is very firm at the



The only 700 pound three-year-old in Canada.

LOW BANKS PRELLY KORNDEKE, owned by K. M. Dalgelsh, Kenmore, Ott, is the youngestown of the control of Startiew Korndyke Boy, the center strength of Startiew Korndyke Boy, the center strength at Low Banks.

at Low Hanns.

er; potacer in a little better demand; dairy produce steedy and hope decidedly unsettled. Choice steems continue in strong demand with inferior stuff suffering time robust with the commendation. The chandian Council of her leading to the commendation that the steems robust made a recommendation that the separate of the commendation of the commendati

prices noted last week: No. 1 track. Toronto, \$18 to \$18: mixed. \$16 to \$117;
straw, \$8 to \$18: mixed. \$16 to \$117;
straw, \$8 to \$18.69; Montreal quotes No. 2
hay, in car lots, \$16 to \$115.00

The port of \$16 to \$115.00

The port of \$16 to \$15.00

The port of \$16 to \$15.00

The port of \$16 to \$16.00

The port of \$1

per bushel, 8.60 and \$7.60; forsign hand picked, \$1.57.5 to \$7.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The EGGS AND POULTRY.

The EGGS and \$7.60; forsign hand picked, \$1.57.5 to \$7.

The EGGS and provide the proper of the property of the end of the provide and the Toronto market has been suited to the end of the en

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS \$100 Choice Bull Calf FOR FALL SERVICE Write to-day for extended pedigree LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

MAPLE LAWN STOCK FARM OFFERS-

Two choice bull ealves from King Segis Alcartria Spofford (Leavens and Purtell herd sire), from heavy producing dams. Write for photos, or better

WM. H. GOUGH & SONS

Maplecrest Holsteins



"Victoria Burke" 7103, 31,30 with 106 lbs. milk in one day, twice a 30-lb. cow, Dam of Ormsby Jane Burke 31701, at head of herd of R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.

The standard of a Dairy Herd can only be judged from the official production of the animals that comprise that herd and the official backing in the breeding of the sire in service.

The records of Maplecrest Herd range from 17 to 22 ths. for two-year-old and from 24.34 to 39.14 be, for mature cows.

The sire in service is Ormsby Jane Burke, whose Dam, Sire's Dam, and Grad Grandsire's Dam average 25.68 lbs. butter in 12 lbs. milk in one day.

My present Li2 lbs. milk in one day.

My present Li2 lbs. milk in one day.

My present of the production o

R. H. HOLTBY

PORT PERRY, ONT. - - - -

Dispersion Sale by Auction

At 10 o'clock a.m.

Wednesday, September 25th, 1918

Will be Sold at

Old Homestead Stock Farm Waterloo, Que.

Our entire Herd of over 50 head high class "Ayrshire Cattle," including our "Noted Herd Sire" Chief of Willowmoor, No. 43574

This Thill has back of him absolutely the best Record for milk production of any Ayrahire Bull in the world—World's Record on both sides.

Sire's Dan: "Geranton Dars" the Record of 1213—24,025 lbs.

Bink 3.83 per cent, 694.70 lbs. butter fat—44 lbs. record 1913—13—24,025 lbs.

Dan's Dan's Dan: "Lely of Willowmoor" world's record 1913—13—24,025 lbs. milk 4.02 per cent, 685.70 lbs. butter fat—44 lbs. butter 85 per cent.

Record 1914—8—23,06 lbs. milk 4.3 per cent, 565.65 lbs. butter fat—1,124 cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. butter fat a para completed 1916, 94,519 lbs. milk 3.96 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,362.06 lbs. milk 3.96 lbs.

HORSES, HOGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD.

All animals over 5 months old have been tuberculin tested.

Terms: (ash, but Credit will be given responsible parties wishing same
by giving bankable notes, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum for
four or six months. Parties unknown to the Auctioneer or Vendors will be
required to give satisfactory Bank references.

The Farm, Crops, and Implements, etc., are offered at Private Sale.

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C. A. GAVIN, Auctioneer.

Waterloo, Quebec

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Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Club

POINT ROUND. 35 Head

ESTABLISHED FOR 50 YEARS

and during that time animals sold have never failed to give satisfaction. Fe-JAMES BRYSON, BRYSONVILLE, QUE.

BRAEBURN. 30 Head

AYRSHIRES OF TYPE AND QUALITY

True Ayrahire type and production our aim. Herd sire "Burnside Fanny's sier" (son of Auchenbrain Fanny 9th). Females of all ages and one young

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Stonehouse Ayrahires have always been noted for their producing ability and are still living up to their reputation. Females of all ages for sale. HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

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Look up the records made by animals bred at Sunnyaide. Herd sire "Sunny-side Masterpiece," one of the leading Canadian bred sires. Females of all ages and two young bulls for sale.

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SPRINGBURN. 50 Head A Satisfied Customer is Our Best Advertisement

BIG MILKERS MILKERS At Ornstown, 1916, our winnings in milk classes upders as follows: 1st and 3rd, aged cow; 1st and 3rd, R. O. P. Ower. 1st, 2-year-old Dairy Herd and Champion cow. GILBERT McMILLAN, HUNTINGDON, R. R. NO. 2, QUE.

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LEADERS FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The home of the Champion "Hobsland Masterpiece." His gots have won re prises than any other Ayrshire bull. The only bull that has qualified in Scotch, American and Chandian R. O. P.
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The leading B. O. P. herd in Eastern Canada. Females of all ages and a few shoice young bulls for sale.

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RIVERLEA. 40 Head

Herd headed by "Stoneycroft Fleckie's Pride," Junior Champion, Orms-tgwn, 1918. His dam half-sister to Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th. Stock

R. A. ARTHUR, HUNTINGDON, R. R. NO. 2, QUE.

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I am offering two bulls, fit for service, and two bull calves, sired by "Lessnessock Golden Love" and from R. O. P. dams. Prices right.

A. A. BRUCE, HUNTINGDON, R. R. NO. 2, QUE.

Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Club Represents 50 Breeders and 2000

Ayrshires
Can supply anything you want.
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OAK CROFT, 35 Head Imported and Canadian bred. Herd "Lessnessock Maranthon"

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Foundation cows of choicest imported and Canadian breeding. Young stock from such bulls as "Glenhurst Torrs Mayor" and "Lessnessock Golden Love." Females of all ages and three young bulls for sale.

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CHERRY BANK, 40 Head

This noted herd needs no introduction to the public. Its record is benind if. Our herd is now made up of tome of the most noted strains of order of the most noted strains of order of the most noted strains of order of the most noted attains of order of the most noted attains of order of the most noted attains of order in mail or and a noted in the noted in the dispersion. Let meet from prospective distinct noted in the near from prospective and the near from prospective the near from the

KELSO. 40 Head

Many noted Ayrshires have been red at Kelso and we are still breeding the same kind. Females of all ages and two young bulls for sale.

D. A. MacFARLANE, GLENELM, R. R. NO. 1, QUE.

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Ayrshires of the choicest strains. A very select offering of young females and bull calves for sale,

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If You Wish Further Information Regarding the AYRSHIRE BREED What They Have Done in the Past-What They are Doing To-Day And What Their Prospects Are For The Future WRITE FOR LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT & TO THE SECRETARY of the ASSOCIATION.

W.F. Stephen

Secy CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N

Huntingdon, Que.

1918



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Evie Stock Farm At CHESTERVILLE, Ont.

Can supply you with young stock of both sexes from imported R. O. P. dams and sired by Imp. Chapmanton Baronet_48420 For prices, etc.,

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Ivy Lodge Ayrshires

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I have still on hand four choice
young buils for asle, all from R. O. P.
dama, which are closely related to
Leannessock Durward Lely (imp.)—
2569—and street by Willow Fram Vull2569—and street by Willow Fram Vullcan (Imp.)—3846—who won over
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Now offering bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney," "Primrose of Orkney" and
"Lenore 2nd." Yearling heifers bred

"Leanore 2nd." Yearling helfers bred to our imported size "Dunlop Combila." Attractive prices quoted for im-mediate sale. Inspection solicited. H. MacPHERSON, R.R.No. 1, COPE-TOWN, ONT. Phone 33 R-2, Lynden.

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Embrace type, constitution and pro-uction. "Vaudreuil Pride-42683-(4duction. "Vaudreuil Pride-42683-(4-years-old) by "Auchenbrain Pride" for sale. This is a vigorous animal and throws a preponderance of hellers.

Also mature and young stock for sale

ESTATE BARLOW CUMBERLAND, PORT HOPE, ONT. C. WATERS, MANAGER.

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Is the home of the noted Jean Armour strain of Ayrshire. Progeny from R. O. P. and Dairy Test winners for sale. Orders solicited. Write to

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vince you.

Apply for information to:

W. F. KAY, M.P., PRESIDENT, WALTER M. WALLACE, SECRETARY, PHILLIPSBURG, QUE.

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A very choice lot of young bulls and helfers for sale, of the best breeding and good individuals. Come and see them or write for prices. W. F. KAY, PHILLIPSBURG, QUE.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young buils for an afrom Resord imported and Canadian bred. Sires: "Auchenbrain Sea I many times grand champion, "Fairfield Mains Triumph" the noted Hobsiand Perfect Piece. Write for catalogue. GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.

Dominion Express Building, D. MoAI MONTGALAL, QUE. nbrain Sea Foam" (Imp.)—35758— Triumph" (Imp.)—51137—a son of D. McARTHUR, Manager, PHILLIPSBURG, QUE.

Clover Ridge Ayrshires

Clover Ridge Ayrshires
Clover Ridge Farm expects to have
Ayrshire calves of both sexes for sale
during the fall and winter months
from R. O. P. cows and sired by
from R. O. P. cows and sired by
"Scheland Man"—01684. a son of
"Scheland Man"—01694. a son of
"Scheland Mar"—01694. a son of
"Scheland Mar of Scheland Scheland
"Scheland Scheland" of Scheland
Language Company
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Millbrook Farm

A few choice bull caives for sale, \$40 and \$50 each. Write for prices or visit our herd.

J. E. JACKSON & SON, BROME,

SPRINGVALE AYRSHIRES

When in need of a herd header remember our cows have always won a fair share of prizes in the dairy tests, having won the Canadian Ayrshire Dreeders' Association prize on three occasions. Herd headed by Fairview are a grandlend of ex-champion Ayrshire dairy cow of Canada.

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GLENHURST STOCK FARM

GLENHURST STOCK FARM possesses the largest Ayrshire herd in Eastern Ontario. Long celebrated for trueness to type and ability to produce.

We have supplied foundation stock for many of Canada's noted Ayrabire

The reputation already made I am endeavoring to sustain and our herd is superior in every respect.

Young stock of all ages for sale. I invite inspection. Get my prices.

JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

The SPHINGHAYK herd claims more large milk and fat records than any other syraities and in Canada. The shorne of the celebrated champion in production Lady Jane.

Our herd size Netherton King Theodore (Imp.)—2572-16889) is proving a great herd size. His heifers are true to type and making big records. Sellow foundation stock from our herd.

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WRITE YOUR NEAREST BREEDER FOR PRICES

If You Wish Further Information Regarding the AYRSHIRE BREED What They Have Done in the Past-What They are Doing To-Day And What Their Prospects Are For The Future WRITE FOR LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT A

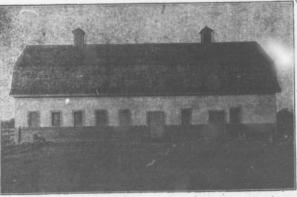
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TO THE SECRETARY of the ASSOCIATION. Secy CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASS'N

Huntingdon. Que.

For Dry, Warm Dairy Barns



A dairy barn built of Bishopric Materials on the farm of Mr. Creelman Anderson, near Calgary, Alla:

"Build the Bishopric Way"

In these days when building materials are extra high in price, it will pay you to build or re-novate with Bishopric products. Bishopric Stucco Board is the ideal material for barns, stables, poultry houses. It makes warmer, dryer buildings at fully 25% less cost than you can possibly get with any other material. Bishopric materials are used extensively all over Canada for many Government Buildings and thousands of private dwellings.

Write for sample of Bishopric Stucco Board, and particulars of its use and cost.

Bishopric Wall Board Company, Limited, 159 Church Street, TORONTO, Ont.

-----HOLSTEINS----

60 Head

exceptionally good breeding will be offered



IN OUR

Head

consigned by many of the Leading Breeders of Ontario

FIRST CONSIGNMENT SALE

TO BE HELD AT THE

TTAWA CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION - -

On Friday, September 13th, at 1 p.m. sharp

Included in the offering will be a number of richly bred females, due to freshen this fall, others bred to some of the outstanding sires of the breed, a few good heifers and some nice young bulls. When you see the Catalogue you will agree with us that their treeding cannot be improved upon. If it is Holsteins you are looking for you better spend September 13th with us. We guarantee our offering absolutely right .-Terms cash .- Catalogue sent upon request.

The Ottawa Valley Holstein Breeders' Club

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W. R. CUMMINGS, Cummings Bridge, Ont

DAIRY PRODUCE

Ducks ... 56 to 60th Turkeys ... 280 to 77c ... 280 to 78c ... 280

LIVE STOCK



Fall Grain in Brit

YOU

Five of the Korndyke Segi times 30-lb. cov daughters, inclu dyke, 40.32 lbs. Cornucopia Mi with 654 lbs. n days, 2600 lbs. 1 Clothilde Deko 1271 lbs. butter are from half-si with records va olds to 27 lbs. n milk in 7 days.

Aug. 17.-1,50

Fall Grain in British Columbia.

Fall Grain in British Collinois.

This mixture of winter ryse, oats and vetches was sown Sept. 1st, 1917, and cut for grain July 22nd, 1918, on the farm of G. S. Harris. Moresby Island, B.C. The ryse stood seven to sight feet high, oats five to six feet and the vetches three to four feet. This mixture also makes an excellent slage crop.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES.
It is exercely necessary to call attention to our centrels back over. This section to consequence of the control of the

of the meet herds of varieties which may be went numbers, there being about 10 head at particular to the policy and the policy

herd which at some time or another during the past years have not, greatly to their benealt, added individuals from the past years have not, greatly to their benealt, added individuals from the past of the past

THE GREAT HOLSTEIN SIRE, INK

SYLVIA BEETS POSCH, IS DEAD.

THIS great size after many years of
usefulness has passed away but has
left an undying record in the remarkable daughters, sons, and grandsons
which are scattered over the North
which are scattered over the North
which are scattered over the North
duction with that of other great sizes it
is well to remember, that while the
majority of the most famous built of the most famous built of
duction with a control of the most famous built or
duction largely in one or two benes, that

2 RECORD-BACKED AYRSHIRE SIRES

From one of our females with a 2-year old record of 11,631 lbs. milk, 440 lbs. fat. Her dam made 14,415 lbs. and 509 lbs. fat.

2. Out of one of our choice cows with a 4-year old record of 13,288 lbs. milk and 533 lbs. fat, and whose dam has a 16,038 record with 650 lbs. fat.

These chaps are fine big fellows, well marked, and out of our finest females. Act without delay if you want either of these sires for your herd, as we are pricing them for early selling.

They are the choicest of breeding, being by our BRIERY BOY OF SPRINGBANK, by NETHER-TON KING THEODORE.

WILSON McPHERSON & SONS

ST. ANNS R. R. 1 . . .

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A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian brea. Sires; Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.), 50137; many times minimplen. Furtheld Majins Triumplen (imp.), 51137; a son of the node Robaland Perfect Pieck. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor:
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY
Dominion Express Bidg., Montreal.

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES—
Young caives, either sex; several from R. O. P. cows. It will pay to come and se
write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayrshires. A. HENDERSON .

ELMCREST AYRSHIRES Herd Siro-Glenhurst Torrs Master, sired by Lessnessnock Comet. Young stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices. One exceptionally good yearling bull. Write for

SPRUCEHURST AYRSHIRES

We have a choice lot of cows, helders, and calves, bred for economy of production rge teats, size and type. Special prices for New Ontario buyers. Two litters choice of the company of the compa

tered and crated.

D. LEITCH & SON - R. R. NO. 2 - -CORNWALL ONTARIO

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Boars and sows, all ages, from best prize-winning strains—8 few good cows, also younger stock. S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching—Barron's 233-ugs strain. S. S. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Red. 151, 319 per 100. Fawn and White I. R. Duck eggs, \$3 per 11. Chinese goose cars, 50e each. . . MILTON, ONTARIO.

WE ARE

YOUNG BULLS

Five of them are sired by Sir Sadie Korndyke Segis, whose dam is a threetimes 30-lb. cow. Sire has eight 30-lb. daughters, including Mabel Segis Korn-dyke, 40.32 lbs. in 7 days. Dam Sadie Cornucopia Mignone, 33.37 lbs. 7 days with 654 lbs. milk, 134 lbs. butter in 30 days, 2600 lbs. milk. Sire's Dam Pontiac Clothilde Dekol 2nd. 37.21 in 7 days, 1271 lbs. butter in year. Five of them are from half-sisters to May Echo Sylvia with records varying from 14 lb. 2-year olds to 27 lbs. mature cows with 800 lbs. milk in 7 days.



YOUNG FEMALES

Also a few young females safely in calf to Sir Sadie Korndyke Segis. Consider the demand there is at present for anything claiming the most remote relationship to May Echo Sylvia. Here we have young bulls from one of the best herd sires anywhere, and whose dams are halfsisters of May Echo Sylvia. Write us for prices on these bulls or on some of our young females.

A. D. FOSTER & SONS

BLOOMFIELD, ONT.

The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada, sold to a Missouri man for \$300. We have for sale \$250 Oxford even from 1 to 5 years old, \$50 selected yr. to 2 yr. rams for show or breeding purposes, 100 rams and 100 even tambs of superior quality and a limited supply of ewes fitted for show purposes. Just sold a show flock to H. S. Currie, of Castor, Alta, which won last on aged ewe, lat on yr. ewe, lat on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserve, lat on fock competing against two flocks from Ontario. They were bred and raised by this firm. Also we have for sale 40 Sarpe, ewes and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 40 Shrop, lambs all recorded, Durco Jersey swin of the best breeding, and recorded, young boars and sows ready to wean at moderate prices.

Address all Correspondence to

Peter Arkell, Bus. Mg., Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.

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Write us about your next herd size. We now have sons of our present herd size, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

-CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of ancy 3rd. Write now for description, photo and price.

SMITH R. NO. 3. STRATFORD, ONT.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

from R. O. P. Champions and from dams, daughters and sisters of R. O. P. Cřkmpions, and sired by Canary Hartor, and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, who is the dam of two Champions in 7 and 36 day tests. We invite inspection, and will meet visitors at G. T. R. or C. P. R. stations, Woodstock or Ingersoil.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS Phone 343L INGERSOLL, ONT. Independent Line.

af FARM AND DAIRY advertising reliable they are the where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad in FARM AND DAIRY.

This bolk has, during the past six arm, gradically come into the lime light the strength of the wonderful mix-man and the strength of the wonderful mix-man and the strength of the strength of the wonderful cow May Botho Syvia, the strength of the strengt

treat grand sire of the wonderful call which rescutt post for 310,00.

That the wonderful qualities of May Bobe Shydra are largely trenship to her sire is finantiated by the face sire in finantiated by the face shift in Canada, have easily exceeded 100 pounds or mike per day, and have some the call of the control of the

May Echo Sylvia World's Champ, Milk

Cow.														
Milk	:													
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	days												.41.01	pounds.
30	days			į,								, ,	169.72	pounds.

35 HEAD

His Nea

His sire is Dutchia has produced more ch other buil in the wor Dutchland Colantha V lbs. of Dutter at 2 year

August 29, 1918.

ibs. of butter at 2 yes
The dam is Lakevie
and 38 lbs. of butter
brother are the only b
7 sisters in R.O.M. ho
records, also whose f
for either the United
generation in bls pod
World's record cows.
Johenna Lestrange ha
relatives:

Lakeview Dutchland

A 38



LAKEVIEW LEST! CEDAR

HOLSTEINS

35 HEAD

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS

PETERB

Sept. 12th, at 2 p.m.



Terms-6 months' credit on bankable paper; 3% discount for cash.

This sale will consist of almost the entire herd of Messrs. W. R. Shields & Son, Peterboro, Ont, with contributions from Mr. Hutchinson. There will be 35 head, nearly all carrying the very best line breeding in Canada to-day. One of the strongest points of the stock offered are fifteen daughters of Sir Hengerveld Rag Apple, a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, known in general as the greatest bull in the world, and sire of the \$53,000 bull and many other high priced ones.

Sir Hengerveld Rag Apple's dam is sired by a son of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, the first 30 lb. cow in Canada. This gives him a combination that is hard to beat. He will not be sold.

Almost all the cows offered are in calf to him, some to freshen in early fall. Several other coss are bred to another herd sire, whose 5 nearest dams average 30 lbs. in 7 days.

All cows offered are 7 years old and under. There are 6 three year olds and 6 two year olds, daughters of Sir Hengerveld Rag Apple. Several heifers offered have 5 crosses of Pontiac Korndyke.

Plan to attend this sale when at the Fair. There will be no catalogues, but extended pedigrees and full particulars in typewritten form will be furnished at the sale. This will be a splendid opportunity to get well bred stock without spending an extra day to do so.

Peterboro is on the C.P.R. through line, also G.T.R., with direct connection with Port Hope, Belleville, Lindsay, Toronto and outside points.

W. R. Shields & Son, and M. G. Hutchinson

Peterboro, Ont.

eterboro, rying the fered are yn in geniced ones. , the first t be sold. ther cows

year olds, Korndyke. ded pedia splendid with Port

Ont.

August 29, 1918.

LOW BANKS NOTES.

M. R. K. M. Diskielish of Kemmore, in R. K. M. Diskielish of Kemmore, in M. R. K. M. Diskielish of Kemmore, in the control of the contr

Agys, 20022 and a fact to the condyke, 7 days, at 2 yr. 1 month, 486.7 bbs. milk and 815 bbs. butter: 14 days, 993.6 bbs. milk and 48.32 bbs. butter: 7 days at 3 yrs. month, 573.5 bbs. milk and 28.04 bbs.

Soliter Banks J.ady Korndyke, 7 days at 2 Low Banks J.ady Korndyke, 7 days at 2 Low Times, 444.2 bbs. milk, 23.57 bs. sutter; 14 days, 890.7 lbs. milk and 43.52 bs. butter; 7 days at 4 yrs. and 1 day, 439 lbs. milk and 27.82 lbs. butter; 30 sys, 2.378.6 bs. milk and 102.93 lbs. butter; 30 sys, 2.378.6 bs. milk and 102.93 lbs. but-

hay, 275.5 ins. max and 192.59 see. 1959. [195] to the Carlo Banks Queen. Poetdac Korndyke Carlo Banks Queen. Poetdac Storndyke 192.50 ins. milk and 41.05 lbs. buster. 194 days, 270.4 lbs. milk and 41.05 lbs. buster. Parkton, 7 lbs. buster Desta Parkton 195. [195] box of milk and 11.75 lbs. buster; best 7 days milk, and 11.75 lbs. buster; best 7 days, milk and 7.77 lbs. buster; best 7 days, 485.25 lbs. 1 lbs. 10 days, 4.85.2 lbs.

S bc. Law Banks Korndyke Clothide, 7 day cerd at 2 yr. 11 mos., 604.9 &bs. milk, 1.55 be. butter; 30 days, 2,411.5 lbs. milk, 137 be. of butter; 60 days, 4,632.1 lbs. lik, 171.37 lbs. butter; best days milk,

mik, 171.37 ios. souver; best days milk, 0 bs.
Low Banks Hester Korndyke, 2 yr. 11 nos. 7 day record, 504.0 bs. milk, 20.29 bs. butter; 30 days, 2,142.8 fbs. milk, 10.6 bs. butter.

Lowbanks Pontias Korndyke, 1 days at 2 yr. 1 mon. 419-9 8th milk, 20.50 lbs. butter; 14 days, 83.20 dbs. milk, 20.50 lbs. butter; 14 days, 83.20 dbs. milk, 20.75 lbs. bit 21 days, 1,222.0 dbs. milk, 93.75 lbs. bit 21 days, 1,222.0 dbs. milk, 15.75 lbs. dby 1.75 lbs. milk, 1.75 lbs. dby 1.75 lbs. milk, 1.75 lbs. dby 1.75 lbs. prick, 67 days, 1.75 lbs. milk and 15.43 dyrs. 2 mon., 467.7 dbs. milk and 15.43 dbs. butter days, 20.5 dbs. milk and 2.75 lbs. dby 1.75 lbs. dby 1.75

MR. SLAVIN'S BULL.

MR. SLAVIN'S BULL.

READERS will notice the quarter page and the page of the p

FOR LIMITED SERVICE



RIVERSIDE JOHANNA PONTIAC \$2,000.00 BULL

SIRE KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORN-DYKE.

KINO JOHANNA TO MYTAC KORN-DYKE.

He is by that fine sire SiF Colan-He has Johanna (Badi, whose two John Johanns (Badi, He has been seen to the first 32 lb. Jr. 4-year and received the first 32 lb. Jr. 4-year and received to the first 32 lb. Jr. 4-year lb. 19 l

Palatin Boets of Riverside, 4 years years 23.32
Joh. Korn. Rue, 3 years. 22.74
Riverside Inka Korn., 3 years 22.68
C. SLAVIN -

Riverside Beauty Pont., 3 years 19.42
Dorothy Wayne of Riverside, 2
years 10.15
Riverside Korn. Beauty, 2 years 17.75
Tolitilla Beho of Riverside, 2
years 17.62
Riverside Mercedes Korn. 2
years 17.42
DAM

formance Champion.

I paid \$2,000 for this bull at the Hamilton asie, and will use him in the building up of my hord. As my present herd are feen in number, I am prepared to accept few cows for service to him. This is an unsual opportunity to secure some of the best blood in Canda. Terms on application.

MALTON, ONT.

His Near Relatives

His sire is Dutchland Colanths Sir Mona, who has produced more champion daughters than any other bull in the world, and who is a brother of Dutchland Colantha Vaie, 22,750 lbs, of milk, 858 lbs. of butter at 2 years old; world's record.

ibs. of butter at 2 years old; world's record.

The dam is a Lakeview Lestrangs, 741 bb. of milk and 38 lbs. of butter for 7 days. He and his full brother are the only bulls in the world whose first 7 sisters in R.O.M. hold 9 Canadian and 2 world's records, also whose first 7 sisters hold 9 records records, also whose first 7 sisters hold 9 records in United States or Canada. Every pereation in United States or Canada. Every pereation in Canada or Cana

(Sister) Lakeview Dutchland Artis, Canadian champion makere cow, mifk 654.5 Rs., butter 43.06 lbs.

(Sister)
Lakeview Dutchland Queen, milk 708.5, butter

(Slater) (Sister)

Lakeview Dutchland Calamity Rose, milk 510.4 lbs., butter 31.71 lbs., world's champion 2 year old, with first calf.

A 38 lb. Dam



-An Ideal Sire

LAKEVIEW JOHANNA LESTRANGE

Family Connection

Lakeview Calamity Countees, sizer, to his dam, 24 he was the counter, and Lakeview Queen 2nd, slater to his amount of the counter of the coun

tirve years.

Segis Fayne Johanna, world's butter record
cow, 50,68 in 7 days, is doubly related to him.

His Grand Sire is Colanth Johanna Lad, who
ared more cown producing over 600 bs. of milk in
ared more cown producing over 600 bs. of milk in
ared more cown producing over 600 bs. of milk in
Corndyke for 30 b. daughters. Gire with Pontiac
Korndyke for 30 b. daughters.

Fayne Days of the Paylor of the World's champion
species to Lady Grand Dam, Cherry Vall Posch,
select to Lady Grand Dam, Cherry Vall Posch
champion in 8 months' division.

Sarcasale Lad, whose procuse hald mere world's

Sarcastic Lad, whose progeny held more world's records than any other bull is Gt. Grand Sire, and Colanths 4th Johanna, the only cow that ever held all records for one day to one year the term of Gr. Grand Dam. Cherrywat Wanner, sweepstake and grand champion cow in 1915, Gt.

A 43 lb. Sister



LAKEVIEW LESTRANGE, 38.06 lbs., 741. Milk

STANDS FOR

He is 18 months old, is an almost faultless type, girths 6 ft. 4 inches, and weighed 715 lbs, when 7 months old. His great grand sire Sarcastic Lad was grand champion bull at the World's Fair, St. Louis. As my herd is small I can breed him to a few cows of choice breeding. for particulars regarding terms, write me at once, as I can book only a limited number. I have several cows in calf to him, priced right for quick sale.



LAKEVIEW DUCHLAND ARTIS, 43.06 lbs.

CEDARDAL E-A. J. TAMBLYN, ORONO, ONT.-STOCK FARM

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Every male or female offered by us are sither sons or daughters of these wonderful cows. No other herd in Canada has such a record.

Il cows average 100 he. milk daily and 3348 he. butter in 7 days; 18 cows 40.5%, and one made 41.6%.

40.5%, and one made 41.6%.

We offer for sale a show buil 3 years old, mostly white, sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona and from Lakeview Lestrange, 744.3 his. milk, 320 date of the 10 to 1

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Farm and Dairy stands foursquare against everything that is detri-mental to the farmers' interests, and whatever appears in its columns, either advertising or editorial, is guaranteed reliable.

-Bull Calf of Royal Breeding-

Born Dec. 27, 1917. He is a beauty, a show animal. His sire's seven near-est dams average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, his 11 nearest over 29, and his 23 nearest over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, a Korndyke helfer, is a grand producer. Price, \$175. Write or come and see him.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE-

DON'T BE LATE!

A number of our dairy brackers who requisity use the columns of PARM AND DAIRY have on different occasions sent us copy too late to get it in the proper issue. This is a disappointment both to us and to the advertiser. It is one, too, that only the advertiser can remedy. It is necessary services, the proper issue of the control of the Thirsday or Friday, as early copy heater that the do-mail your copy Wednesday or Thursday of the week previous.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

Debations Onto

FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.

SUNNYDALE NOTES.

BUNNVDALE NOTES.

WHILE going through Prince Edward County recently a represent few found of the prince of the pri

Production of His Daughters

There are at present in the herd, it daughters of Pielis Paul, a 20 h. but, of the present of th

MR. W. G. GOUGH'S HERD.

MR. W. G. GOUGH'S HERD.

WHITED weaking for the transtranslative look a run over to
Mr. W. G. Gough. Owing to the
resentative look a run over to
Mr. W. G. Gough. Owing to the
that Mr. Gough's oldest soon has be
to considerably reduce his herd, and
the same of the considerably reduce his herd, and
the same of the considerably reduce his herd, and
the same of Bloomfeld, and has since made a
B. record, Several others went to
dishers to the neighborhood of Brock,
and Hambiton. Besides quite a min
usually fine bunch of young stuff so
dort, as not clarky wishord Daku,
dort, as not clarky wishord Daku,
dort, as not clarky wishord Daku,
who list some unusually good stock
some of the same of the same of the same
who is covered jointly by
Mr. Porton
Shaw of Newmarket, and Med
Leavena and Putrelle of Boomd
more milking in the herd who are gue
a good account of themselves. Along
well and the same of the same of the same
and the produce the best of results to
should produce the best of results should produce the best of results
healty all the herd are now being it
have a FyBRI seening Mr. Gough's herd
A FyBRI seening Mr. Gough's herd

tically all the herd are now being bed to the new aire at Particle and Leaven.

A Short Call With Leavens and Purter.

A Profit Seeing Mr. Gough's herd tax and the seeing Mr. Gough's herd tax and the seeing Mr. Gough's herd tax and the seeing Mr. Gough's her began to the profit seeing the profit seed to be profit seeing the profit seed to be profit seed to be profit to the profit seed to be profit seed

=The Greatest Bull in Canada= Fairview Korndyke Boy-

A LL his sons are sold. Hadn't half enough to supply the demand, but tere of "PALEVEEW" and the sold that made almost 28 Re. at exactly 68 months. The other 20.58 has at exactly 12 mon—a full sister to the world's champi

He hasn't a 40-lb. Dam. He never was sold for \$100,000

BUT

The Greatness of Any Sire Must be Judged by

DOTH of these bulls are by "SIL BOING", brother to MAY ESTA the Holstein public when tested. The kind that milk and test both. Also a few approved cows can be bred to "Pair-view," \$100 service fee. Will sell a few helfers of either sire.

Uniform

1.—Sire of Canada's only 700 lb. 3 yr. old and the youngest cow in the world 2.—Sire of World's Champion under 38 mon. (tie with American heifer) are sire of the two highest for milk and but sire of the two highest for milk and but of Canadian Champion 2 yr. old for milk of 1, 10 and 60 days. a warrang are of 3.—13 daughters at average are of 23 yrs. 1 mon. 4 days, average are of 23 yrs. 1 mon. 4 days, average are of 2 yrs. 1 mon. 4 days, average are of 2 warrang are of 2 yrs. 1 mon. 4 days, average are of 2 warrang are of 2 wa

AND WE CLAIM

That the records made by the first and . only 13 daughters of FAIRVIEW KORN-DYKE BOY-from his service in two seasons, to a total of but 20 Foundation Cows, has never been equalled b. the first thirteen daughters of any other sire in the world-with like opportunity-since the beginning of time. He came by his greatness honestly, for his Sire, "PONTIAC KORNDYKE" has never been equalled, and only rivalled by his own sons. "FAIRVIEW'S" dam is also a daughter of the great Pontiac Korndyke and from a doughter of Hengerveld DeKol, The nick in breeding that has produced

World Champions

THE IS DAUGHTERS

THE IS DAUGHTERS

2.—Two of his 2 year old dauchters
have new of his daughters under 2 years old
have milked over 500 lbs. in 7 days, and
average for the base of \$19.3 lbs.

2.—Two of his daughters have all old
an average of the base of \$19.3 lbs.

3.—Two of his daughters have milked
10.—Five of his daughters have milked
10.—Five of his daughters have milked
10.—Five of his daughters have milked
11.—Two of his two yes of a version
of \$174 lbs. milk, 97.81 lbs. butter. One
of these at 4 yrs. 1 dey, no 2 yrs. 3 days,
and the other three 2 yrs. old
11.—Two of his two yes old daughters
12.—No old odays, or an average for 1
day of \$4 lbs., 7 days, 607. lbs., 10 days
12.—No other airs in CANADA bas as
many immature daughters to milk 60
lbs. in 7 days, and only one other has
lbs.—Two days, and only one other has
15.—Every one of his daughters have
15.—Every one of his daughters have
15.—Every one of his daughters have

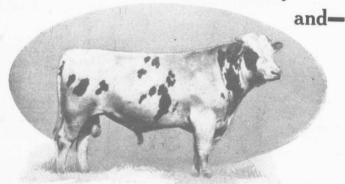
transparent there, and treese are an interest that the surpassed the records of their dams (mestly American cows) at like age, and the so of other daughters of their dams from some of the best sires in U.S. and Canada.

K. M. DALGLEISH, LOW BANKS STOCK FARM, KENMORE, ONT.

st 29, 1918.

Study This Fellow—

His Individuality



MAY SYLVIA PONTIAC CORNUCOPIA-23382. Born March 10th, 1915

-His Breeding Springfarm Pontiac Cornucopia

a bull who requires no introduction to American breeders, and who should share the same familiarity on this side of the line. His sire's sire is Sir Korndyke Cornucopia, and his dam is K. P. Pontiae Lass, the first 44 lbs. cow who also has 171 lbs. in 30 days and 426 lbs. in 90 days. Spring Farm Pontiae Cornucopia has proved his own value as a sire apart from the value of his pedigree, having now a 30 lb. junior 2y-rold daughter with first calf, a 30 lb. junior 3y-rold, a 28 lb. 2yr.old, and several other 2yr.olds with records from 20 to 28 lbs. He is owned by Francis M. Jones, Clinton, N.Y., who paid \$15,000 for him, while his ten nearest dams have each a 30 lb. daughter.

His DAM is MAY ECHO PONTIAC

She is sired by KiMC PONTIAC ARTIS, Canada's former herd sire at Avondale Stock Farm, and who at five years of age had more 20 lb. 2yr.old daughters than any other buil. Her dam is May Echo Sylvia, whose records are too well-kinown to need repetition. It is sufficient to the sufficient to the sufficient of the sufficient to the suffic

MAY SYLVIA PONTIAC CORNUCOPIA is one of the best bulls in Canada to-day. His two grand dams have records regarding over 42 bis. of butter in 7 days, and 170 bis. in 30 days. His dam is a sister of the \$106,000 bull to Lady Waldorf perige 2nd, the 28.46 29.7-old, the Canadian Champion for her age, of the \$4.400 heifer at the Hillcrest sale, and a full sister to Avondale Pontiae Echo, recently purchased by Mr. Hardy, and for whom he has refused \$50,000, while the latter cow and the \$1,600 heifer at Or. Fafeweil's sale, are his own % sisters.

WE OFFER HIM FOR SERVICE

May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia has just returned from Oxford County. He was leased by M. H. Haley, who wished to use him on some of his 30 to 37 lb. cows.

He is now free and his services are at the disposal of breeders who wish Io use him on approved cows.

Place your order early as we can book only a limited number. When at the Fair run out to see him. He is just 20 miles from Toronto, and 10 minutes walk from Unionville Station. You can motor from Toronto in an hour.

The Unionville Syndicate

W. F. ELLIOTT A. J. CAMPLIN

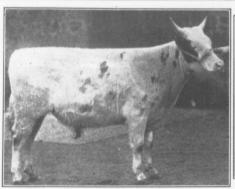
W. F. Elliott, Sec., Unionville, Ont.

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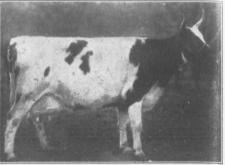
DNT.

(44)



Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Haig (Imp. 16163). manned mains Sir Douglas Haig (Imp. 1918).

ire at Glenhurst. This is one of the latest introductions to the Glenlerd. He is young yet, but gives promise of being a worthy successor to
famous aires who have headed this noted herd. Besides being almost
sin type, he carries some of the very best producing blood of the breed,
articularly strong in the blood of the Bargenock and Garclaugh strains.



Mansfield Mains Miss Findlay (Imp. 43692), dam of Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Halg.

Here we have about as fine a combination of Scottlah show type with the deep full bodied milking appearance as could be found anywhere. She is not only a show animal, but is also a producer, having given 10.500 lbs. of milk teating 3.8% in 32 weeks.

Glenhurst

A satisfactory reputation is the safest guide in the selection of foundation stock. We have it at Glenhurst. Look up our past record.

Ayrshires In this herd are found Avrshires that are both show cows and producers. That was the aim when the herd was founded, 40 years ago and that same standard has been maintained and im-

proved upon during the intervening time. We specialize in foundation stock, and if you look up the best herds in America to-day you will be surprised to see how many of the good ones among them have the name of Glenhurst.

What we have done in the past we are still doing and can continue to do in future.

Why not get your next herd sire at Glenhurst, or those young females that you intend to buy. We have some good ones at all ages. Your inspection is invited. Visitors are always welcome, but if you can't come write for prices. Our young stuff carries the blood of such noted sires as Lessnessoc Comet and Glenhurst Torrs Master.

James Benning

Importer and R R. No. 1 Breeder

Ship Summerstown Station, G.T.R. Bell Telephone 78-3, Cornwall



Glenhurst Aryshires at home—a summer scene in Glengarry County. The cow in the foreground is Torrs Cony 3rd (imp.) who has given 66 lbs. per day testing 42% fet. This is one of the grandest dairy cows in Ganada, irrespective of breed. There are others in the Glenhurst herd that are almost her equal.