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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 16, 1915



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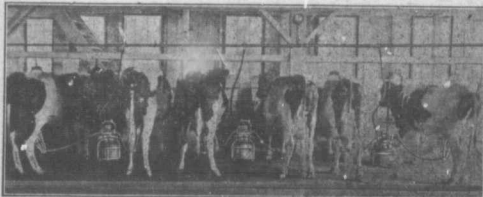
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The Pick of His Breed at the Canadian National. This is Sir Belle Payne, first in the class for mature bulls and grand champion male of the Holstein classes at Toronto. The same bull was champion at Ottawa a year ago when this photograph was secured. Owned by Halley Bros., Oxford, Ont.

## Agricultural Displays at Canadian National Exhibition

CANADIAN agriculture is a manifold industry, but few many play, but Alberta officials sought to make it plain to all visitors to the Canadian National, that their's is a province ideally adapted to mixed farming. Excellent specimens of alfalfa and all the grasses were shown, and in the centre of the exhibit, modelled in butter, was a group of soldiers on the march—Alberta expects to be a dairy country in the future.

The Horticultural Building was a tower of beauty, thanks to the efforts of the professional florists of Toronto. Cut flowers and vegetables occupied a prominent place the first week. The fruits the second week were an excellent display, but this part of the exhibit in Horticultural Hall is always at a disadvantage in that many fruits, particularly apples, have not yet attained their best color. Probably the most attractive exhibits, however, were staged in the government building. The Fruit Branch had an excellent display of all fruits produced in Ontario. This display was supplemented by another, almost equally attractive, from the Horticultural Station at Vineland, The Lambton county exhibit, too, was almost all fruit.

### New Ontario Exhibits

Among the district exhibits it could not be noticed that Rainy River, and Kenora, Thunder Bay, Temiskaming and Algoma and Sudbury, all featured grains, vegetables and roots. The small quantity of fruit exhibited from these districts was of rather inferior quality, but the grains and vegetables were superb, just as good as can be produced in any other part of Canada. It will seem from these exhibits that the forte of New Ontario agriculture, lies along the line of general farming.

A new feature of the displays of the Ontario Department of Agriculture was a small booth allotted to the Cooperation and Markets Branch. Mr. Hart, the director of this Branch, has consistently taught that the first duty of a cooperative society is to improve the quality of its products and the main feature of the exhibit was a display of various styles of packages for the marketing of fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry, such as one might send weekly direct from producer to consumer. Perhaps the prominence made of this package was prophetic of the day when trading between the two classes will be more direct than at present.

Ontario provinces were not so well represented as in some previous years. Alberta alone having an extensive exhibit. As of yore, grains were a prom-

inent feature of this provincial display, but Alberta officials sought to make it plain to all visitors to the Canadian National, that their's is a province ideally adapted to mixed farming. Excellent specimens of alfalfa and all the grasses were shown, and in the centre of the exhibit, modelled in butter, was a group of soldiers on the march—Alberta expects to be a dairy country in the future.

An Excellent Wool Display. The new activity that is being displayed by the Dominion Live Stock Branch in promoting the better grade of wool, probably explains the wool exhibit, which was one of the most instructive displays on the entire grounds. The object of the exhibit was to make plain the difference between the various grades of wool and to give an object lesson as to how it should be handled to be most satisfactory to both producer and buyer. In addition to domestic wools, there were classes of Australian, New Zealand, South African and Scotch American wools. There were representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep.

There were samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition. One exhibit showed the injurious effects of using insoluble paints rather than dipping fluids for marking purposes. Another exhibit showed bundles of wool that had been tied with binder twine, showing how the fibre of the twine becomes incorporated into the wool, causing defects in the finished product. The damage caused by dampness in storage and straw and chaff in the fleeces, were shown in other exhibits.

Farmers looking for practical information on the construction of sheep pens and folds, found in this excellent exhibit models of all classes of sheep buildings and equipment. The Dominion Live Stock Branch deserves to be congratulated on this excellent and instructive display.

The Ontario Agricultural College displayed its products and imparted information as to its activities to all who looked interested. And, finally, the exhibit of products of the standing Field Crops Competition was a splendid tribute to the skill of Ontario husbandmen.

Why not let sheep pasture the roadside? They are not so objectionable there as the crop of weeds that they keep down.—W. J. Lemoine, Canadian Sec. Growers' Association.



We Welcome You  
Trade increases the

Vol. XXXIV

## The Home Gro

A CONSIDERABLE amount of root seed per acre for us in this carefully the production. My remarks servations made on which have been cultural College.

The following table amount of root seed Ontario in 1913 has the different crops the average amount per acre:

Crops	Acres in
Mangel... ..	50
Sugar Beets... ..	50
Turnips... ..	95
Carrots... ..	2

It will, therefore, lion pounds of root annually. It, recent largely obtained from ities from Britain at best seed from Ger States. A consider has been obtained fr Canadian-grown seed named classes has t

Experiments Within the past been conducted at t lege with mangels, production. As ferti nation to one vari periments have been ing of the mother ro ping; the yield o the variety; the seed planted; and the yield as compared with

An address delivered vester, Prof. Zavitz's at this season, when year may be selected.

Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.

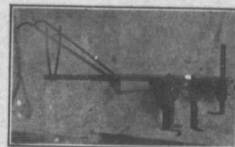


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points in Quebec. Persons in those sections in tile ditching are requested to communicate at once, so that they may get in touch with our demonstrators and have the writer call on them.

GEORGE DAWSON, Inventor & Manufacturer, NAPANEE, Ont.



# FARM AND DAIRY

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

The Recognized Exponent to Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

No. 37

## The Growing of Field Root Seeds in Ontario\*

PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.

### Home Grown Seed Has Proven its Value at Guelph—Methods of Storing and Planting Discussed

A CONSIDERABLE amount of interest has been taken in Ontario within the past few years with the prospect of growing field root seed more extensively in this province. The interest has increased at the present time owing to the fact that such a large percentage of the root seed is obtained annually from those countries which are at war at the present time. Just what influence the unsettled condition in Europe will have on root seed production is unknown. It is well for us at this particular time to consider more carefully the advisability of giving more attention to the production of root seed in this country. My remarks will deal particularly with observations made in connection with experiments which have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The following table will give approximately the amount of root seed which will be required in Ontario in 1915 based on the areas devoted to the different crops of 1914, in conjunction with the average amount of root seed frequently sown per acre:

Crops.	Average Pounds of Seed Sown per acre.	Number of Pounds of Seed required.
Mangels...	56,563	5
Sugar Beets...	19,534	15
Turnips...	95,371	3
Carrots...	2,449	5.5
		8,562

It will, therefore, be seen that nearly one million pounds of root seed is required in Ontario annually. For recent years mangels, seed has been largely obtained from France, with smaller quantities from Britain and Germany; and sugar beet seed from Germany and from the United States. A considerable amount of turnip seed has been obtained from Britain. The amount of Canadian-grown seed in any one of the above-named classes has been exceedingly small.

#### Experiments at the O. A. C.

Within the past few years experiments have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College with mangels, turnips, and carrots for seed production. As varieties of these different crops naturally cross-fertilize, we have confined our attention to one variety of each class. The experiments have been confined largely to the storing of the mother roots in the winter; the planting of the mother roots in the autumn and in the spring; the yield of seed; the improvement of the variety by the selection of roots and of the seeded plants; the germination of home-grown seed; and the yield per acre from home-grown as compared with imported seed.

\*An address delivered at the Winter Fair, Guelph, last winter. Prof. Zavitz's remarks are of particular value at this season, when roots for seed production next year may be selected.

In each of seven years, mother roots of mangels, carrots, and Swede turnips have been stored in three different ways, viz., in loose piles in a cool root cellar; in sand in a cool root cellar; and in pits in the field. The results would seem to indicate that if a farmer wishes to grow a small quantity of root seed the mother plants may be stored in a cool cellar to good advantage. If the object, however, is to grow root seed in a commercial way, the mother plants can

experiments have been conducted at the College in a comparison of autumn and spring planting of the mother roots. For the autumn planting the land is slightly trenched with the plow about the first week in November, and the roots are planted three feet apart in the rows, the rows being about five feet apart. The roots, after being placed, are covered with loose, dry straw, after which they are covered with the plow by turning two furrows on each side of each row. After the land has become slightly frozen, usually about the middle of December, straw manure to the depth of three or four inches is placed over the ridges. In the spring when danger of severe frost is over, the manure and the surface soil is removed from over the roots. This usually takes place early in May. Our experience has been that when roots are planted in this way they will give a considerably larger yield of seed in comparison with similar roots which are planted in the spring when the danger of frost is past.

#### Harvesting the Seed

For commercial purposes the plants are usually cut when about two-thirds of the seed has turned brown. The plants are placed in small stocks or stacks and threshed when dry. In the growing of root seed in a small way, the seed may be stripped from the plants, or the plants may be gathered and the seed threshed with an ordinary grain thrasher. At the College we usually gather the ripe seed early in September, and later in the month secure the seed, which matures at a later date. From observations made, it seems very important to collect the seed before it is injured by frost. In 1913 a frost of two degrees was registered before any mangel seed had been gathered. The germination of the seed in that year was exceptionally poor.

Individual plants of mangels, carrots and turnips vary considerably in seed production. As the result of six years' work at the College, we have obtained or an average 6.6 ounces per plant from mangel seed obtained from a considerable number of the best plants each year. Our average yield of carrot seed per plant for the same period has been a little less than two ounces, and that of the Swede turnips only about four-fifths of an ounce per plant.

#### Improvement of Variety by Selection

In connection with this work throughout it has been our object to select mother roots uniform in size, shape and color, and of good quality. It has also been the practice to select some of the choice plants from the standpoint of seed production with the object of securing seed as foundation stock for Ontario, not only of

(Continued on page 14)

#### Why Grow Root Seed?

AN ONTARIO farmer, who grows Farm and Dairy, has been growing his own mangel seed for years. He grows his own seed because he finds that with it he can get a better stand and a better yield than from the best seed he can buy. This home-grown seed costs him no more to produce than the best grades of imported seed would cost at the seed house. He believes that Ontario farmers, and farmers in the other provinces as well, should grow their own seed in any year.

There is an additional reason why farmers should plan to save a few dozen good roots this fall for seed production next summer. War is still raging in the seed producing districts of Europe and seed may be scarce and high in price. The address by Prof. Zavitz, on this page, is as timely now as when delivered last fall and the application of its teachings is more urgent.

probably be kept through the winter in the best condition in properly constructed and well ventilated pits. Any one of the three methods here indicated, however, might be used satisfactorily. There was the least amount of decay from the mangels which were stored loosely in the cellar, and from the carrots and the Swede turnips which were stored in the sand. The roots which were stored in the sand were exceptionally free from mould and were about equal in firmness to the roots which were stored in the pits. The mangels and the carrots gave the greatest percentage of sprout in the spring when stored in the pits, and the turnips when stored in the sand. It should be understood that the roots in all cases were of ordinary size, and were not in the form of stockings as frequently used in the production of root seed for commercial purposes.

#### Planting of Mother Roots

In some of the warmer countries the roots are allowed to remain in the land throughout the winter, covered by a slight protection of soil. In the colder climates, however, it is the usual custom to store the roots over winter and to plant them in the field in spring. Some interesting

# Preservative Treatment for Fence Posts

## Soft Wood Properly Treated will Last Many Years

FENCE posts, which a few years ago every farmer cut in his own bush without ever a thought of cost, have now become so expensive in some localities that farmers are considering the advisability of growing their own fence posts. If this practice is widely followed, the trees grown for fence posts must necessarily be those that grow rapidly and have a soft wood. If put directly into the ground without previous treatment, such posts are highly unsatisfactory, their life not being half as long as the life of a good woven wire fence. In fact, it is foolish to put high-grade fencing on second-class posts. Hence the interest that is being taken in the preservative treatment of soft wood posts. At the price of a few cents per post, it is possible to take the cheapest wood and render it good for a quarter of a century of use.

The preservative treatment of fence posts is based on the fact that their decay is due to the action of fungus growths, which require a certain amount of air, moisture and food substance for their development. If we can rob these fungus growths of one of their three requirements to life, we will check the decay of the post and add to its life. The first point in treating a soft wood post is to have it properly seasoned. A seasoned post will absorb more preservative, and therefore last longer. Posts of sufficient size to split in two are to be preferred, as split posts do not crack badly. The preservative material usually recommended is creosote, which, if properly applied, will increase the life time of the post six to ten fold. In a recent issue of *The Farmer*, Ellis L. Kirkpatrick describes the treating process as follows:

### The Process Described

"The simplest and most economical treatment is accomplished in a 24-gauge, galvanized steel tank, placed over a brick fire box. The fire box may be easily constructed of old bricks or stones. It should have several joints of old stove pipe connected with it at the back for a smokestack. A tank of the foregoing type, four feet deep and three feet in diameter, costing \$6 to \$12, will treat about twenty-five ordinary sized posts at once. Where only a few posts are to be treated, a steel gasoline barrel will answer the purpose of the tank.

"Another successful treating arrangement consists of two empty wooden kerosene barrels connected near the bottom by a three-inch flow (gas) pipe six or eight feet long. The fire is built under and around the pipe through which the heated liquid will flow to either barrel. This arrangement gives a little better control of the temperature of the liquid than the one previously mentioned.

### Boiling in Creolin

"With either arrangement, enough creosote is put in the tank to fill it to within six or eight inches of the top, after the posts will have been added. Posts are placed in vertically, bottom end first. Since treatment is most needed near the ground mark, it is absorbed by the posts. Let the overseer be sure that the liquid stands as near the proper depth as possible. Thorough-

ness and carefulness count for a great deal in the operation.

"Time required for bottom treatment varies with the different kinds of woods, since some absorb the creosote much more readily than do others. The liquid should be heated to slightly



Are There Any Silos of This Type in Canada?

If so, we have not heard of them. This silo, however, is quite common in Kansas, where this photo was taken. This particular silo is 32 feet under ground. Note the Derrick for lifting out contents. As a general rule, pit silos are built in the side of a steep bank and are emptied very much as the ordinary above ground silo is emptied.—Photo courtesy Silver Mfg. Co.

above 212 degrees Fahrenheit (never above 250). Temperature may be controlled by removing and rebuilding the fire.

"Cold treatment" should follow the hot treatment in order that the post may absorb more of the preservative. It is given by allowing the posts to remain in the tank until the liquid cools

## A Farm Manager and a Public Servant

### A Visit with John Simmons, Reeve of Middleton—By F. E. Ellis.

THERE is a very common idea that a man cannot fill concurrently the positions of farm manager and township councillor and be successful in both capacities. I am told that in nine cases out of 10, either he will neglect the farm to be a good public servant, or slight his public duties to keep things shipshape at home. In not a few cases that have come under my observation, the rule has held good; and generally it is the farm that has come out the worse for this division of interest. It takes the exception to prove the rule, however, and John Simmons, reeve of the township of Middleton, county of Norfolk, Ont., is one of the exceptions. Mr. Simmons has an advantage in that he has a son, a two-year man from Guelph, who is old enough and able enough to run the farm when his father is away serving the public. Whatever may be the reason, the Simmons farm is well managed, as I had a very good chance to discover during a day's visit in the early part of May this year.

The farm itself is situated right in the village of Courtland. The cement sidewalk runs right up to the farm gate. Mr. Simmons farms 900 acres of land varying from a light, sandy loam to a fairly heavy clay loam. As the farm is a combination of two 100-acre farms, there are two sets of buildings. This is not so convenient as if all buildings were grouped together, but Mr. Simmons is looking ahead to the day when the farm may be again divided, with a son on each. So the buildings have not been grouped together.

### The Dairy Herd

A dairy herd of 20 to 25 cows affords the chief source of income. There is not a registered animal in the herd, but there are very few that, on most critical inspection, show grade markings. All are big cows of splendid dairy conformation;

or by removing them to a barrel of cold creosote where they may be left from six to twelve hours. "Top treatment is needed to poison the food supply of fungi and to prevent the absorption of moisture by the post during wet weather, only. Therefore, it need not be as thorough as the former treatment, and is given by reversing the posts in the hot creosote and leaving them for fifteen minutes or by placing them in cold creosote and allowing them to remain until the temperature of the liquid reaches 212 degrees."

### Details of the Process

The following table, prepared by G. B. MacDonald, Head Forester at Iowa State College, gives the time of bottom treatment, amount of material absorbed, and the cost per post of some of the more common soft woods.

Kind of wood	Time in hot creosote	Time in cold creosote	Pounds creosote absorbed	Cost per post
Cottonwood	4	10	3.2	.03
Boxelder	3	6	4.0	.08
Soft maple	3	6	4.0	.08
Willow	4	10	4.8	.06

Several Canadian farmers have applied creosote to fence posts, some with indifferent success because the application was indifferently done, and others with excellent results. One farmer, with whom we are acquainted, noticed that posts decay most rapidly just below the surface of the ground. Every post that went in on his farm received a coat of paint, extending in a belt around the post three inches above the ground and nine inches below. He started this practice over 30 years ago and can already talk of results, which have been highly satisfactory. In any region where fence posts can be profitably grown or where soft woods must be used for fence posts, creosote treatment is advisable.



### A Maximum of Freedom With Safety.

Abraham Bros., Perth Co., Ont., do not believe in confining a herd size too closely to his box stall. Their great bull, King Regis Aloutra Calamity, a son of King of the Fontaines, may be here seen enjoying the orchard. His nose ring is attached to a ring which slides freely on an overhead cable running between two apple trees. The trees, incidentally, afford shade on hot days.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

he did not get the And yet 17 years present herd are of other breed and black and white consistent use of grades throughout a to a good grade (no), but for the most on the farm. To \$125 each per year including two-year that will not breed is not considered the kind of a herd from a foundation Pigs, in L. L. year most equally with Until the condense five miles off, the factory and when in the last three years more limited extent Milk

"We plan to sell milk and pork," we do not plan to bers as formerly, we get stocked up is the best way to certainly best for

With good breed is the next point to \$125 worth of n Simmons attends explained his system individual cow in proportion to the will eat more than to watch closely of winter grain ration and oat chop, to mixed. We feed more in summer we store oats and buy the most of our grain All the feed that is short is four tons of shorts. We finish June when the cows on fresh grass.

"For rough feed on corn ensilage, but this coming up a few cement have never had in the summer, and silage on hand, mical feeding of an

One of the most modern's equipment his owner is a farmer who would say that he stance, here is c tions: "Every far backs up his decl

"It doesn't cost the farm. It is a I can slip to town again and never took. In my two time saver. One home at two o'clock, miles, looked at by six o'clock. I run 20 miles on "The amount of Simmons," "depend carburetor when the machine gets It isn't necessary

he did not get the pick of the herd by any means. And yet 17 years ago the cattle from which the present herd are descendants, were grades of another breed and another color. The uniform black and white herd to-day is the result of the consistent use of good pure-bred black and white sires throughout all these years. Occasionally too a good grade Holstein cow has been bought in, but for the most part the herd has been bred on the farm. To-day the herd averages \$100 to \$125 each per year at the condensory, and this including two-year-old heifers. A mature cow that will not bring in \$100 a year for her board is not considered worthy of stall room. This is the kind of a herd that Mr. Simmons has brought from a foundation of very indifferent milkers.

Pigs, in the years that have gone, ranked almost equally with the cows as income makers. Until the condensory was started at Tillsonburg five miles off, the milk was sent to the cheese factory and whey was available for hog feeding. In the last three years, hogs have been kept to a more limited extent.

#### Milk and Pork Only Sold

"We plan to sell nothing off the farm except milk and pork," explained Mr. Simmons. "While we do not plan to feed hogs in such large numbers as formerly, we buy in a bunch whenever we get stocked up on grain. This, we believe, is the best way to market the grain, and it is certainly best for the soil."

With good breeding as a basis, good feeding is the next point of importance in getting \$100 to \$125 worth of milk from a cow in a year. Mr. Simmons attends to the feeding himself. He explained his system as follows: "I cater to each individual cow in the herd and feed roughly in proportion to the milk that they give. Some cows will eat more than others. Some again I have to watch closely or they get off their feed. Our winter grain ration consists of two parts barley and oat chop, to one part of bran and shorts mixed. We feed grain practically the year round, but in summer we leave out the shorts and feed more oats and barley. You will see then that the most of our grain feed is grown on the farm. All the feed that we have bought in the last year is four tons of bran and two or three tons of shorts. We find that there are 20 or 30 days in June when the cows do not want grain and are on fresh grass. I believe it is well if they can have a rest then.

"For rough feed we place our main dependence on corn ensilage. We have two silos 12 x 30 feet, but this coming summer I am planning to put up a few cement silos 12 feet by 35 or 40 feet. We have never had ensilage enough to feed through the summer, and I claim that there should be ensilage on hand at all times for the most economical feeding of the dairy herd."

#### An Auto Enthusiast

One of the most recent additions to the Simmons' equipment is a five-passenger automobile. Its owner is already an auto enthusiast. Some farmers who have a hard time to make ends meet would say that he is over-enthusiastic. For instance, here is one of Mr. Simmons' declarations: "Every farmer should have an auto." He backs up his declaration as follows:

"It doesn't cost much to keep up an auto or the farm. It is an endless source of convenience. I can slip to town, do my business, and be back again and never miss the time that the errand took. In my township work, too, it is a great time saver. One Saturday, for instance, I left home at two o'clock in the afternoon, covered 40 miles, looked at six different jobs and was back by six o'clock. On good roads I find that I can run 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

"The amount of gasoline used," continued Mr. Simmons, "depends on the driver. I open the carburetor when starting the machine, but when the machine gets warmed up, close it down again. It isn't necessary, either, to use up gasoline



Trees That Are Big and Beautiful Have an Economic as Well as an Aesthetic Value.

The hard working dairy cows in the herd of Thos. L. Leslie, Halton Co., Ont., need not suffer extremely from heat; trees afford shade in all pasture fields. The value of trees for shade is greater than the most of us realize.

running down hill. Yes I believe every farmer should have a car."

The Simmons' family, one and all, are interested in farming from the youngest boy Oswald who runs the poultry department, to Arthur the eldest, who is already his father's right hand man. Mr. Simmons' opinion is based on experience when he emphatically endorses the farm as the best place for a man to be. He was born and brought up on a farm not far from the one he now owns, but he elected to take a business college training to fit himself for a city job. He established himself in business in a Western city, living in town for a few years, but was then glad to come back to his old community and to a farm, somewhat short of capital but blessed with the

knowledge that at last he had found his proper sphere. Paying for 200 acres of land and raising a family at the same time, is no small proposition, but the work has now been successfully completed, the home has been remodelled and furnished as few country homes are, and the Simmons' can now take life a little easier if they so wish.

I started out to prove that farm management and public service could be combined if the right man is on the job. Mr. Simmons' success as a farmer testifies that he has not neglected his own business. His neighbors have expressed their appreciation of the services he has given them by electing him again and again as their representative. A very good type of citizen, I should say.

## Good Fences are a Business Asset

T. L. RETTIE, WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

NO farm in my opinion can really be classed as well improved until it is well fenced. Poor fences are a constant source of worry and loss. Our own farm is not fenced to suit us yet, but we are gradually getting there. Six years ago when the farm came into our possession, every field was bounded by old rail fences that had been repaired again and again for 30 years, until they were so rickety that the annual repair bill, if labor were taken into consideration, amounted to the interest on a good new wire fence and a fat slice of the principal. We have followed the principle of renewing small sections at a time as we have been able, doing the work ourselves. We have also been delayed in completing the job by the necessity of changing some fences.

The layout of the fields is a most important point to be considered before permanent fences are erected. We found that our fences were not laid out as we desired they eventually should be. The fields were of different sizes and some of them irregular in shape. To follow a systematic rotation we decided that the fields should all be of the same size, and as irregular fields are a disadvantage in tilling, we have endeavored to re-map the farm with these two points in view,—equality and regularity. We have endeavored to make the fields as large as possible; large fields may be fenced much more economically than smaller fields.

When our work is completed, probably next fall, all of our farm will be fenced with woven wire fencing, No. 9 gauge, of the very best fence wire that we can buy. Cheap fence is an abomination. There are fences in this neighborhood put up the first year that we took our own farm that are now practically rusted out. It is actually erecting the fence we lay the most emphasis on the corner and anchor posts. No matter how good the rest of the fence may be, if the anchor posts are not so strong and firmly braced that they will give not at all, the fence will soon be useless. We do not staple tightly to any of the intermediate posts, allowing the pressure to come fully on the anchor posts. The function of the intermediate post is to hold the wires up and down, not so much against pressures to either side.

For anchor posts I prefer a heavy, strong, well reinforced concrete post. For intermediates we have been using the ordinary wooden stakes, but this last year or two, we have been using iron posts which can be driven in with a maul and, labor taken into consideration, are cheaper than wooden ones. We believe too that they will be very durable. The iron post looks very neat and fence rows stapled to these posts take up a minimum amount of land. We believe the plan we have followed of adding gradually to our fencing is the best.



**Engine Harrow**  
CUTAWAY (CLARE) Double Action Harrow  
is made in sizes for every amount of power.

Whether for a pair of small horses or for a large tractor, you can get the right size

**Cutaway HARROW**

**Double Action Harrow**  
You are not limited to a certain amount of horse or engine power. With only two very small horses you can do the same kind of work as with four big horses. Or with tractor power you can do the same

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**THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY**  
Makers of the original CLARE Harrow and also  
88 Main Street Hingham, Conn.

## The United Farmers' Co. Makes Splendid Progress

THE United Farmers' (of Ontario) Cooperative Company, Ltd., has been making most satisfactory progress during the past few months. A meeting of the directors of the company was held in the head office of the company, Church St., Toronto, on Wednesday of last week. In addition,

a joint meeting was held of directors of the company with a number of the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario.

The financial statement presented at the meeting of the company, showed that it is now in a thriving condition. A year ago when the company was starting business, it was found impossible for a while to pay salaries and the work could only be conducted from day to day as funds were obtained from different sources. At the meeting last week, it was shown that the company had in the bank \$1,306 and cash on hand of \$29. In addition, its assets included unpaid subscribed stock of \$1,150, and accounts receivable of \$181. The total assets were over \$6,000. The liabilities were small, including accounts payable of \$104 and unpaid salaries of about \$1,200. These latter were adjusted at the meeting.

The sales of binder twine alone

**CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED**  
No. 1 Gov't Standard \$5.50 per bus.  
No. 2 Gov't Standard (No. 1 or partly) \$5.00 per bus.  
Good clean Fall Rye at \$1.30 per bus.  
Bags clear at 30¢. Freight paid if two or more bushels ordered.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS - TORONTO**  
Seed Merchants since 1890

**Steel Rails**  
for Bridges and Reinforcement  
Cut any Length  
**JNO. J. GARTSHORE**  
98 Front Street West - Toronto

occupying a couple of poor rooms on the top floor of a building on Church Street, which have not presented a very favorable appearance. This was due to the desire of the officers to save money. In fact, the manager and secretary of the company have even been furnished with desks at yet, owing to the desire to economize. Now that the company is in a stronger financial position, the directors decided at their meeting that an improvement could be made in these respects and a committee was appointed and authorized to obtain considerably better offices in a better position a little further up the street.

An encouraging feature of the meeting was the passing of 72 applications for stock in the company. These applications were nearly all from Farmers' Clubs or branches of the United Farmers' Company, situated in all parts of the province from the extreme east to the extreme west, and as far north as Manitowish Island.

**The United Farmers**  
Hitherto the farmers' company has been practically financing not only its own affairs, but practically all

Canada as well as that of Ontario in an effort to have fair terms on the commission. These will be men of experience they have been able to make their own such a commission, composed of E. C. I. Hall; J. J. Morrison; H. B. Johnson; C. W. Gurney; Wardell, Middlemore; Cowan, of Peterborough to obtain definite information as to the work that is to undertake and have a reputation with men and submit the terms where appointments commission would be agreed to should the government due to appoint any one commended by the farmers of Canada, that could not then be held the findings of the same. Among those present were all of those who have been mentioned with the foregoing of A. Powers, Orono; Warwick; S. A. Cowan; Jas. R. Anderson; Rev. Arthur Vancouver; Reynolds, Solina; Harold, and C. F. Sainsburg.

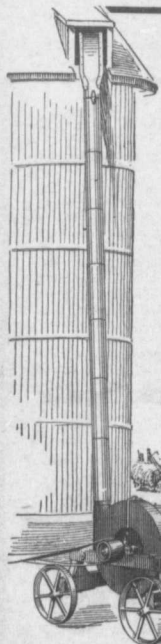
## Clean Food Pays

Galvanized iron makes the cleanest and cheapest troughs for hogs. Easy to flush out, always sanitary! Pay for themselves in more and better pork—and healthier stock. All sizes.

### SANITARY HOG TROUGHS

Write for prices and information to

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited **PRESTON**



## Fill Your Silo Quicker with Less Power

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

### Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

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

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

Many other features will meet with your approval.

Write to-day for booklet describing both hand and power outfits in full.

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

Sold by all **John Deere Plow Co. Dealers**



### The Ox Is Still a Beast of Burden in the Maritime Provinces.

—Photo on farm of Peter Archibald, Halifax Co. N.S.

amounted to \$34,673, on which a net profit was made of \$1,934. As this binder twine was sold at a price as low as was offered by any dealers and probably at a lower price than it could have been purchased for had the company not been a competing factor in the market, it will be seen that this statement is a most satisfactory one.

The total sales of the company between the first of February and the end of August, amounted to \$101,697.70. Everyone will realize that this is a most remarkable statement for a young company less than a year old. It proves that the farmers of Ontario can cooperate and do business as successfully as any other class in the community.

#### Salaries Fixed

During the first few months after the company started business, the officers of the company were so anxious to make it a success, that they worked without any understanding of what remuneration they would receive. This was partly because the company was short of funds and sometimes might have found it difficult to have paid salaries. At the meeting of the directors last week, salaries were fixed for the different members of the staff. These salaries are on a basis that will not enable any of the officers of the company who receive them to buy automobiles out of their surplus. In fact, they are much lower than the men who receive them should receive. The fact, however, that they are willing to work for the salaries they are to be given, is a splendid indication of the interest taken by the officers of the company in the movement and of their determination to make it a success.

Hitherto the company has been

the propaganda work of the United Farmers of Ontario. It was felt that both organizations have now reached the stage where they should conduct their affairs separately, and a committee was appointed to go into the matter thoroughly, separate accounts and see that separate books are opened for the association so that its affairs will not be mixed with those of the company. A strong desire was expressed that the company should issue a sort of monthly bulletin for circulation among the affiliated clubs of the association, giving more complete information as to what is to be given about the work of the company and the progress of the movement. Something of this kind may be attempted this fall.

#### Farmers and the Commission

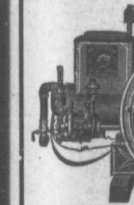
At the joint meeting between the directors of the company and the United Farmers of Ontario, a discussion was held concerning what action should be taken in reference to the government of the Dominion government to appoint a commission to investigate what can be done to improve agricultural conditions and place more people on the land. It was realized that other organizations will make an effort to have representatives on this commission. The view was freely expressed that if farmers are appointed on the commission by the government, these farmers would be men who have not made a study of social and economic conditions, they might approve of findings by the commission that would fail to accomplish the objects desired and which therefore might prove more injurious than beneficial.

It was decided to work in conjunction with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which represents the farmers' organizations of Western

### Notes from Across the Record

**Alfred Street, Dairy**  
more  
**D'ARYMEN** in Stormont, may be something of the worst of Canada, they give herewith a few that show the value of our average products every all of those who have been mentioned with the foregoing of A. Powers, Orono; Warwick; S. A. Cowan; Jas. R. Anderson; Rev. Arthur Vancouver; Reynolds, Solina; Harold, and C. F. Sainsburg.

The average production was 4,004 lbs. fat. The highest milk was 8,210 lbs.



## Renfrew Standart

Some makes of magneto but no magnet. Now, it means that the ideal engine of the Renfrew Standart magnet, and that complete line operate the engine up to a minimum on for rendering.

Level type fulfilled without charge.

## The RENFREW HEAD

Canada as well as those of Ontario, in the commission and to see that these will be men who through the experience they have had, will be able to make their influence felt on such a commission. A committee composed of E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill; J. J. Morrison, Arthur; R. H. Halbert, of Malton; Anson Groh, Weston; C. W. Garney, Paris; W. E. Wardell, Middlemarch, and H. B. Cowan, of Peterboro, was appointed to obtain definite information in regard to the work that the commission is to undertake and to arrange to have a deputation wait on the government and submit the names of farmers whose appointment on the commission would be acceptable to the farmers' associations. It was felt that should the government later decline to appoint any of the men recommended by the farmers' organizations, these associations could not then be held responsible for the findings of the commission.

Among those present at the meetings were all of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the foregoing committee and A. A. Powers, Orono; Geo. Carlaw, Markworth; S. A. Beck, South Cayuga; Jas. B. Anderson, Mountain View; Arthur Vance, Forest; A. I. Reynolds, Solina; B. C. Tucker, Iroquois, and C. F. Whitaker, Williamsburg.

#### Notes from Avonmore Dairy Record Centre

Wired Street, Dairy Recorder, Avonmore, Ont.

DAIRYMEN in general, and dairymen in Stormont County in particular, may be glad to know something of the work we are doing in the Record Centre at Avonmore. I give herewith a few facts and figures that show the value of cow testing to our members:

The average production of the two-year-olds was 4,000 lbs. milk and 141.2 lbs. fat. The highest production of milk was 8,210 lbs., by a grade Hol-

stein, and the highest amount of fat 283.1 lbs., by the same cow. The lowest amount of milk was 2,469 lbs. by a scrub Ayrshire and the largest amount of fat 93.5 lbs. by the same cow.

The average production of the three-year-olds was 4,744 lbs. milk and 167.3 lbs. fat. The highest production of milk was 9,121 lbs., by a grade Holstein, and the highest amount of fat 329.2 lbs., by the same cow. The lowest production of milk was 3,000 lbs. by a scrub Holstein and the lowest amount of fat, 111.00 lbs., by the same cow.

The average production of the four-year-olds was 5,575 lbs. of milk and 192.7 lbs. fat. The highest amount of milk was 8,785 lbs., by a grade Holstein, and the highest amount of fat 292.3 lbs. by the same cow. The lowest amount of milk was 2,955 lbs. by a mongrel, and the lowest amount of fat 105.6 lbs. by the same cow.

All cows five years and over are classified as "full age" and the average production was 5,578 lbs. milk, and 207.3 lbs. fat. The highest production of milk was 11,242 lbs., by a pure bred Holstein and the highest amount of fat was 376.7 lbs. by a grade Ayrshire. The lowest amount of milk was 2,810 lbs. by a scrub Ayrshire and the lowest amount of fat was 94.1 lbs. by another scrub.

The average production of all the cows of all ages was 5,491 lbs. milk, and 192.9 lbs. fat.

Twenty two cows produced over 8,000 lbs. milk and 250 lbs. fat.

Fifty-two cows produced over 250 lbs. butter fat in the year.

The records were made under practical conditions; that is, the cows were only milked and fed twice per day. Some of the cows had they received extra care and feed, such as feeding and milking three times a day, would have produced 15,000 lbs. milk, and 500 lbs. butter fat in the year. The records, however, as they appear above, represent practical work with herds made up chiefly of grade cows, and that is the condition in which the average dairyman is most interested.

#### Some of the Live Stock Exhibits

THE effect of the war on live stock importations was reflected in the showing at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. Not a single new Clydesdale importation was in the competition, with the result that Canadian-bred stuff was more to the fore and the classes were lighter than usual. The same was true of the Percheron classes, though with both breeds the quality was well up to the standard.

The best Clydesdale stallion, any age, was Graham Bros.' Lord Glenifu whose quality, action and style are outstanding. This horse was champion three years ago at Toronto and Chicago. Lord Glenifu also headed the best string of five Clydesdales. Graham Bros. won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the three-year-old and first in the year-old stallion classes.

N. H. Hassard exhibited many individuals of exceptional Clydesdale merit. His Count of Hillcrest, a western bred colt, was first in the two-year-old stallion class, and his Nell of Aikton, a good fill-round mare, won in the yield mare, any age class, and was awarded the silver medal as best Clydesdale mare, any age.

In the female and foal classes W. F. Batty, Brooklin, made a strong showing. He won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the brood mare with foal by her side class; first with Clydesdale mare with two of her progeny and also won with his five best colts, the get of one sire.

Though light, the Percheron classes were of excellent quality. G. D. Elliot, Bolton, won first in the aged stallions, and the championship with Irade, a grey four-year-old. Wm. Pears, Toronto, secured 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the brood mares, and T. H. Hassard's Labeviniere, besides winning first in the yield mare class, secured the silver medal as the best mare of the breed.

**Shorthorn Classes.** The outstanding feature of the Shorthorn exhibit was the large herd of J. A. Watt, of Elora. This was

the largest herd ever shown at the Canadian National, and won the largest amount of money ever won there by a single herd. It was headed by Gainsford Marquis, an unbeaten bull imported by J. A. Watt some years ago, and which he has recently purchased again, together with about seventy head of pure-bred Shorthorns, from Mr. Emmert, an Alberta breeder, into whose hands he had passed. This bull has had calves hands on as high as \$7,000.

Gainsford Marquis added to his laurels by winning first in the aged class and securing the senior and grand championships. He also headed the best Shorthorn herd. His son, Gainsford Perfecto, a straight, thick-fleshed young animal, won first money in the two-year-old bull class. Another of Mr. Watt's prize-winners was Silver Queen, a two-year-old heifer that has made large winnings this year on the Western circuit. She was first in the two-year-old heifer class and the senior and grand female championships.

A. F. and G. Auld, Guelph, also won a large share of the prize money with their excellent and constantly improving herd. They showed the best four calves, the best graded herd, won first in the aged cow class, and secured the junior female championship ribbon.

#### Aberdeen-Angus Classes

The "doddies" as usual, were well to the fore. Black Abbot Prince, exhibited by John Lowe, Elora, was first in the aged class, won the senior and grand championships, and the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association's medal for the best animal of the breed. Mr. Lowe's circuit. She won first for the best four calves, bred and owned by the exhibitor. James Bowman, Guelph, won the senior female championship with a smooth, meaty two-year-old. T. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, made a good list of winnings. He exhibited the junior champion male and female, the latter also winning the grand female championship. He also won first places with his junior herd and his breeder's herd.



**Renfrew Standard**  
*It starts without cranking*

Some makes of engines offered for sale have high tension magneto and no batteries. Others have batteries but no magnetos. Now, if anything happens to either ignition system, it means that the engine is stuck and the work he'd up.

The ideal equipment is the dual ignition system of the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine. It has high tension magnetos, and the batteries, too. It thus has two separate and complete ignition systems, on either of which you can operate the engine. This reduces the possibility of a tie-up to a minimum, and makes the engine one you can bank on for rendering efficient and satisfactory service all the time.

Level type friction clutch pulley of the best grade supplied without charge with every engine of 6 h.p. and over.

**Free**

Catalogs describing the engine, separator and scale are free. Write for any one of them or all three.



Grain grinders, saws, pumps, large cutters reasonable.

**Standard**

to  
**.01 per cent.**

The Standard cream separator skims so close, so very, very close, that the Babcock tester shows that only one-tenth of a pound of butter fat is lost in one thousand pounds of milk skimmed. Think of it! Only one-tenth of a pound! Merely 2½ cents worth of butter fat lost in every 1,000 lbs. of milk skimmed. And with all this economy in skimming you get the easy jarning, the conveniently low supply can, the self-igniting system, for all of which the Standard is noted.

You need this close skimmer in your dairy.

**Renfrew Truck Scale**

Wheels around like a truck. Weighs anything from 1 lb. to 2,000 lbs., cattle included. Soon pays for itself. No farm should be without one. Government inspected. Absolutely accurate.



**The RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.  
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

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AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## Conditions of Peace

THE rumor that certain peace proposals, bearing the sanction of Germany and Austria, have been laid before President Wilson, has aroused anew the discussion of peace terms that would be acceptable to the Allies. In the arranging of these terms, Canadian opinion should count for something as we have contributed heavily of our men and our resources to the carrying on of the war. A small minority of Canadian citizens are ready for peace at any price. They were before the war began. The majority, we believe, would be content to see the integrity of Belgium and the safety of Great Britain ensured, without carrying the war further to satisfy the desires of the continental allies for territorial aggrandizement. Representatives of the other extreme of opinion, call for a continuation of the war until Germany has been humbled in the dust, so humbled that she will never rise again.

Advocates of this latter extreme are both blind and foolish; blind because they cannot read aright the lessons of history and foolish in their small understanding of human nature. Away back in 1806, Napoleon attempted to destroy the power of Germany and the only permanent result was the adoption of conscription in Prussia and the birth of German militarism as we know it to-day. The secret of the strength of the British Empire lies largely in the fact that she has given honorable peace to the many conquered peoples whom she now numbers among her citizens. The foolishness of a belief that we can humble and humiliate 110,000,000 people to a point where all spirit is lost, should be evident to anyone. The more onerous the treatment imposed on the German people, the greater will be her menace to the future peace of Europe, if the lessons of the past count for anything in the present. It is well that German militarism should be beaten, but not that the load imposed on the

German people should be too onerous or too humiliating to be borne with dignity.

## The Surest of Crops

"CORN is more than the king of fodder crops," writes W. L. Smith in the Weekly Review. "It is, in the lower part of Ontario, the surest of all crops. Fall wheat may winter kill; clover may perish from drought in early summer; potatoes may rot and turnips wither under the attacks of aphid. But, given proper cultivation, corn will survive almost any of the vicissitudes of unfavorable seasons; except hail."

How true! During the three years, 1912 to 1914 inclusive, large sections of Eastern Ontario were stricken with drought. During those dry years, the farmers who suffered least were the live stock men who placed their main dependence in corn and the silo. During the height of the drought of 1914, I visited a couple of farms in a stricken region and found the cows milking well on dry pastures because of liberal feeding of ensilage. Several acres of corn on the same farm were doing well and promising to fill the silos again for another year.

In this present year, Ontario farmers are experiencing the other extreme in weather variations; rain has fallen to excess during every month of the growing season. And corn still promises to be the best crop on the farm. With the lesson of these extremes of weather conditions before them, live stock farmers may be expected to place more dependence than ever on the corn crop and the silo, the two together constituting our strongest assurance of sufficient food for the live stock.

## A Citizen's Duty

RECENT revelations of political corruption in Canada should be such as to cause in the hearts of all good citizens a feeling of deepest shame. Only a few months ago, the Premier of New Brunswick was proved guilty of systematically robbing his province in the distribution of timber rights. Recent revelations in Manitoba could not be made more shameful by further comment. If the representations of the Lower Mainland Ministerial Association are anywhere near the truth, there is more moral rotteness in the public life of British Columbia than has yet been revealed in either of the other two provinces mentioned. This sort of corruption is not restricted to any province or any party. The germ of corruption seems to have polluted our whole political system. These words may seem pessimistic; but is there not room for pessimism? The deep-rooted cause of corruption, we believe, is to be found in the average citizen who has failed to do his duty and realize his privileges as a citizen. Elections are expensive. Even the legitimate expenses of an honest, or would-be honest, candidate, may total thousands of dollars. It is one thing to nominate a man to run for Parliament and quite another to pay the expenses of his election, and it is here that the average citizen has failed. He has refused to bear a share of election expenses and men of wealth, the heads of big corporations have assumed the electoral burden and they demand their pay in full, whether it be in the form of padded contracts, tariff favors or free grants of the public domain.

## Honest Elections

THESE evils in our electoral system have long been recognized; for proof, witness the great bulk of electoral legislation. All methods heretofore adopted to purify elections, however, have failed, and will continue to fail so long as those who glean their profits from governmental favor supply the campaign funds for both political parties.

The problem of clean elections would be solved once and for all if citizens as a whole would de-

vote this time and give their money to aid the election of just and honest men to represent them in parliament. This, however, is too much to hope for the near future. Perhaps the end could be attained more quickly by increasing the salaries of our legislators to the point where they could afford to pay their own election expenses or for the government to pay legitimate election expenses out of the public funds. If along with these measures went the adoption of the initiative and referendum, we would have clean elections and the financial magrates of the land would not control our legislatures as they now do.

## Quick Riches

A BIG, genial man with a most taking manner and a friendly hand clasp spent a couple of weeks in a rural district of Ontario with which the editors of Farm and Dairy are thoroughly familiar. The stranger soon ingratiated himself on everyone in the community. When he left a few weeks later, he carried with him many thousands of dollars in lieu of which a dozen or more farmers had some nicely printed stock certificates, entitling them to shares in a financial concern. This concern was guaranteed to earn ten to twenty per cent at the most conservative estimate with the stock doubling and trebling in value. That was three years ago. The genial gentleman is now in prison. The farmers whom he mulched to the tune of thousands have lost all that they invested with him and have had the added legal expenses necessary to avoid paying the double liability, which the failure of a bank involves.

The man who buys land or stocks from a well-groomed, slick talking promoter as these farmers did, is a promising candidate for the sucker list. The farmer who prefers, instead, to use his surplus earnings in improving his farm, adding comforts to his home, or investing in safe securities at a moderate interest near home, may never become a millionaire overnight, but neither is there any danger of his awakening a pauper in the morning.

## Honesty the Best Policy

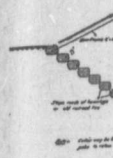
HONESTY is as necessary to the future development of the pure-bred live stock business as it is in the case of a mail order mercantile house. And yet by-bidding at sales is one form of dishonesty that has been prevalent enough to almost shake public confidence in this method of disposing of surplus stock. Now that the fair season is around again, another form of dishonesty in the pure-bred live stock business is again to the fore and apparently as prevalent as ever,—the practice of showing animals which are in no real sense the property of the exhibitor.

An exhibitor is supposed to show cattle that are his own property, and it is on this basis that the public measure his merit as a breeder and judge of cattle. In recent years it has become almost common for a breeder to go to a fair with the pick of several herds in his neighborhood. This practice places the honest exhibitor in a position where he cannot compete and forces would-be honest exhibitors either to be dishonest and adopt the practice of their competitors, or quit. As yet the public have not realized the extent to which this is done. When they do, the value of the show yard as an advertising medium will be largely lost. Breed associations should take stringent measures to prevent such dishonesty in the show ring. All breeders do not need regulations to compel honesty; not even the majority, but there is a small percentage who must be regulated if the integrity of the show ring is to be preserved. Let us not forget that honest dealing is sound business policy as well as being in conformity with the moral law.

## An In

WHAT to do with roots is often a dairy farm. The experimental Station at suggests that a check constructed, instead of following description, solar is from the Station.

"That roots are a adjunct in the feeding without question, throughout the growing roots for with of the difficulties of. This also applies to potatoes. A cheap



## A Se

time efficient, root use at the Experi Eastern for five y are submitted the. The important Where water does cellar should be ex of at least two fee of the ground. If taken there is prac in storing the root from.

"The plans subm lar twelve feet w posts on each side the centre, forming three foot wide, extended indefinite requirements of the. "The material obtained in the the trees except frames and ventil in the cellar. Station are made



## A Root C

laid in the soil work whatever. up with poplar not be necessary and in districts available it will be popular.

"The plans can be financial cap Gas pipes or boiler for posts and strings to sup roof may be pro poles with corr venting the moist reaching the soil. "It is importa be placed at the in order that a out during cold



## An Inexpensive Root Cellar

WHAT to do with the surplus roots is often a problem on the dairy farm. The Dominion Experimental Station at Rosthern, Sask., suggests that a cheap root cellar be constructed, instead of pitting. The following description of such a root cellar is from the Saturday Press, Saskatchewan:

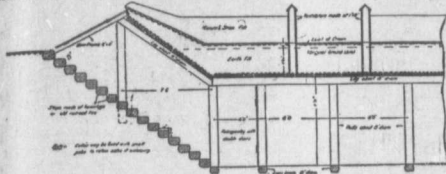
"That roots are an important advance in the feeding of live stock goes without question, but most farmers throughout the west hesitate about growing roots for winter feed because of the difficulties of winter storage. This also applies to the growing of potatoes. A cheap and at the same

posing the contents of the cellar to direct contact with the cold outside air. It is usual to cover the cellar in the autumn with about two feet of manure to add to the protection against frost."

### Why I Farm

By a Banker-Farmer.

I WAS reared on a farm and learned that farm work was healthy, honorable, independent, and profitable. I enjoy nothing more than to retire on an August night after an evening of farm labor, listen to the singing of the night breezes sweeping the land, the songs of the night



A Sectional Diagram of a Cheap Root Cellar.

time efficient, root cellar has been in use at the Experimental Station at Rosthern for five years, and herewith are submitted the plans.

"The important feature is depth. Where water does not interfere, the cellar should be excavated to a depth of at least nine feet and the roof placed at least two feet below the level of the ground. If this precaution is taken there is practically no difficulty in storing the roots without danger from frost.

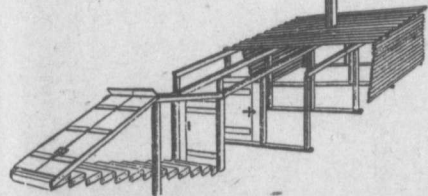
"The plans submitted call for a cellar twelve feet wide with a row of posts on each side and two rows down the center, forming a passageway three feet wide. The length can be extended indefinitely to meet the requirements of the builder.

"The material indicated can all be obtained in the rough directly from the trees except the doors, door frames and ventilators. The steps used in the cellar at the Experimental Station are made of old railroad ties

birds, and the drumming of the katydid.

I am president of three big banks, and a director in other institutions, which require much of my time. Yet I find plenty of time to put in on my farm, and at actual work, too. At the age of fifty, and after twenty-five years of banking and connections with various other responsibilities, I have no grey hairs to tell tales of worry, and no wrinkles to betray the approach of time. Day after day I have labored over a long column of figures, discussed the money market with my business friends, and attended to other duties in the office in the forenoon, then in the afternoon I have donned a pair of overalls and ridden the plows till sundown.

What a great joy to see young men and young women marching to the city to be swallowed up with thousands of other pieces of human machinery as slaves to big business. There is no way of convincing those unfortunate human beings that they



A Root Cellar Such as This Can Be Constructed by Anyone.

laid in the soil without any framework whatever. The sides are walled up with poplar poles, but this may not be necessary in a clay formation, and in districts where tamarack is available it will be found far superior to poplar.

"The plans can be modified to suit the financial capacity of the builder. Gas pipes or boiler flues answer admirably for posts and old railroad ties for stringers to support the roof. The roof may be protected by covering the poles with corrugated iron, thus preventing the moisture from the air from reaching the cellar.

"It is important that double doors be placed at the entrance of the cellar in order that a man may pass in or out during cold weather without ex-

posed to the elements. The doors should be wrong, until it is too late. A few months away from the old farm, where they do not hear the cowbells or see the great motley picture of real life as pictured in the hundred and one things about the home, they fall eternal victims to false life, and are for ever lost to farm life.

Most young people go to town with the idea of some day becoming well-to-do and retiring to the farm. I began business life with a policy to stay on the farm. I live on the farm the year round, and there'll be no retiring from the farm or to the farm.

Can every young man and woman do this? Not exactly. But those that cannot may remain on the farm and save themselves the cost of the awful experiment.—Farm and Fireside.

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

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

## "Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

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

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

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TORONTO



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Every advertiser in our columns is guaranteed to be strictly reliable. Should you be dissatisfied with any dealings with our advertisers we will consider it a favor if you will advise us. Remember that we will stand your loss, provided of course you mention Farm and Dairy at first writing.



Insist on having galvanized steel stalls. They outlast the barn itself, for they never rust. Galvanizing is better than paint, for it never scales off. It never leaves the stalls exposed to the moisture of the stable and the wet bedding. Not only must the stalls be galvanized, but the clamps and nuts and bolts, too. Leave no spot for the rust to attack.

Put in BT Galvanized Steel Stalls with cement floors and stalls and your stable will last a life-time without repairs. You'll always be proud of the appearance.



You do not have to pay extra for the galvanizing on BT Stalls. More BT Stalls are sold than all other makes combined and owing to the large scale we are able to improve the methods of manufacture. Stalls are made at lower cost and we are giving the farmers the benefit of the saving.

The spelter an zinc for the galvanizing is scarce and very costly because it is required for ammunition. Galvanized pipe in the market costs twice the price of ordinary pipe. Considering this fact, and also the fact that galvanized stalls are so durable, BT Stalls are worth twice the price. Yet, we are not making any additional charge.

BT Stalls are galvanized in our own factory by the electrical process. Electro-galvanizing never comes off. It does not weaken the malleable stall clamps.

If you are building or remodeling in the future investigate all the facts fully. It will save you money. Learn all about BT Stalls. The galvanizing is only one modern feature. The other features are just as important. Send to-day for the BT Catalog, free book on barn building, and special illustrated circular and the galvanizing.

## BEATTY BROS. LIMITED

HILL ST., FERGUS, ONT.



Of all earthly music, that which reaches the farthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

—Beecher.

## When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

Copyrighted 1914, Babo-Merrill Company  
(Continued from last week)

SLOWLY the meaning of it burned into Clem's mind; but even then it was confused and blurred. In some way Doctor Fordyce was the agent of these men and was trying to get something from Curryville. Clem turned and pushed his way through the crowd after the men. He followed them for half a block, then one of the men halted a passing taxicab and both leaped in.

Clem paused, uncertain what to do. He had never trusted himself in a machine like that before, and besides it would cost — he felt for his thin pocketbook. Why hadn't they taken a street car? But no time was to be lost. He waved to another taxicab, and pointed to the one ahead. "Take me wherever they go," he commanded, and settled back in the cushions.

The machine drew up with a cough, and the chauffeur opened the door. "They're getting out," he said.

Clem hurried through the door of an office building he saw the elevator closing on them. The clicked and their feet disappeared into the floor above. Where would they get off? He had just as well be a hundred miles from them as not to know where they got off. On the next trip he asked to be put off at the same floor with the men. On the frosted door before him was painted "The Southern Development Company."

The door next to the Southern Development Company was open. Clem slipped in; the janitor was at work on the floor. Clem looked out the window that opened on the court; it was within a few feet of the development company's window. A plan flashed through his mind. Stepping out on the broad window ledge he leaned over until he could hear the men talking.

"Isn't that fire?" one of them was saying. "He can close it up by Friday. That is when they have the special election to vote on it. He's live wire, all right. I guess we'd better take him into the firm when—" Clem's heart was leaping high, but then something happened behind him. The janitor had closed the window, and he was locked outside four stores from the ground. He heard no more of the conversation; he peered over and felt a peculiar sinking on his life side. Pushing back his hat he looked into the room he had just left. The janitor had gone out, closing the door. When he strained at the window he found that it was locked. He was trapped.

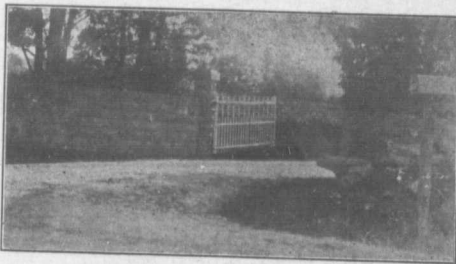
He could break the window, but the sound of falling glass would bring a curious crowd, and besides, the door might be locked. He must act quick, light, or the strain on his feet was telling.

Carefully he stepped across to the other window, gripped the casing, and pushed a leg in.

"Look there—what's that?" exclaimed one of the development men at sight of the encroaching foot. Clem stiffly climbed inside.

"What do you mean?" demanded one of them. "Call the police."

Clem stepped on the floor and straightened up, short of breath. "Gentlemen," he said, "have I the pleasure of addressing representatives



A Farm Entrance That Is Attractive and Substantial.

The best features of this entrance are the trees that surround it and the hedge that border the drive within. The concrete block work gives a touch of permanence and strength that would otherwise be lacking. Home of J. H. Marshall, Middlesex Co., Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

of the Southern Development Company?"

"What do you want?" snapped the other.

"Do you gentlemen realize that fire destroys more lives each year than any other agent in the world outside of sickness? Hundreds are hanged, thousands go down in the ocean each year, but tens of thousands are swept off this earth by the most horrible known death—fire. I have here the Railey Fire-Escape Belt, and with it I am able to enter your office in such an unceremonious fashion. Strong as a cable, light as a feather, too cork to become rotten and useless, and can be adjusted in six seconds with one hand while holding in the other arm the loved one. The only belt on the curb where two or more can escape from the devouring flames at the same time. Can be put out of sight under a desk; on the wall it makes an attractive ornament. Do you know you owe it to your loved ones to protect yourself?"

The men glanced at each other, taken back by the torrent of words. "Say, but you got some nerve!" exclaimed the dark-complexioned one. "You ought to sell stock."

"You may not need it to-morrow, but sooner or later your life may depend on it, and without the Railey Fire-Escape Belt your loved ones may be made widows and orphans. A complete diagram explaining its adjustment accompanies each belt. A man in Tasmania said it saved his whole family. It saves people from burning to death in office buildings, factories, homes, houses, and hotels. Perhaps one of you has had some loved one snatched out of your arms into the jaws of that terrible monster—fire; perhaps you have had a wife, sister or sweetheart perish just beside your finger-tips for lack of a safety belt. Special rates for orders of more than a dozen."

"Say, you've got a great line of talk," said the dark-complexioned one. "You oughtn't to be wasting your time on fire-escape belts and loved ones when you could sell stock. How'd you like to sell some Oriole Mining Stock?"

Clem swept his eye over the office. On a desk was a telegram which he felt might be from Doctor Fordyce. While gradually backing toward the message he explained that he felt the wonders of the Railey Fire-Escape Belt so that mankind could escape from fire which had always been a surly servant, since man subdued it, thus rising above the animals, but which still strikes back, cruelly, relentlessly. His hand closed on the yellow sheet.

"But," insisted the swarthy one, Clem remembered what a long distance it was to the drive. "No," he said weakly, "just go back."

The driver glanced searchingly again. "The same place?" "Yes, the same place—but go slow."

Surely going slowly would keep the finger from reaching around so fast.

The slant of a shoulder on the sidewalk brought Brassy back to mind. Clem knew that Brassy had been out on the road, but he would go to the home office of the Universal and at least try to enlist help. Clem ran into a corner drug store, verified the address and called the number to the chauffeur.

The finger pointed to four dollars and twenty cents.

The driver cut a corner, backed into a side street with much turning, staring and retreating; the finger using this as a pretext to leap forward like a live thing, and finally drew up before the rumber.

"If I wait," said the chauffeur, as if he owned a fiddle. Clem got the floor number from the elevator starter and opened the door into the office of the Universal.

Brassy appeared at the door, sleeked up till Clem scarcely knew him. "By jinks, I'm glad to see you! Come right in and let me show you around over the home office of that sovereign remedy, the Universal Hog Cholera Cure, that has brought peace and health to so many hogs over the length and breadth of this land. Do you know how many hogs pass away with cholera each year in Missouri alone? Have you ever seen a hog fade and wither under your very eyes like a flower in a hot draught? Come with me and I will show you one thing that keeps them from joining the great majority, large size dollar, small fifty cents."

Brassy seized Clem by the arm and started to drag him into the maze of offices.

"I can't go on," Clem tried to explain so that no one would be able to

It was the taxicab man. There was more of a command than a welcome in his voice. Clem piled in before he knew what he was doing.

"Where to?" asked the taxicab man, holding the door open.

Clem had no idea where, but of course he must go somewhere. He could tell that by the way the man spoke. "Up the street—then back."

The man glanced at him sharply as if to make up his mind about something and snapped the door.

In a few minutes Clem realized that he was out of the immediate danger of discovery by the Southern Development Company, but another cloud was falling over him. He leaped forward anxiously, and as near as he could estimate it he owed the taxicab man two dollars and eighty cents. He understood now; the man had been charging for his wait; nervously he fumbled through his pockets. All he could bring to light was two dollars and twenty cents and a few signed checks for the Railey Fire-Escape Belt. And the fare was going up all the time. He was afraid of the chauffeur; he had always been timid of waiters, conductors, and policemen.

There was no consolation, anyway — he had evidence in the shape of a few signed checks in the pocket, glanced at it, and settled back limply. Then he leaned forward as if to call to the man at the wheel, but sank back more limply than ever. The telegram was in his hand.

The machine came to a sizzling stop and the mfn poked his head inside. "We've seen this street now. Cliff Drive?"

"I'm sorry to say that the fire as it was not so sweet. However, caution in each of the tables in the jar only after canning perfect sterilizing up to down."

In regard to this it varies according to vegetables. Enough added to cook the and also to fill in quantity. This a short time, and factory.

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Not many days later (best of Peaches and Elberta peaches moderate price) will be necessary supply of them. Fruit is in much fruit in the best of the fruit—fruit that should

## OFFICIAL FRUIT BRAND

Not many days later (best of Peaches and Elberta peaches moderate price) will be necessary supply of them. Fruit is in much fruit in the best of the fruit—fruit that should

## An E Alice A. Ferguson

EIGHT cups of cob, or green, cups boiling, unslated sugar, on in kettles 20 stand jars up to the above except the property of, being contained member. This and eliminates hours boiling in the vegetables. I found only one of salt.

In draining of much of the juice tried the recipe, this of salt, with eight cups of greater quantity somewhat salty, I tried no more a next year I tried being to the original exception. I kept perfectly. I eliminated the as it was not so sweet. However, caution in each of the tables in the jar only after canning perfect sterilizing up to down."

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"Gentleman," I en-of and written-er, is a terrible in. Some years ago hall of a Winnipeg "remittance man" ing with an acqui-quired of the country. The languid air and replied: "The count I am sorry to say genuine, since I am An old farmer, and up over his newswa-

"Say, mister, what gentleman?" This was subsisting upon generosity, remittance men in England, man is a man who life, nor his fat-

"Ah," replied the bare plant of the strange you have don't call them 'em. Sometimes we call sometimes 'bums,' operator.

When frying eggs flour is put in the vent them from br to the pan.

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**OFFICIAL FRUIT BULLETIN**  
FRUIT BRANCH—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

Not many days left for securing the best of Peaches and Plums. Crawford and Elberta peaches are obtainable at moderate prices, but prompt action will be necessary to those wishing a supply of these delicious, health-giving fruits. It is impossible to have too much fruit in our Canadian winters. The Great West Society would be grateful for a few jars for our boys in France, and the Overseas Club gives prizes to look after delivery. Every Canadian housewife should put down all the fruit—especially Peaches and Plums, that she can possibly afford.

**An Experiment**

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.  
**E**IGHT cups of corn cut from the cob, or green beans, or peas, two cups boiling water, one cup granulated sugar, one-half cup of salt. Boil in kettle 20 minutes, seal in jars, stand jars upside down.

The above excellent recipe became the property of our Women's Institute, being contributed by an esteemed member. The method is simple, and eliminates the method of three hours' boiling in jars for corn; and the vegetables keep splendidly. I found only one drawback—an overdose of salt.

In draining off the surplus salt, so much of the juice goes with it, so I tried the recipe, using half the quantity of salt, viz. one-quarter cup to eight cups of corn, beans or peas. This kept as perfectly as with the greater quantity of salt. It was still somewhat salty, but was excellent, providing no more salt was added. The next time I tried the recipe, adding adhering to the original recipe with this one exception. The corn and beans kept perfectly. I had no peas to can. I eliminated the sugar from the beans, as it was not natural for beans to be so sweet. However, I took the precaution in each case to boil the vegetables in the jars for a few minutes only after canning, to ensure their perfect sterilizing, and set them away upside down.

In regard to the quantity of water, it varies according to the juice of the vegetables. Enough water should be added to cook the vegetables perfectly and also to fill the jars to the top with liquid. This process requires but a short time, and the result is satisfactory.

**A "Gentleman"**

"Gentleman," like the much-spoken-of and written-about "German cuckoo" is a term of uncertain meaning. Some years ago, in the entrance hall of a Winnipeg Hotel, an educated "remittance man" was loudly talking with an acquaintance. The latter expressed of the former the latter's opinion in a term of uncertain meaning. Some years ago, in the entrance hall of a Winnipeg Hotel, an educated "remittance man" was loudly talking with an acquaintance. The latter expressed of the former the latter's opinion in a term of uncertain meaning. Some years ago, in the entrance hall of a Winnipeg Hotel, an educated "remittance man" was loudly talking with an acquaintance. The latter expressed of the former the latter's opinion in a term of uncertain meaning.

When frying eggs, if a spoonful of flour is put in the pan, it will prevent them from breaking or sticking to the pan.

**The Upward Look**

**The Christian Principle**

**T**hrough his gifts to the altar, and there remembered that his brother has aught against thee, leave there thy gifts before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gifts.

The Master in instructing His disciples on the necessity of self-control uttered the words quoted above; and they apply forcibly to present day conditions.

We hear much in these troublesome days about the failure of the Christian principle, the Christian spirit and Christianity. One would infer by the trend of such discussion that Christianity, as taught by the lowly Nazarene, was on trial; that the principles of brotherly love, goodwill, peace on earth to men—had failed when the test was applied. Nations, communities—all mankind, suffer because of a misunderstanding of true Christianity, and the failure to apply to principle never because of faithfully practising the Golden Rule.

The spirit of Christianity must first find a home in the human heart, and therein it must peacefully dwell. If the individual spirit pervades a community, it is because of the fact that many individual Christian hearts beat in unison. If the Christ-spirit prevails in the councils of men, representing nations, it is because the individual spirits in such councils live in an atmosphere of Christian unity. It is impossible for a nation to be reconciled to themselves to God, and still remain unconcerned to their fellow-men. You can't spread Christianity over a community as if it were a blanket; you can't unloose the spirit of brotherhood and have it permeate the inhabitants of a city. The Christ-spirit is within the heart of every man; it has the power of germination, and needs only to be understood to take root, grow, and flourish until a recognition, manking and to God is fully effected.

Enmity continues to exist between the rulers across the seas. It is then perfectly certain that these rulers have not been reconciled to God.

When all mankind come to apprehend their true spiritual relationship to God, they will realize their relationship to their fellow-men. That sin continues, war flourishes, and there is enmity between men, is not the fault of the sinners, but of Jesus the Christ, but rather because of a misunderstanding of his teachings, and the lack of application of Christian principles. When men know God as He is; when they realize fully the divine principle, war and enmity between men will be no more. To say that war and sin and strife prove the failure of true Christian principles, is no less than blasphemy.—"The Gleaner."

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**Wonderful New Coal Oil Light**

Burns Vapor Saves Oil Beats Electric or Gasoline

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**Scientists say this White Light is nearest to daylight in color**

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**Send No Money, We Prepay Charges**  
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**Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon**  
common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamp. No odor, smoke or noise. Clean, clean, no pressure, won't explode, ready employed this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

**\$1000.00 Will Be Given**  
to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new **Aladdin** (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merit of the **Aladdin**?

**Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month Will Sign or Refuse Believing the ALADDIN on our own plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who has never sold anything before writes: "I sold 1 lamp the first seven days" in another township who are selling money outside the ALADDIN just as strongly.**

**No Money Required**

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unexpected territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days "FREE TRIAL."

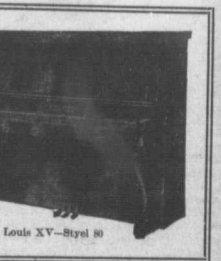
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NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....



Louis XV—Styrel 80

# The World's Finest Tea



Tea out-rivals and out-sells all others, solely through its delicious flavour and down-right all-round goodness.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT offers suggestions for fruit preserving

In an advice circulated throughout Canada, the Fruit Branch Dept. at Ottawa, suggests as being best for preserving purposes, certain brands of peaches: St. Johns, Elbertas, Crawford and Sincoks, and for plums Bradford and Lombards, Reine Claude Shawas, Gages, Lombards, Reine Claude Shawas.

The advice is timely and it may be added that many of the most successful makers of preserves have for years initiated on scoring from their process the St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar (Pure Cane).

It is well known that the slightest organic impurity in sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and St. Lawrence Sugar which tests over 99% pure has never failed the homemaker. Grocers everywhere can fill orders for this sugar. The best way to buy it is in the original retortory sealed packages 5 or 10 lb. cartons, 10, 20, 25, and 100 lb. bags.

## Chiclets

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## EGGS, BUTTER Live Poultry

Bill your shipments to us. Advise us by mail and we will attend to the rest promptly. Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied upon request. The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd. Established 1872 TORONTO, ONT.

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We are the largest buyers of Ginseng in America and have the greatest demand for it. We can therefore pay you the highest cash prices. If you have any wild or cultivated Ginseng, write for our latest price list, or ship what you have and we will submit you our highest offer.

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From England That beautiful lace straight from the peasant workers of Bucks, England. Due to the war these English peasant lace makers are in real need. Just or outside this struggle in any of their making, but these people loving their art as sufferers. Therefore purchases now will be good deeds, as well as profitable to you. You'll be delighted with the free book we want to send you. Write for it to-day.

Mrs. Phyllis Armstrong's Lace-makers Niagara Falls, Ontario

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## OUR HOME CLUB

### The Hired Man's Side Again

I HAVE been very much interested in the different views on the hired man question which have been appearing in the Home Club, but was astonished by the views of "Dream" in the Aug. 10th issue. They were certainly more like a dream than anything else.

"Dream" says she does not know of a single instance where, if a hired man was a gentleman, he was not treated as such. I can contradict "Dream" in that respect, for I know of an instance where the hired man was a good, straightforward fellow, and the farmer's wife was always nagging at him, every move he made. I'll be got sick of it and slept in the barn for eight months.

Another opinion of "Dream" is that the hired man should work till about dark, take his shoes off in the barn or back woodshed, and then put on a pair of parlor slippers, and have a shave I suppose, before he is fit to associate with the farmer and his beautiful wife. I wouldn't ask a man to fool around with slippers. If he scrapes his shoes, that's enough.

"Dream" also talks about a young Englishman who read a young reaping the reward for her fair dealing there, and for her just treatment of India, by the loyalty shown in both places.

If "Mignonette's" views of this world-conflict are still so lazy that she says: "Even if Germany is wrong now," and she can speak of it contemptuously as "the present misdeed," it is hopeless to try and convince her in the small space one can expect to release innuendoes, suggestions, and half-truths in the press is as bad as to open a cylinder of chlorine gas in a crowded market place, and nearly as difficult to deal with. "Mignonette" says: "Let it be remembered that this will not be the last war in which Britain will take part. Any reader of history, even contemporary history, will see that." You might as well read the contemporary diary of a polio-maniac and say that this is not the last best this man will be in. He is in disorder to put down disorder. So has Britain been.

### In Reply to "Mignonette"

THE best way for the women of Canada to fight conscription, of which "Mignonette" makes a bogey, is for the mothers of those who have gone to fight for Right against Might to speak to the mothers of those who are content with the mimic struggles of the football field. "Mignonette" should read the story of Deborah. The need for such women is as great to-day, and fortunately there are many like her. Perhaps, however, references "insulting." And those of Asher may have seen some hint of compulsion!

"Mignonette's" letter is more calculated to bring about conscription than to avoid it, because of her partitioning of the common standard against the Mother Country. Her logic seems full of bitterness and acrimony. Suppose a mother were attacked by an armed burglar, what would she thought of the daughter who began to relate to her brothers all the malicious gossip about her mother, and then added: "But don't let me prevent you going to defend her." It is nonsense to say that one does not wish to preach disloyalty, and then straightway to utter the basest calumnies against Britain and all who are helping her and France and Russia against the bandits of Europe.

As for the Ber War, it was not a question of "vouching the liberties of a brave, freedom-loving people." It was brought about by President Kragger's corrupt government, who wanted the freedom to oppress more enterprising and harder-working men, and to break one's own strength. That lopsided freedom which they were stirred up into supporting, was a vast armed preparation has now been succeeded by a real freedom complete with justice for all. Many criticized Britain for acting free government to South Africa after the war, especially Germany would not have done so. As an American Presbyterian minister said to me: "England is seeing the reward for her fair dealing there, and for her just treatment of India, by the loyalty shown in both places."

If "Mignonette's" views of this world-conflict are still so lazy that she says: "Even if Germany is wrong now," and she can speak of it contemptuously as "the present misdeed," it is hopeless to try and convince her in the small space one can expect to release innuendoes, suggestions, and half-truths in the press is as bad as to open a cylinder of chlorine gas in a crowded market place, and nearly as difficult to deal with. "Mignonette" says: "Let it be remembered that this will not be the last war in which Britain will take part. Any reader of history, even contemporary history, will see that." You might as well read the contemporary diary of a polio-maniac and say that this is not the last best this man will be in. He is in disorder to put down disorder. So has Britain been.

"Mignonette" might do well to read "Germany's Swelled Head," not by an English author, but by a Hungarian Dr. Emil Reich. Unfortunately such warnings were disregarded. We would not impugn the intentions to Germany. As to the actual fighting, Lieut. Lou D. Anderson, a Canadian, and 488 Highlanders, who was "gassed" at the battle of Langemarck, and who has been speaking in Ontario, appeals—not for gas, but for more men. Previous to that he had been three

months in the trench and four days out of the plain of "rapid shifting." If men continue to fight, there is no life in the description. If there is seen two opinions of "Mignonette's" address by speaker, such as those of the Patriotic League, must realize that we are the sake of a world. Preface B. Waldman

### On the Way to t

(Continued from page 115) As soon as we arrived at Camp we started down the Colorado River a long way getting to great cliff that we turned back the last boat. At last we had the water and with there it was, owing rushing rapidly. It w



Getting to Church In our city churches their auto-driving men. In our city churches their auto-driving men. In our city churches their auto-driving men. In our city churches their auto-driving men.

narrow there, that much to be seen, but terrible emotions to say I was disappointed so near that they lied and prevented your height. But the color wonderful from the d On the way back I must rest. It was a long way. We decided that the would be for the other send a guide back for levels long rest by He slowly, then rest until often looked at the peaks, because I knew appeared, darkness was When the guide appeared dark. I told him that have been afraid to and slept there all night it would not have been had killed three boys before, quite a I had a long rest g, and for the first boat or motor trips, still a problem. By however, to my great someone had almost first afternoon. In my Marriage Place, one of sons, filled with in. Within was the level full of bloom and be rance. There I met New Yorkers, who in for a long drive for That night I went to

# Lantic Sugar

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A pure Cane Sugar finely granulated, in 10 and 20 pound bags as well as in the 2 and 5 pound cartons—and either fine or coarse granulation in 100 pound bags.

FRUIT JAR LABELS FREE send your address on small card to The Trade Mark Dept. from top of this ad and we will mail you 100 of our special fruit jar labels—printed and gummed ready to put on the jars.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL 101



months in the trenches, four days in and four days out. He did not complain of "rapid shifting."

If men continue to come forward freely, there is no likelihood of conscription. If there is still halting between two opinions in her neighborhood, "Mignonette" should arrange for an address by some qualified speaker, such as those of the Speakers' Patriotic League of Toronto. We must realize that we are in the fight for the sake of all we love best."—  
Ferdinand B. Waldner

**On the Way to the Exposition**

(Continued from last week)  
As soon as we arrived at Hermit's Camp we started off down the Colorado River on foot. It was a long way getting to that river. Each great cliff that we turned we thought would be the last, but there were many more. At last we heard the roaring of the water and with one more turn there it was, flowing at our feet in rushing rapids. It was so muddy and



**Getting to Church Is Easy When One Has An Automobile.**

In our city churches ministers are complaining of the growing tendency of their auto-driving members to spend Sundays touring in the country. In the country, on the other hand, the influence may be the very opposite — the auto makes it easier for people to get to church. Mr. Geo. Gaslett and family, Halton Co. Ont., may be here seen leaving for home after service in the Lovellville Mission Church. Hundreds of other farmers now motor to church services in the same manner.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

narrow there, that there was not much to be seen, but there were indescribable emotions to be felt. In one way I was disappointed. Cliffs were so near that they limited your view and prevented your seeing the full height. But the coloring was more wonderful from the depths.

On the way back I soon realized that I must rest. It was then sunset and we were a long way from the camp. We decided that the wiser course would be for the others to go on and send a guide back for me. I had a lovely long rest by Hermit Creek, then started myself. I would take 300 steps, then rest until I counted 100. I often looked at the sunset glow on the peaks, because I knew once that disappeared, darkness would soon follow. When the guide appeared it was almost dark. I told him that I would not have been afraid to have lain down and slept there all night, but he said it would not have been very safe as he had killed three rattlesnakes two weeks before, quite near by.

I had a long rest going to San Diego, and for the first two days took boat or motor trips, as walking was still a problem. By the third day, however, to my great satisfaction the stream had almost disappeared. The first afternoon I went to Ramona's Marriage Place, one of the oldest missions, filled with interesting relics. Within was the loveliest old garden, full of bloom and beauty and fragrance. There I met some delightful New Yorkers, who invited me to go for a long drive in their limousine. That night I went to hear Katherine

Tingley, the present leader of the Theosophical School, speak. I did not care at all for her, as I found her illogical, unfinished and unfair, but I enjoyed the singing of the lady students exceedingly.

At a Theosophical Centre  
Next morning I took a motor boat over to the government aviation camp which is full of thrilling interest. In the afternoon the Theosophical School was the point of interest, to which we were taken by motors. It was a place of rare beauty and great interest. Whatever her theosophy, Katherine Tingley must be a woman of extraordinary ability to have planned and completed such buildings and grounds; the former stately and beautiful, the latter extensive and artistic.

That evening with a New Mexico lady I spent at Coronado Tent City Beach, lying most of the time on the sands at the very edge of the waves, watching them rolling in and breaking. The trip out to the Coronado Islands, Mexico, bare, bleak, volcanic

plain, from which in the distance the mountains rose to a misty blue height, did not know the road, nearly ran into us; so close, in fact, that the two machines touched before they were stopped. The last time our chauffeur the road was thrillingly narrow, particularly when another machine had to pass. The car ahead of ours saw a carriage go over, but the occupants jumped and the horse was able to pull the vehicle up. Often ladies insisted on getting out; once I was the only one left in the car, I presume, because I did not know enough about motors to be afraid. Twice at two dangerous

turns, two private cars, whose owners did not know the road, nearly ran into us; so close, in fact, that the two machines touched before they were stopped. The last time our chauffeur said he was stiff from fright, the only time I heard one admit fear.  
(Continued next week.)

◆◆◆  
The beauty of a guest-room, like that of every other room in a house, depends more on the use of color than on the expenditure of money, more on thought and care than on the lavish use of non-essentials.

**GILLETT'S LYE**  
THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

**GASOLINE ENGINES**  
1 1/2 to 2 H.P.  
Stationary Mounted and Tractor

**WINDMILLS**  
Grain Grinders, Water Scares, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.  
**ROOD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
Westford Windmills Regina Calgary

**Will Save Its Cost the First Year—**  
And put Money in Your Pocket  
Any dairy farmer will tell you that six cows fed on silage will give as much milk or cream as eight cows without silage.

That the milk of the silage fed cows is far richer in cream.  
That an acre of land will produce ordinarily less than two tons of hay, but more than fifteen tons of silage corn. That more cows can be kept with a silo than without.

**CHAPMAN ECONOMY SILO**

Built of selected spruces, crosscutted to preserve it, with steel spines in the end joints of the staves, and all  
Staves Double-tongued and Grooved  
making both end and side joints absolutely solid and airtight, special steel hoops with wrought iron lugs (not cast iron). The roof is covered with weather-proof Panamoid roofing. There is an adjustable dormer window for filling and lighting.

Save money by using a Chapman Silo.  
Send for special Silo Folder.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.**  
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Calgary

Why has no one told me how grand Yosemite is? So many have said 'it was beautiful, but no one that it was grand. We came the 70 miles by motor. At first there was a great

**EGG RECORD**

Wherever they keep EGG records

—you will find Pratt's Poultry Regulator high-valued. At one cent a month per bird, it greatly increases the egg yield, makes the hens healthier because it helps digest their food. Sold on our Money Back Guarantee.

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Sold by all dealers.  
100-page Poultryman's Handbook worth \$1.00. Send 5c. for a copy.  
**Pratt Food Co. of Can. Limited**  
681 Chalmers St., Toronto

**The Makers' Corner**

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

**The W.O.D.A. Convention**

At a meeting of the directors of the Western Ontario Dairywomen's Association, held at the Toronto Exhibition, on September 7, it was decided to hold the next annual convention of the association at St. Mary's, on Jan. 12 and 13. An exhibit of dairy products will also be held, the first for which will be the same as last year. There was a full attendance of the directors.

**Milk Act's iteration**

THE Dairy instructors in Western Ontario this year have not had to deal with many cases of the adulteration of milk. Chief Dairy Instructor F. Hertz, of London, Ont., advised Farm and Dairy recently that they have had only nine prosecutions. The fines imposed ranged from \$10 to \$40. In two cases where the milk had been adulterated with water to 50 per cent., the fines were \$40 each.

For the most part the factories are being kept in a good sanitary condition. Only one factory manager this year had to be threatened with prosecution if he did not make necessary improvements. He attended to them, and thus there have been no prosecutions on this score.

Mr. Hertz expressed opinion that the government may find it advisable to grant powers to the committee which now issues certificates to cheese and butter makers to cancel the certificates of those makers who become careless in their work. There are a few makers who once they obtain their certificates seem to feel that all necessity on their part to continue to do their best has ceased, and they therefore neglect their work. Were it possible to warn these makers that their certificates might be cancelled unless they showed an improvement, it might have a most salutary effect.

**E. O. D. A. Executive Meet**

A MEETING of the members of the executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association was held in Toronto, Sept. 7th. It was decided to hold the next convention of the association in Renfrew, Ont., Jan. 5th, 6th and 7th. The committee was appointed to arrange the program and to make arrangements for the holding of the district meetings for the next year. Owing to war conditions and the need for reducing expenses there is a possibility that the district meetings may not be held this year. The secretary was instructed to write the directors to ascertain their views in regard to the holding of the meetings. Hertz, executive director, has been nominated at these meetings and their election confirmed later at the annual convention. In the event of the district meetings being dispensed with it is probable that the present board of directors would be re-elected at the annual convention. The constitution of the association does not necessitate the holding of the district meetings. Owing to a shortage of funds, and the fact that it was too late to obtain the necessary exhibits, it was decided not to attempt to hold an exhibition of dairy products in connection with the convention this year. A general desire was expressed for a resumption of these exhibitions as soon as conditions permit.

This year the association has done

**MANGEL SEED-FIELD TESTS**  
1.—Percentage of Germinations

Source	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Ave. 4 years
Ontario Agricultural College	343	90	137	57	137	65
Riesch, Briggs Seed Co.	85	70	115	46	69	127
D. M. Ferry & Co.	66	101	116	65	66	61
Heuser Seed Co.	68	101	116	65	66	61
The Wm. Beattie Co.	68	101	116	65	66	61

2.—Tons of Roots per Acre

Source	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Ave. 5 years
Ontario Agricultural College	17.70	28.60	36.45	23.05	19.00	29.77
Steele, Briggs Seed Co.	15.90	29.10	37.25	35.90	22.65	30.76
D. M. Ferry & Co.	17.03	30.19	18.40	30.40	17.15	21.15
Heuser Seed Co.	16.10	27.14	15.50	25.50	17.50	19.40

Without the services of a regularly appointed official prosector, the work having been looked after by the chief dairy instructor. The advisability of appointing a prosector for the balance of the year was referred to a special committee composed of the president, secretary and chief instructor, with power to act.

The directors in attendance were: President James Sanderson, Oxford Mills; Secretary T. A. Thompson, Almonte; Neil Fraser, Kankleik Hill; George Leggett, Newburg; Nelson Stone, Norham; Henry Glendinning, Manilla; James R. Anderson, Mountain Grove; Joseph McArthur, Mount Chestnut; W. H. Gimster, Bearbro; G. A. Putnam, director of Dairy Instruction, Toronto, and G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Kingston, Ont.

Putting the making of cheese in a factory up to auction, is a mistake. In many factories where they have had a good man one year, they will get a poor one the next year to get someone who will work for \$40 a seasonless. The good laborer is worthy of his hire.—E. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

All patrons should have a good can and use some sort of cleaning powder and a good brush to get some from dirt and whey when washing. They should also be scalded well. If these precautions are taken and the milk is strained and cooled to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, there should be no trouble with sour milk. When whey is returned in the can it should be emptied at once. Cans should be washed immediately after use and when they are apt to be slight and the milk will be almost sure to be off in flavor.—F. Brown, Grenville Co., Ont.

**The Growing of Field Root Seeds in Ontario**

(Continued from page 3)

the best variety in each class of crop, but also of such a strain that it will produce good roots, and if required a high yield of seed which will mature as uniformly as possible. We believe we are doing some good work in this line, and we have already distributed some lots of material seed as foundation material for the production of seed in Ontario.

**Home-Grown Versus Imported Mangel**

The accompanying table deals entirely with what is called the "Yellow Leviathan" mangel as obtained from different sources. In each of the past six years very careful determinations have been made in regard to the percentage of plants produced from exact numbers of mangel clustersons. This has been an extensive experiment made in a definite way to determine the actual percentage value of different lots of mangel seed obtained in different years. The first part of the table gives the percentage of germination of the mangel seed grown at the Ontario Agricultural College and obtained from each of six separate sources in each of six separate years, and the second part gives the yields in tons per acre of mangels grown in the same experiment from the carefully thinned plants:

**MANGEL SEED-FIELD TESTS**  
1.—Percentage of Germinations

Source	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Ave. 4 years
Ontario Agricultural College	343	90	137	57	137	65
Riesch, Briggs Seed Co.	85	70	115	46	69	127
D. M. Ferry & Co.	66	101	116	65	66	61
Heuser Seed Co.	68	101	116	65	66	61
The Wm. Beattie Co.	68	101	116	65	66	61

2.—Tons of Roots per Acre

Source	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Ave. 5 years
Ontario Agricultural College	17.70	28.60	36.45	23.05	19.00	29.77
Steele, Briggs Seed Co.	15.90	29.10	37.25	35.90	22.65	30.76
D. M. Ferry & Co.	17.03	30.19	18.40	30.40	17.15	21.15
Heuser Seed Co.	16.10	27.14	15.50	25.50	17.50	19.40

In order to get the germination of the seeds in the district, separate tests were made in the six-year period by using uniform numbers of clusters of mangel seed in each test with each different lot of seed. It will be seen that the germination was exceptionally low. This was particularly true in regard to the seed produced in Ontario owing probably to a frost which occurred before the seed was collected. It will be seen that the Ontario mangel seed gave particularly high percentage of germination in 1909, 1911 and 1913, and a comparatively low percentage of germination in 1912 and 1913, in the average of the six years, however, the Yellow Leviathan mangel seed produced at the College gave a higher percentage of germination than that obtained from any other source.

It should be understood that for the germination tests a comparatively large amount of seed is used. In the district tests only three or four of the plants are very carefully thinned so as to enable each plot to contain the same number of plants as each of the other plots. For 1912 the yield per acre of roots is given, but as it was impossible to get the same stand of plants in that year the yield are not included in the average results.

It will be seen from the results here presented that Ontario grown mangel seed has made a comparatively high record in germination. It will also be seen that the Ontario grown mangel seed has made a high record in yield of roots per acre in the age tests of five years in which the number of plants used was practically equal.

Do not plant elm or other large trees less than 40 feet apart.

**STEEL WHEELS**

\$17.60 Per Set

24" front, 20" rear  
1 1/2" x 3" grooved tires  
Other sizes at low prices

Write for List  
Make your old wagon into an up-to-date Farm Truck with a set of

**Page Steel Wheels**  
PAGE STEEL WHEEL COMPANY  
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**WANTED—PEASONS TO GROW** Mushrooms for us during the fall and winter months. Make space in cellars, barns or outhouses can be made yield from \$20 to \$50 per week. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, apply Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, Canada.

**Tonight** Plan who you will see about **FARM AND DAIRY**

**STALLS and STANCHIONS**

The Clean-cut Simplicity of **Louden Stalls and Stanchions** in design and construction insure absolute freedom from dirt-grabbing cracks, corners, corners and attachments, make them the only really sanitary barn equipment.

The Superior Flexibility of the **Louden Stanchions** permits the cow to lie down or rise without disturbing the stanchion, and the stanchion to swing around to the more rigid design of the **Louden Stanchion** will give no trouble.

The **Louden Stanchions** are made of the best, high-tensile tubular steel and are built to last. They are installed and set so easy that you can install them in a few days.

The Superior Flexibility of the **Louden Stanchions** permits the cow to lie down or rise without disturbing the stanchion, and the stanchion to swing around to the more rigid design of the **Louden Stanchion** will give no trouble.

The **Louden Stanchions** are made of the best, high-tensile tubular steel and are built to last. They are installed and set so easy that you can install them in a few days.

**Louden Machinery Co.**  
1145 King St. West, Toronto

Dept. 123  
Guelph, Ont. (6)

**Comfort for the Cow**

**MARKET**

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—Wheat crop and market conditions are generally better today than they were a few days ago. The report from Washington indicates that the crop is larger than last year, but that the market is not so strong. The fact that foreign demand for wheat is not so strong as it was a few days ago is a fact that should be noted. The market is not so strong as it was a few days ago. The fact that foreign demand for wheat is not so strong as it was a few days ago is a fact that should be noted.

**WHEAT**

It has been suggested that a good grade of wheat this year may be sold for 100 cents per bushel. At present the market is not so strong as it was a few days ago. The fact that foreign demand for wheat is not so strong as it was a few days ago is a fact that should be noted.

**COARSE**

Quotations: Ontario No. 3, 100 cents; Ontario No. 4, 95 cents; Ontario No. 5, 90 cents; Ontario No. 6, 85 cents; Ontario No. 7, 80 cents; Ontario No. 8, 75 cents; Ontario No. 9, 70 cents; Ontario No. 10, 65 cents; Ontario No. 11, 60 cents; Ontario No. 12, 55 cents; Ontario No. 13, 50 cents; Ontario No. 14, 45 cents; Ontario No. 15, 40 cents; Ontario No. 16, 35 cents; Ontario No. 17, 30 cents; Ontario No. 18, 25 cents; Ontario No. 19, 20 cents; Ontario No. 20, 15 cents; Ontario No. 21, 10 cents; Ontario No. 22, 5 cents; Ontario No. 23, 0 cents; Ontario No. 24, 0 cents; Ontario No. 25, 0 cents; Ontario No. 26, 0 cents; Ontario No. 27, 0 cents; Ontario No. 28, 0 cents; Ontario No. 29, 0 cents; Ontario No. 30, 0 cents; Ontario No. 31, 0 cents; Ontario No. 32, 0 cents; Ontario No. 33, 0 cents; Ontario No. 34, 0 cents; Ontario No. 35, 0 cents; Ontario No. 36, 0 cents; Ontario No. 37, 0 cents; Ontario No. 38, 0 cents; Ontario No. 39, 0 cents; Ontario No. 40, 0 cents; Ontario No. 41, 0 cents; 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*A Thing of Beauty is a Joy For Ever*

# This Dainty Tea Set

in

Semi Porcelain

for

## One Hour's Work

The next time You are in a China Store Price Their

### 40 PIECE TEA SETS IN SEMI PORCELAIN

You will find that they will cost you from \$4.50 up. By following OUR PLAN you may secure one without any cash outlay whatever. Hundreds of Our Women Folks, realizing the value of this opportunity, now have the tea set in their homes and a great many of them have written us telling how attractive their dainty tea set is, and how proud they are to show it to their friends.

Those who desire this 40-piece tea set, should act promptly. The war has interfered with the trade and the supply will soon be exhausted. To show how the matter stands we might state that we know of two firms with branch houses in Winnipeg, who have had shipments of semi-porcelain consigned back to their Eastern houses. The trade has been so dull out there that it has paid them to do this. They needed the dishes to supply the Eastern trade. This shows how nearly exhausted the supply is and once it is exhausted it may be years before you can again secure this dainty, attractive, serviceable tea set on such easy terms.

Remember we are offering them on the same terms as before the war. There has been a sharp advance in porcelain ware and they cost us considerably more now than they formerly did. However, we have decided to pay the difference and to offer them on the terms which have been so attractive in the past. The only way to avoid paying the increased price is to secure the set according to OUR PLAN.

Even this will be impossible in a short time. We have secured a number of the sets from a large firm at the increased price. When they are exhausted we will have to abandon this premium. We shall be sorry to do this, as it has proved to be the most popular premium which we have ever offered to our Women Folk. It is now nearly two years since we discovered what a delightful premium it was, and since that we have sent out so many sets that it has come to seem part of our business. It is with regret, therefore, that we announce that this is the last consignment of goods of this quality which we shall be able to secure at such reasonable prices and to offer on such attractive terms.

The set consists of 40 pieces, is in semi-porcelain, and is nicely decorated with Roses. It consists of 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, 1 cream jug and slop bowl. It is a set that any woman would be glad to have on her table when her friends drop in for tea. Read what some women have to say about it:

Mrs. N. H., Wentworth Co.,

"I received the beautiful set of dishes which has been offered in FARM AND DAIRY and am certainly delighted with it."

Mrs. N., Grey Co.,

"I received my dishes all O.K. and am highly pleased with them. They are all you advertised them to be and more."

Mary S., Simcoe Co.,

"I received the dishes in good condition and must say that I was more than delighted with them. I think they are a lovely set, and so does everyone who sees them."

Hilda D., Perth Co.,

"I received the tea set O.K. and am very much pleased with it. I had no trouble in getting the subscriptions."

Mrs. S., Perth Co.,

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the tea set, which is much prettier and more substantial than I expected for so small a club of subscribers."

Do you wish to become the delighted owner of one of the Tea Sets? Call your neighbors up over the telephone, get four of them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each and we shall order one of the tea sets shipped to you as soon as we receive the subscriptions.

Circulation Department

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.