

FARMING, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE AND EVERYTHING OF FARM INTEREST

GRAIN GROWERS TO BUILD ELEVATORS

Will Not Renew Leases With Government Which Recently Expired.

It is stated, thru the secretary of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. that they will not renew the leases that have recently expired for the government

elevators. The policy of the company will be to build and own their own elevators. It has now eight in the various parts of the western provinces, and will erect ten more, each with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, in time for this year's crop.

Plans for the future call for elevators belonging to the association in every important place in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and eastern British Columbia. The erection of these additional elevators is still in the future, but will be carried into effect as soon as possible.

operative buying has exceeded the expectations of the most optimistic. Last year the price of binder twine was 12 cents a pound, but this year it is three cents a pound lower, and the grain growers have sold over 2,000,000 pounds to the farmers. This year the association has disposed of between 40 and 50 carloads of lumber, and the price has been about \$10 per 1000 feet less than last year. Wire has also been bought to the amount of \$30,000.

CHOLERA SPREADS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Cholera is prevalent in Podolia, a government of southwestern Russia. Thirty cases of the disease have been reported, with 14 deaths.

BLEEDING POULTRY BY MOUTH BEST AND CLEANEST WAY TO KILL

Alberta Department of Agriculture Explains the Correct Way—Many Methods Used Are Old-Fashioned and Must Be Set Aside for the New, Which Leaves No Blood About, While the Flesh Becomes White.

(Taken from Poultry Bulletin 2, issued by Alberta Department of Agriculture.) The methods of killing poultry are many and varied. The old one of "chopping the heads off" is perhaps the most ancient and the one in most common use at the present day. Wringing the neck, stretching the neck and piercing the neck are others that are in common vogue, but all these must be set aside and give place to the cleaner, faster and more scientific method of bleeding in the mouth. Details as to the composition, besides the blood is liable to be scattered on the operator and stretching the neck allows the blood to accumulate in the neck where it is likely to decompose and cause the flesh to spoil sooner than it otherwise would. Bleeding the bird in the mouth removes all the blood from the body while at the same time it leaves no unsightly wound and gives no chance for spreading blood on the operator. Wringing the neck, upon whatever the method is performed, the blood is drained from the body, leaving the flesh of a white color. If the blood is not properly done the outside of the bird will turn red or show blood spots.

six to twelve hours are usually sufficient. Packing—When thoroughly cooled the birds are placed in shipping cases. These are made of basswood or spruce with the corners lock-jointed and they vary in size to accommodate the different weights of birds. The box should be lined with parchment paper, a sheet 15 inches by 26 inches by 26 inches on each side and a third 10 by 15 inches on each end. Above and below the birds are laid along one side of the bottom with heads down and heads extended across and heads extended across between the birds of the first row. To prevent the development of mould in warm weather dip the last sheet of parchment paper in 5 per cent formalin solution. On one end of the shipping case should be stenciled the name and address of the shipper, the number of birds and whether they are chickens or fowl. When packed the box should be weighed and the net weight plainly marked. Marking Poultry—The foregoing directions for killing and packing poultry apply generally, but there are a number of special cases. For example, when killing and packing poultry for export, it is a paying proposition to cater to their whims. Some of the birds are killed and plucked but not dressed. Shipping Cases—Where poultry is marketed in a very desirable shipping case is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide and 1 1/2 inches high. The centre lath on top is made to slide so as to put in the birds in the case in a convenient manner. The crate is divided into two compartments. One is intended to hold from 12 to 15 birds.

ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE COW TESTS

Dairy Record Centre Will Be in Charge of Several Experts.

Dairy Record Centre is the name given to the latest organization to promote cow testing. Each centre is in charge of an expert who is employed by the year and devotes his whole time to the work. The recorder is required to provide himself with a means of conveyance and he is expected to spend all his time visiting those farmers in the district who are keeping records, and others who may be interested in the work. He must see that the samples are regularly tested every month, and it is his business to make enquiries when any member fails to send in samples for testing on the regular date. Once a year a complete census of all the herds is taken, giving the quantity of milk produced, the methods and cost of feeding and particulars of the breeding, etc., of the different cows in the herd. The continual contact of this expert with the farmers in the district has a stimulating effect in more ways than one, and if he is the right man for the position immediate results are noticeable. There were 23 dairy record centres in operation in 1913, and the number has increased to 35 for the year 1914. The Cow Testing Association and the smaller groups of farmers who keep records and who send their samples to some convenient cheese factory or creamery to be tested. The department pays the person who does the testing at the rate of five cents per test, and furnishes all the blank forms, the necessary acid for making the tests and the tablets for preserving the composite samples. There are many localities where a few farmers are prepared to keep records and this plan affords them an opportunity of doing so at very little cost.

STATES GIVE AID FOR RURAL EXTENSION

Smith-Lever Bill Corresponds With Agricultural Act of Canada.

The Smith-Lever bill, which has been before the United States Government since early in 1911, was on May 8 approved by the president. This measure in many ways corresponds with the Agricultural Instruction Act of Canada, now operative in several provinces. The Smith-Lever bill provides for the granting of federal funds to the land grant state agricultural colleges to aid in diffusing among the people useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics and to encourage the application of same. According to the act each state must duplicate the amount of \$10,000 of year appropriated to it by the federal government. The governor of each state is required to designate the agricultural colleges or colleges to which the federal funds are to be paid. Each college so designated shall receive as a basic fund from the federal government a grant of \$10,000 annually without an additional appropriation from the state. The act also makes provision for additional appropriations which the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of all states, as determined by the preceding census. To share these additional amounts the states must duplicate the extra amount granted by the federal government for the maintenance of the agricultural extension work provided for in the act. The act differs from the Agricultural Instruction Act in specifying that no appropriations under it shall be used for the purchase, erection or rental of buildings or the purchase of land or in agricultural courses, teaching, promoting agricultural training, or other purposes not specified in the act, and that not more than 10 per cent of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of pamphlets. The act defines the use to which the federal money shall be put, as follows: "That co-operative agricultural work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations to agriculturists and home economists, persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities and, imparting to such persons information on said subjects thru field demonstrations, publications and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such a manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the secretary of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

CLIMAX OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Authorized Capital, \$500,000
Shares, \$1.00 Each

MONEY MAKES MONEY

Oil is better than gold to the speculator—the returns are immediate when you strike oil. Gushers will doubtless be struck during the next few weeks, and the man who has invested will see his stock soar. Those who bought Monarch Oil Stock have reaped their harvest. Why not you? Mind you, it is speculative, but mighty good speculation.

CLIMAX OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

holds leases for 1920 acres of valuable oil lands within three miles from the proven Monarch well. This is on the same anticline as the Monarch, and should, according to expert advice of famous geologists, yield the real crude oil.

HOW VALUES INCREASED

The following figures, taken from the Calgary Oil Exchange of June 22nd, show how rapidly dollars increase in number in Oil:

100 Shares in Dingman	Brought \$8,700.00
100 Shares in Monarch	4,000.00
100 Shares in United Oils	1,750.00
100 Shares in Southern Alberta	800.00
100 Shares in Western Canada	500.00
100 Shares in Black Diamond No. 1	475.00
100 Shares in Western Pacific	220.00
100 Shares in Ottawa Petroleum	400.00
100 Shares in Prudential	160.00

Most of these stocks sell originally for more than \$1.00 per share.

REASONS FOR BUYING CLIMAX SHARES:

1. Because a firm offer of \$150,000 cash was made for the Company's holdings, the night of the "Monarch" strike.
2. Because if they are worth that much to others, they are worth many times more to our shareholders for development purposes.
3. Because results prove that the Company's holdings are right on the exact spot in the best proven districts in Alberta—NOT NEAR.

The Company are employing the highest skill to superintend the development of their properties and drilling will commence immediately. Shares will rise in value before many days. The time to buy is right now. Do not wait. This is your golden opportunity.

CLIMAX OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Ontario Office, 803 Traders Bank Building, Toronto
TELEPHONE MAIN 1288

TORONTO BRANCH OFFICES:
H. K. McKenzie, 716 Pape Avenue
H. K. McKenzie, Queen Street and Broadview Avenue
E. M. Croker, Queen Street East and Boston Avenue
Willowdale Real Estate Company, 726 Bloor Street West
Agents Wanted

Be sure to call or mail this today.
Application for Shares
CLIMAX OIL COMPANY, Limited,
803 Traders Bank Building, Toronto

In accordance with your advertisement in The Toronto World, please furnish me with full information regarding stock in your company. Enclosed you will find \$..... for which kindly reserve..... shares of Capital Stock of the Climax Oil Company, Limited, at \$1.00 per share, it being understood that these shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

ERADICATION OF WEEDS ON WALKS

Salt and Oil is the Most Satisfactory Remedy for Neglected Walk.

It very often happens that for some reason or other a walk is neglected for some short time and a good crop of weeds is found disfiguring the path. It is very difficult to get rid of except by chemical treatment. It is impossible to spud the weeds out as the walk would be too much cut up. The most satisfactory remedies to be used are salt and oil. Both these substances will kill all the vegetation with which the walk is infested. Fuel oil, where it can be obtained cheaply, will be found to be highly satisfactory and about 150 gallons per acre. On a tennis court or other small area kerosene will serve the purpose, and is particularly effective on grasses and other narrow-leaved plants. When using oil it is best to apply in small quantities a number of times. One heavy application may kill the roots as well as the tops, but if a number of lighter applications are made the roots will be gradually starved out. The oil may be applied with a sprayer, but if only a small area is to be treated a watering can may be used. The salt should be fine and free from lumps. The amount used varies from two to three tons per acre, according to the amount of vegetation to be killed. It should be made up into a saturated solution, about a pound being mixed with a quart and a half of water. The brine solution is easiest applied with a sprinkling can.

ON CHEESE BOARDS

PICTON, July 18.—One thousand six hundred and fifty boxes of cheese boarded; 650 sold at 12 1/2-15c, balance at 12 5/8c.

NAPANEE, July 18.—Cheese boarded, 620 white, 505 colored; all sold at 12 9/10c.

IRROQUOIS, July 18.—Six hundred and fifty-five colored and 90 white cheese were boarded; all sold at 12 13-16c, corresponding with last year. 1165 cheese boarded and priced 12 8-4c. Owing to the dry weather and poor pastures factories which made 8 to 12 cheese a day are now making 4 to 6.

PERTH, July 18.—There were 300 boxes of white and 600 boxes of colored cheese boarded; all were sold, ruling price 12 1/4c.

VICTORIAVILLE, Que., July 18.—Twenty-five thousand boxes of cheese sold at 12 6-16c.

OTTAWA, July 18.—Offerings were 375 boxes colored and 66 white, at 12 1-5c.

BIG IMPORTATION OF SHEEP INTO CANADA

Mr. W. T. Smith of Pruska, Sask., will import into Canada in the neighborhood of 50,000 sheep this year. He owns 35,000 acres of land in the district and has already some 15,000 sheep on the ranch. The major part of this large number of sheep will come from Montana. Mr. Smith has 2500 acres of his farm sown to alfalfa, which will be used as feed for the sheep. Recently Mr. Smith erected on his land the largest barn on the continent. The building is 123 feet long, 400 feet wide and 58 feet high. It contains 600,000 feet of lumber, taking 50 cars to carry the shipment.

VALUE OF ALFALFA HAY FOR HORSES

Appearance of Animal Was Better When Fed on Alfalfa Than on Timothy.

The Utah experimental station has been doing considerable work to prove the value of alfalfa hay for horses and makes the following statement: "In comparing alfalfa and timothy, six tests under varying conditions of work show that it is not difficult to maintain the weights of horses when alfalfa fed as when timothy fed. The cost was greater in every case except one where the timothy was fed. The appearance of the horse in every comparison of alfalfa and timothy was in favor of the alfalfa fed horses." The Illinois experimental station has made this statement in reference to alfalfa: "When alfalfa hay is fed as the roughage part of the ration for horses at hard work, less grain is necessary to prevent them losing weight than when timothy hay is fed. In this case there was a saving of about 25 per cent of grain."

DECLARE A TRUCE

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 18.—A truce between the government forces and the rebels in the neighborhood of the Dominican capital, has been arranged. This truce is to last till tomorrow, and even then no fighting will take place as difficult outskirts of the city, as rival forces have agreed to mark out a neutral zone.

That Son-in-Law of Pa's



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By G. H. Wellington

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