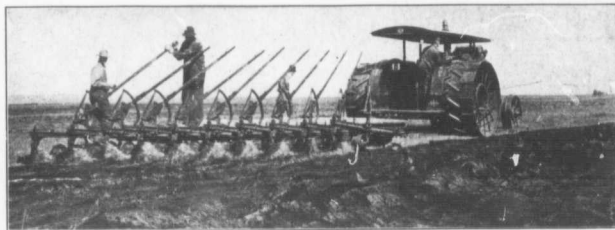


school? What wonder country trustees find it difficult to secure and retain good teachers.

While for many rural schools this picture is overdrawn, the fact remains that some of it applies to nearly all of them and few have much that is really attractive, homelike, or elevating in their appearance, either outside or inside. Compare the bare, cold, unattractive country school with the neat, tidy attractiveness of the

and tested, the results of each day were placarded in bold figures above each cow. These two furnish the extremes for one day. A 7 year old Jersey consuming 31 cents worth of feed, produced only 13 cents worth of fat. This means that she incurred a loss of eight cents for that day, that the feed cost of one pound of fat was 52 cents, that the feed cost of 100 lbs. of milk was \$2.53, and that for every dollar's worth of feed



Furrows Being Turned in Wholesale Quantities on the Prairies of Western Canada.

Tractor plowing was at one time more general on the prairies than it is now. Recent reports state that many tractors have been entirely abandoned this summer and the plowing done with horses. This return to the horse is attributed in most cases to the advancing price of gasoline. The price of gasoline in its turn is advancing because of trust methods. Farmers suffer perhaps more than any other class in the community through the exaction of trusts.

best farm buildings. Compare it with the city schools. Finally, compare it with other public buildings. It is generally conceded and rightly so that buildings owned by the public should be models of beauty and attractiveness as well as efficiency. Why not country schools? They are public buildings and the rural school should be the best and most attractive building in the section.

THE RIGHTS OF THE COUNTRY CHILD.

What about the country boy and country girl? Their city cousins are having provided for them the best that money can secure in schools, laboratories, gymnasiums, art galleries, museums, music halls, and everything that it is thought will help them develop along right lines. What father in a rural community is willing to admit that his boy is not worth as much as the city boy? Country mother, is your girl deserving of anything less than the city girl? In this land of ours, where education is supposed to be free, that is where it is provided for all at the expense of the community, it would seem to be a fundamental principle that the country boy or girl is entitled to every whit as good educational advantages as are enjoyed by the most favored city child. If the parents of the country children believe this they should act on it and demand for their children these rights. Let them awake to a realization of their duties and responsibilities in this matter, recognize fully the importance of it, and that education is costing us only a mere pittance compared with its value. Then there will be improvement of a substantial kind, but not till then.

Demonstration Cows at Chicago

C. F. Whitley, in *Chicago of Dairy Records*, Ottawa

Are your dairy cows making good profits? It is necessary to find out, for at the famous National Dairy Show held in Chicago the last week in October, the authorities had gathered nine demonstration cows to prove, for one thing, how easy it is to lose good money feeding poor cows. All feed was weighed, all the milk was weighed

given to her she yielded only 63 cents worth of product.

Close to her was a 7 year old grade Guernsey that on the same day consumed only 26 cents worth of feed; but notice what she did with it. She produced two and a quarter pounds of fat, worth 79 cents, yielding therefrom a profit of 53 cents. Her pound of fat cost under 11 cents to produce, while every dollar's worth of feed gave three dollars' worth of product.

It has been demonstrated to Canadian farmers over and over again that similar conditions exist in each province. Just as soon as the keeping of dairy records becomes general, the profits from feeding cows may be expected to increase rapidly. The Dairy Division, Ottawa, gladly



How Superior is the Country Home to the Average Country School

This is the attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Woodley, Norfolk Co., Ont. Take a good look at it. Note the efforts that have been expended to make this home beautiful. Then compare with the illustrations on the front cover and on page three of *Farm and Dairy* this week. Which is more apt to inspire children with a love for the country and give them a real interest in life? Is it fair to our children to compel them to spend half their daylight hours in places so unattractive as the average country school? Let us make the school as attractive as the finest home in the neighborhood.—Photo by an editor of *Farm and Dairy*.

supplies feed record forms and a herd record book; apply for them to-day, and make sure, by systematic records, that each cow in your herd makes a good profit on her year's work.

Warm quarters are not necessary for sheep; not desirable in fact. What is wanted is a shed that is dry and light, with abundance of fresh air. Keep them well bedded.—R. Loomis, Prince Co., P.E.I.

A "Back to the Farm" Experience

C. A. Stevens, Richmond Co., Que.

I HAVE always had a dread of growing old working for a corporation, and have, while raising a large family in the city of Montreal or near it, figured at some time, before I got too old, to go "back to the farm." Last January I decided I should make the effort and go. I tried to dispose of some property I had while the real estate boom was on. I found, while I could easily sell it as good prices, I could get but little money, not sufficient to do me any good towards getting a farm.

I found a chance to swap all I had for a farm, but the farm was far too expensive for me. It looked hopeless to attempt buying it. I was offered \$4,250 for my property in a swap, and was asked \$10,200 for the farm of 250 acres; that left me \$7,200 to pay, as I had a mortgage of \$1,250 on my place. We swapped. When we were making the transfer I found that there was to be a first mortgage of \$1,000 at 7 per cent., a third mortgage of \$2,000 at 5 per cent., the second was for \$4,200 at 6 per cent., but payable \$500 and interest half-yearly until paid; and the first payment was due October 1st, 1913. I had to take it this way or not at all. I have just paid the \$500 and interest, but under the following circumstances:

PROFITED BY U. S. MARKETS

I cut 80 tons of hay. The hay market in July in Montreal was away down. I could not sell more than \$7.50 a ton net to me in what was offered for what I had to sell. Boston looked better; \$18 was offered, and I shipped three cars. I sold for \$18, selling \$40 tons, and getting \$780. I had to pay out this amount:

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Commission | \$33 00 |
| Freight | 169 00 |
| Duty | 97 00 |

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Total | \$279 00 |
| Balance | \$481 00 |

By August 15th I had not received a cent of this and I had but 15 days before I had \$696 to pay on my farm. I did not know that a farmer's assets were worthless in the eyes of Canadian banks. There was a small branch of the Bank of Commerce at Bromptonville, and I went and interviewed the manager. He referred me to Sherbrooke, a larger branch. The result of that visit was that I explained that I had a herd of 14 pure bred cattle, a flock of 14 pure bred sheep, five of them imported, 14 colonies of Carniolan bees, three horses, and \$500 worth of tools, besides the farm—there is also a cheese factory fully equipped worth \$600—in all, without the farm, \$3,000 of value; I asked the bank for about \$400. They agreed to let me have it. I went home to arrange the notes and returned in a few days. They had changed their minds and would not let me have a cent, although I had 40 tons of hay rolling to Boston and all the rest to put up; I had to go home without it. It looked like good-bye farm.

MONEY JUST IN TIME

The next day I received \$136.10; one car had been sold for \$236.10. I had sold my money from my 14 colonies of Carniolan bees, which netted me \$178.80 cash in Montreal. I went back to Sherbrooke and interviewed the bank again. There was a new manager there. After explaining again he said if I would turn the two cars of hay over to him he would risk it and let me have some \$425 I needed. He had to

(Continued on page 6)

Don't Forget

A. D. Simpson

We have heard a lot of concrete highways; of hard road on the dirt roads that the in this section of In the Convention a sand road enthusiasts roads were mentioned. At the same time, it was pointed out that it would be to come to improve ways in the way in then done. That is that our road experts attention to making I would like to split log drag, then make its merits land. I have used immediately adjoining now and with the which is home-made next the road. She trick at all to hitch and down the road with the regular

NO MORE The drag fills in perfectly smooth surface off the road readily through, making mending the foundation. So pleased are mar fine highway in front have been borrowing roads adjoining the. So far I have been remuneration. It is Councils should re their roads by force. We are doing more maintaining of good a great big nation use of the split log

Methods

Frank Teasdale

I find it advisable rowed in August gives the young pig good start before the I always leave the I want to breed hog with the sow than v