

FARM AND DAIRY

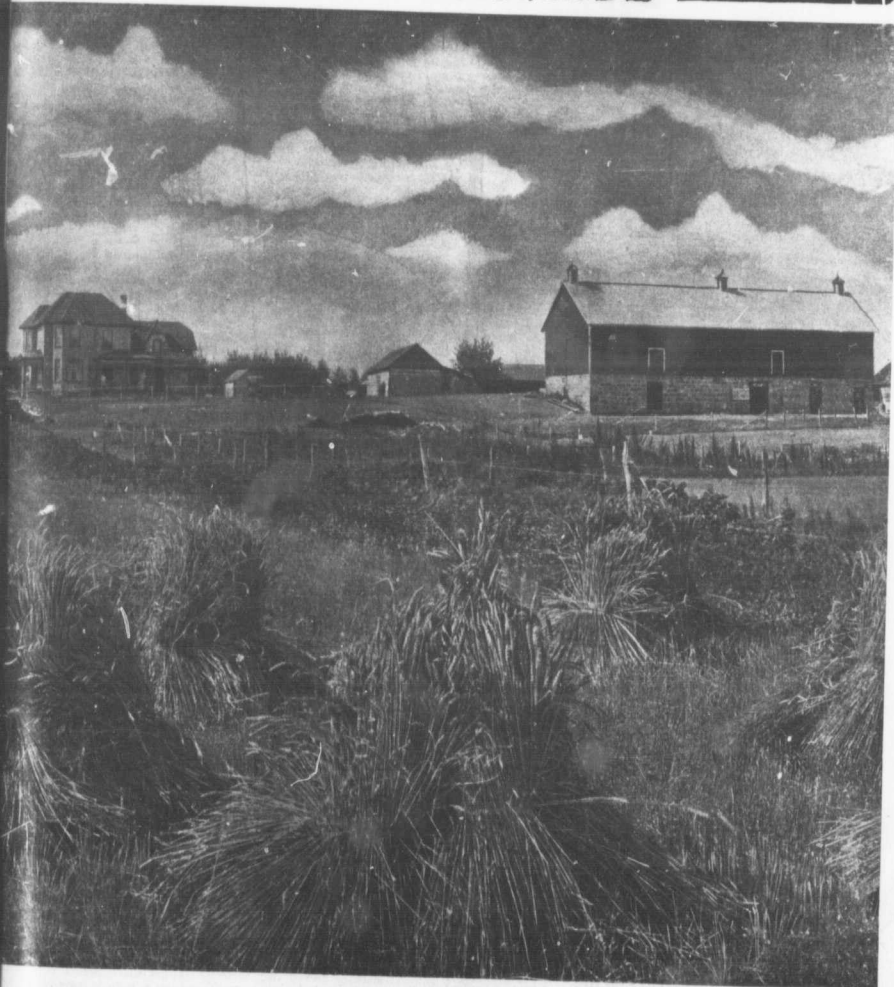
AND
&
RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 6, 1914



Grants & Cold Storage
Dec. 14



IN THE EMPIRE'S GRANARY

FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

W. Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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 of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6, 1914

No. 31

Back to the Land vs. The City Grind

C. A. STEVENS, RICHMOND CO., QUE.

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, one writer said, "Ask any city man why he wants to go in the country, and his reply is to get a HOME."

That's it,—a HOME.

The place he stays at in the city is not looked upon as a "HOME"; simply a place where he goes and sleeps, after which the grind. The city is haunted with one spectre from May to August; he has ever in his mind "Landlord," and what will he do to me in February? And this is what he does: On the morning of February 1st Dick comes into the office where I work.

"Well, Steve, what do you think the darn thing has done now?"

"What thing?" "The landlord, of course."

"Who else do you think I mean?"

"Have you been asleep for the last five years? Don't you know the price is but one 'thing,' that is the rent."

"Well, he's raised my rent from \$40 to \$80 a month. I can't pay what I am paying. How much do I pay \$80?"

Then comes Tip. "By thunder, you've been getting only one meal a month for the past year, and now that's what you pay."

"What's up, Tip?"

"What's up? What do you 'spose you're doing?"

"There's nothing that can be done but Rent; and what you eat is in the rent."

"This time. I just got my note that I have to pay \$40 a month."

"I only half eat now, and the landlord wants what little I get; and he'll be here in two weeks to decide, or what?"

"What did you tell him?"

"That I could tell him but that I can't get. I can't pay what I am paying now, and eat. He can have the house and the furniture that's in it. I don't want it. I can't pay the rent I am asked, and I have no place to put my furniture into."

"That follows Tip. 'I don't know what I am to do. I can't pay the rent, and it's raised \$5 a month. No use my trying; I have to go down a street or go into the street.'"

CONGESTION RESULTS

What did they do May first? They did what Dick took Tip's house. Tip went in on the house of his mother-in-law, children and all. And went in with three families into one house, some each,—where some of the white slaves come from; not all but many of them. There is a cry now to suppress the white slave traffic, and the poor things are being driven from place to place until many of them have been forced

to take up house and support a big, lazy apology of a man they call husband, so as to ply their trade. The writer lived underneath one such couple all last winter, and knows what he is talking about.

The great reformers are beginning at the wrong end. Let some of those who have ground their thousands out of the toilers in the city and their families, and are trying to pose as big men and broad, put up and rent some decent houses at a price a laborer can pay and live decently, and

vised against a man with only \$1,000 capital, attempting to go farming. As far as I have been, I am of the opinion that the advice is wrong. Take the young man as he is to-day. He is married, and in all likelihood has children or will have. He is perhaps 30 or 31 years of age or thereabouts, and in all probability has reached the height as far as salary goes. He may be getting \$85 or say \$100; that will be the outside limit possible for the great majority. A few go beyond but more never get to even \$70. Their families increase and their expenses likewise; but salaries seldom, if ever. No man can live decently in Montreal on less than \$150, and raise a family and put them on to the daily grind as they should be. By the time he is 46 his case is hopeless. He has nothing laid up and nothing ahead to look forward to but the poor house, or his children to help him if he's lucky enough to have any that will help or are able to. I know what that means. I almost reached the spot before I got wise, and beat it.

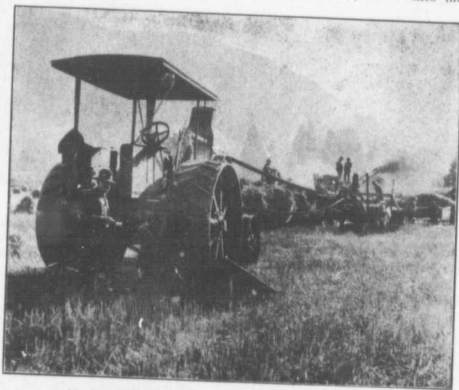
START ON THE FARM

My advice would be to take \$500 of that \$1,000 and hunt up a small farm that would cost around \$2,000 to \$3,000; take the other \$500 and get some stock and move out. Hang on to the situation a while longer yourself, let your family go and do the best they can, hire some help to make things go a little until you get them accustomed to the new ways. Don't do as I did. Forget the city, and some of the things you were used to. I thought that I must locate near a growing town, near a railroad, near a river where there was plenty of water, near the telegraph; and I did. I thought that I must locate near a growing town, near a railroad, near a river where there was plenty of water, near the telegraph; and I did. I thought that I must locate near a growing town, near a railroad, near a river where there was plenty of water, near the telegraph; and I did.

MY OWN EXPERIENCE

I have been a little over a year on a farm, and I am \$1,000 better off than I was when I started. I had to go back myself to the city grind for a while, but it's only for a while. Will I win? Of course I will win. And I started with a handicap of nearly \$8,000. If I had had as much sense as I should have had it would have been much less and there would have been no return to the city grind; I will have a lovely home though.

(Concluded on page 9)



No Competition Here to Avoid the Dusty Straw Mow

The straw mow is always a dusty place to work in. It has become infinitely more so since the introduction of straw blowers. Here is where outside threshing, as illustrated herewith on the farm of W. A. Jones, an Oregon farmer, has an advantage.—Out courtesy M. Rumely Company.

keep them out of the crowded hells, and they will accomplish something worth talking about. Carnegie and his libraries and similar philanthropists.

Their wives are also posing as philanthropists in forming leagues to help lower the cost of living by cutting off a fraction here and there, and saving an old bottle or a tomato can, or something similar, and get their names in the papers. If they want to accomplish anything, let them make the grind a little less, and the remuneration a little more. Then there will be no necessity for housewives' leagues, etc., etc.

DISAGREE WITH FARM AND DAIRY

I am very partial to Farm and Dairy, but I want to criticize it. In a recent issue, the Editor, in giving some advice to a would-be farmer, ad-

How to Make Money with Pigeons

Mary Macmorine, Lennox Co., Ont.

At the request of the editor of Farm and Dairy and numerous subscribers, I have much pleasure in submitting to our readers a few further details regarding the "Squab Industry."

It is the quality of the birds that counts, and experience compels me to admit that with less capital, smaller quarters, far less labor, squabs will give far larger returns from the amount invested than any other kind of the feathered tribe. In starting your foundation stock don't turn to the cheapest advertisements, looking for something for nothing; then sit down and write to anyone who is selling out cheap. Good squab breeders are usually worth the price asked. A pair of pure bred Carneaux or pure bred Homers, capable of earning a pair of squabs in one month, which will sell for 50c a piece, are worth more than culls or common pigeons selling at \$1. A pair of birds capable of only earning a 10c or 25c pair of squabs once in three months, are in reality dear as a gift, for they will cost you as much to keep as the first class pair. Pure bred record Holstein cows are worth more than common cows, because they can earn more for their owner.

THE MARKET.

White fleshed plump squabs, weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds apiece, never glut the market, and have sold in New York as high as \$18 a dozen. The swell hotels at high priced banquets serve to their customers quail on toast; nothing else than a squab on toast.

There are failures with squabs in the same way that there are failures with everything under the sun. Lazy, shiftless people have turned to squabs to help them out of financial muddles, lured by get-rich-quick stories.

A few years ago a burning hen fever seized many men and women, old and young, and among them were many careless, improvident individuals, anxious to make money easily and quickly. Society ladies as well as city clerks flocked on to small farms to raise chicken

broilers, and a sorry mess they made of it. Some went their daily rounds in kid gloves, patent leather slippers and parasols. Others, even too careless to go around, spent most of their time lying in hammocks under shade trees smoking cigars and reading novels while waiting for the chickens to hatch and grow. It did not take long for such experimenters to get to the end of their tether and they were eventually compelled to return to the city a sadder, but wiser, lot of people. The squab industry has suffered, too, from such treatment, in fact there is not a business which has not its failures from some cause or other.

ADVANTAGE OF SQUABS.

Nevertheless, I am not afraid to state that squab raising carried along on the right lines, can be made a profit-paying concern. It is the one industry which is not affected by climatic conditions. A damp, wet season is fatal to chickens; a dry, hot one suunts their growth. To secure good returns from bees, one is absolutely dependent on the weather, for the honey flow is short, and if conditions are not just right in a specified length of time, the honey crop is a complete failure. We cannot harvest good crops in anything, either forage, grain, fruit or vegetables, unless the weather is right. But pigeons will breed and remain vigorous and healthy be it hot or cold, dry or wet.

One word about killing, plucking and marketing. All city markets will take dressed squabs, while they can be sold directly to hotels, clubs and private families. The only way to find out about the squab market is to go or write to some reliable commission man or retail butcher and offer to buy squabs—not sell them—and they will quote you the true price.

The squabs are ready to kill at from three to four weeks old; just before they leave the nest. If left longer they will drain off all their flesh in running in and out of the nest.

KILLING AND PLUCKING.

I always remove them from the nest in the evening and put them in a box; by morning their crop is empty and they are ready to kill. In dressing the squabs I always cut the heads off and bleed them well, plucking them while they are bleeding, and the animal heat is still in the body. Let them hang separately in an airy, cool place until cold. They must not be left in heaps or they will discolor. The cooling process is very important. Each neck is wrapped in a small square of waxed paper, and then each squab is wrapped by itself and packed in half-dozen or



A Good and Profitable Inter-Crop that More than Pays the Rent

Mr. S. Soudan, Norfolk Co., Ont. does not allow his growing orchard to cost him anything the first few years after it is set. He makes enough out of the beans which he uses as an inter-crop to pay for the cultivation of the orchard and necessary attention to the trees. The illustration herewith is from a photograph in a young orchard belonging to Mr. Soudan.

dozen boxes, according to the quantity ordered.

Personally, I guarantee squabs to be three-quarters to one pound apiece or no sale. One must, therefore, grade, as the best of breeders do not always produce squabs of the same size and weight.

Of course all this takes time and care, but it pays to be particular with the smallest details; for from these little things greater ones will surely grow.

Start small and grow big, and make haste slowly. It is quality and not quantity that will eventually win out. There is always lots of room at the top.

We believe that in the Davies' Warrior we have a potato of high merit, and that those experimenters who have obtained this variety will soon increase their seed sufficiently so that it may take a leading place in the province.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

Before a farmer can use fertilizer intelligently, he must know something about the fertilizers themselves, what they supply and the condition of the plant food constituents in them; something about the needs of the particular crops which he is growing, and the deficiencies of the soil.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O.A.C., Guelph.

The Clover Seed Harvest

By Andrew Ross.

MEDIUM red clover usually produces two crops of hay or a crop of hay and a crop of seed per year. The first crop is usually cut for hay late in June and the second crop is either cut for hay during the latter part of August or for seed and cut during the first half of September. Where a seed crop is desired, it is better practice to cut the first crop for hay about June 15 or 20. When this is done the yield of hay will be smaller and somewhat harder to cure, but the yield of seed should be heavier.

Mammoth clover produces but one crop a year, and if one wishes to get a crop of seed he can not expect a crop of hay the same year, but must allow the first crop to go to seed. It is often advantageous to make the seed crop a little later by pasturing down the crop in the spring until about June 1, or by clipping.

Alsike clover, like mammoth, produces but one crop each year; and if seed is wanted no hay crop can be secured. The crop may be retarded in the spring, to advantage, by pasturing or clipping, as suggested for the other clovers.

The crop is harvested and hulled in the same manner as the other clovers. Alsike clover is often sown with timothy, and the two crops allowed to seed together. This practice gives satisfaction if one wishes to continue to raise the two crops together, but it is practically impossible to separate the seed of timothy and alsike so that either can be sown or sold as pure seed. Timothy and alsike ripen at about the same time, so the do well together.

THRIVING THE SEED CROP.

A crop of clover seed may be harvested in several different ways. Some use a common grain binder with flax-drum attachment, which leaves the clover in bunches. Others use a self-rake reaper. Where only a small amount is to be cut one can cut it with a common reaper and roll the swath out of the way before making the second round. If a team is allowed to

walk on the clover, especially if it is dry and cut, many of the heads will be knocked off the seed lost.

Clover for seed may also be cut with a mow having a clover window attachment. The attachment consists of long fingers turned so that in the form of a plow mold-board. It simply rolls the swath out of the way, so that the team can pass along the next time with turning on it. It is often considered advantageous to cut clover for seed when it is damp with dew or from a light shower. If it is very wet, it dries up so that it is hard to handle, but when the moist considerable shattering of seed is avoided.

HULLING.

It is well to hull the clover as soon as it can be thoroughly dried. If this is not possible, it may be stacked; but if stacked outside, it must be covered with canvas, boards or slough hay, or it will not shed water. If a huller cannot be had, much of the seed can be gotten with a common threshing machine equipped with good disk cylinder and concave teeth, though it is practically impossible to get all of the seed without a good huller.

It is some time till silo filling, but it is just well to be prepared. Start soon to arrange for exchanging of work and teams.

The

By I

THE nearby market. The major crops and the market are many opportunities a trade right at hand not necessarily one of which I read so much market gardeners some 30 miles from New York had been accused on the New York into the idea that the market. This part led to find, when the produce prices were in the market to cater to the near-selling everything prices right near to the market. Here is another same fact. A certain individual used itself into the fresh eggs of these circles and areas. A dealer in Montreal in that country, who had been found for his egg supply, had been found the merchant eggs from a distance had not entered the market and sold eggs right circle eggs were brought an argument against the neglect of known other farmers in the nearby to eggs attractively in a tent or two each, and eggs were fresh. One built up a trade such there was a demand dressed poultry and hatched all such products marketed in his own name he could get by.

Just one more installment of the nearby market. A few days ago. A far-flung shipping centres of New York for family use. Ask Mrs. Smith for her milk has grasped, and now of his milk into butchery selling the butter to those than did he ship. There is an old saying: "In conducting business you have to have many of us have

A Field of

is a Western some have found the product machine located in turn by the Growers' Company.

The Nearby Market

By E. L. McCaskey.

THE nearby market is often the best market. The majority of us must rely on stable crops and the markets in the big centres. There are many opportunities, however, for building up a trade right at home; for a big market does not necessarily mean big prices. I recall a case of which I read some years ago. It concerned a market gardener in a market garden section, 30 miles from New York. He and all his neighbors had been accustomed to sell all their produce on the New York market, all being deluded into the idea that a large market was the best market. This particular grower was astonished to find, when he investigated the subject, that produce prices were higher in the small towns nearby than in the more distant city. He started to cater to the nearby trade, and soon he was selling everything he produced at advanced prices right near to his own farm.

Here is another instance which illustrates the same fact. A certain county in Ontario organized itself into egg circles. A great portion of the fresh eggs of the county were handled through these circles and arrangements were made with a dealer in Montreal to take the entire output. In that county, however, there was a fair-sized city that had been depending on the country around for its egg supply. After the circles were founded the merchants actually had to import eggs from a distance. Some of the farmers who had not entered the circles saw their opportunity and sold eggs right at home for more than the price given in Montreal. This is not an argument against the egg circle, but against the neglect of the local market. I have known other farmers to build up a first-class trade in the nearby town or city by packing their eggs attractively in dozen cartons, which cost a cent or two each, and taking good care that the eggs were fresh. One of my friends, who has built up a trade such as this, soon found that there was a demand among his customers for dressed poultry and butter. It was not long before all such products from his farm were being marketed in his own district and at better prices than he could get by shipping away.

Just one more instance to illustrate the value of the nearby market. It came to my notice a few days ago. A farmer in one of the milk shipping centres of New York state made some butter for family use. Neighbors soon began to ask Mrs. Smith for her butter. The opportunity was grasped, and now that farmer, by making all his milk into butter, realizes more on his milk by selling the butter to his milk shipping neighbors than did he ship milk himself.

There is an old saying that "distant hills are best." In conducting our marketing operations to the many of us have worked on this principle.

If we canvass the local situation thoroughly we may find a market for some of our produce at least that will net greater returns than will the larger and more distant centres.

One Farmer's Income

HOW much does your farm pay you in a year for the work you and your family put on it? The following figures for a year's business represent the experience of a farmer in Rice county, Minnesota, who thought that he was succeeding as a farmer.

Value of farm and equipment	\$13,688
Receipts	1,504
Cash expenses (not including groceries, clothes, etc.)	301
Receipts above cash expense	1,203

W. L. Cavert, of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, comments on these figures as follows:

"This farmer, if his farm was unmortgaged, was \$1,203 ahead at the end of the year. How-

ever for use in the home. Even with this allowance, \$69 is far from being a satisfactory showing. Many farmers do not do as well as this one. The most successful farmers have labor incomes of from \$1,000 to \$3,000."

To which class do you belong? Do you live on your earnings as a farmer or on the interest from money invested in the farm business, and the labor of your sons and daughters? Do you take an inventory each year, or do you keep any accounts that will help to tell you to which class you belong?

Cooperation in Russia

S. Boranski, York Co., Ont.

IT may come as a surprise to many Canadians, who think of my homeland as "barbarous Russia," to learn that Russia comes second among the countries of the world in regard to the number of its cooperative societies, Germany taking first place. The most wonderful feature of the cooperative movement in my country is its rapid growth. In 1904 Russian cooperative societies numbered 3,085. By 1913 this number had been increased to 23,500,000. The following is a list of the cooperative institutions:

Institutions	Number of Cooperative Societies, excluding those of Finland.
Credit Cooperative Societies (Russian System)	378 9,300
Cooperative Loan and Savings Societies (Schulze Delitzsch System)	622 3,300
Distributive Societies	830 7,500
Agricultural Societies	700 4,000
Cooperative Agricultural Societies	75 900
Cooperative Societies for Production	70 600
Cooperative Granaries	500 500
Cooperative Dairies	80 2,500
	3,085 23,500

It will be noticed that credit societies take first place. What is known as the "Russian" system consist of cooperative loan societies, which have no share capital or dividends and the members' liability is almost always limited. Most of these loan associations deal in short term loans. As a general rule they contain under 1,000 members, though some of the societies have as high as 2,000 to 3,000 households in their membership. These societies have been of immense advantage to the small farmers in my homeland. I notice by a recent issue of Farm and Dairy that societies of a similar nature are doing good work in Quebec. The movement should spread rapidly in this country.

The Russian societies do a big business. On January 1, 1913, their balance sheets showed an amount altogether of \$242,000,000 as compared with \$29,100,000 nine years previous.

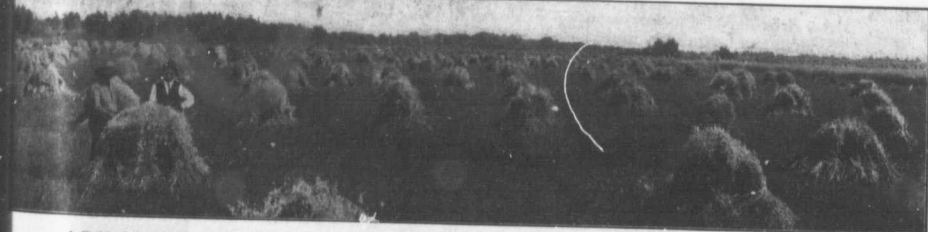
I write this principally to show that my country is not as backward as many people in this country seem to think, and also as a source of inspiration to Canadian cooperators.



An R. F. D. Carrier

ever, if we assume that five per cent. is the current rate of interest, the interest on \$13,688 would be \$684, \$1,203 less \$684 leaves \$519, the amount that the farmer and his family received for the year's work.

"This farmer has a grown up son who worked at home all the year. If the son had done this work for another farmer he would have received about \$300 and his board. Assuming his board to cost \$150 per year, the total value of the son's labor was \$450. The amount earned by the farmer and his son, above cash expenses and interest, was \$519. This \$519 less \$450, the value of the son's time, leaves \$69 as the farmer's labor income, or the amount that he received for his own work. In addition to the \$69, of course, he had his house rent and such meat, dairy products, fruit, and vegetables as the farm furnished,



A Field of Oats in "a Land where Farmers Cooperate and through Organization make Parliaments and Combines Bow to their Will

In a Western scene, the photo being taken in the oat field of Mr. Geo. Grimmer, eight miles north-west of Gladstone, Man. Western farmers such as Mr. Grimmer have found the production of crops comparatively easy. It was when they came to market their crops years ago and found themselves opposed by combines and the various Grangers Company, of the prairie provinces, the farmers have at last won over most of the forces that oppose them. They realize well that the farmers' interests do not stop with seeding and harvesting.

where but on pasture. This pasture may consist of clover or of a field of spring sown rape. Hogs on rape, however, should have the run of a pasture field as well. I believe that hogs raised after this system make far better use of the limited grain ration than we feed them than hogs that are confined and fed entirely on slop.

Parasites on Hogs

The importance of keeping the animals free from external and internal parasites should not be overlooked. When the animals are bothered with lice they should be sprayed or sprinkled with a solution that will be sure to destroy the lice. Worms are a great curse to the swine-growing industry. There are few herds in whichy some, if not all, of the hogs are not infested more or less with worms. Usually where a few hogs are found to have worms, it is a safe wager that they all have, for the eggs of the worms passing out in the manure from the diseased hogs, develop into larvae and are taken into the systems of other hogs as they root about in the yard or gather their food in the pasture.

The beginner in the hog business frequently does not recognize the presence of worms and wonders why his hogs seem so unhealthy when they give so much good feed. While plenty of good feed will go a long way towards keeping any hog in good condition, it is none the less true that a hog whose intestines are swarming with worms, that both irritate the lining tissues and at the same time assume food nutrients that the hog itself needs, is not going to gain very fast or be very thrifty.

Good worm remedies are on the market, but a very simple one is lye. This is an extremely concentrated product and should be used with care. It should be thoroughly mixed with slop so that each animal will get his proportionate share. A heapful tablespoonful to a barrel of slop will clean out the worms and not injure the hogs. I have used it in this way with good results. It can be fed, but given for a month or more, when they may again be fed for a few days. In feeding at intervals will free the hogs of worms and keep them free of vermin. Apparis is another remedy frequently employed. A little of this used in the slop and fed for a few springs in succession usually gives satisfactory results.—Indiana Farmer.

Summer Care of Hogs

The hog was intended by nature to live out-of-doors. Hence the summer time is his thriving time.

The nearer we can approach to a state of nature in hog management, the more satisfactory will be our results. The farm wood lot is the ideal place for the hogs. It is shady and cool, is good for the wood as well as for the hogs. This of course refers to a wood lot of mature trees that the hogs can not destroy.

If a wood lot is not available for hogs, an open shed at least should be provided. A cheeply constructed shed can be made by throwing up two trees against a ridge pole supported by two uprights, the trees of these being on the southern side.

In addition to the wood lot we should have a running stream, then indeed we have the ideal conditions for summer pasturage. Where the stream is not available, a bog wallow may be constructed and will give satisfactory results.

These directions apply only to raising stock in which constitution and health count for more than rapid gain. Market hogs must be kept closely confined, or they will put their food into exercise instead of into flesh.

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W. J. REID

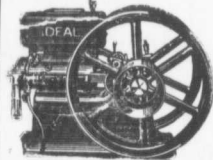
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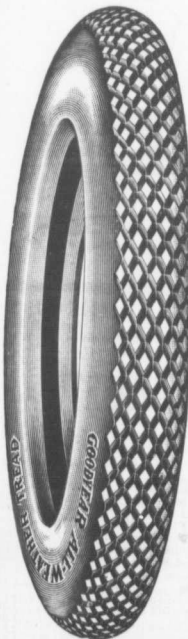


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The popularity of the O.K. Canadian Digger is due to the simplicity and strength of its construction, its light weight, its ability to avoid undue strain or friction on any one part. It digs all the potatoes without damaging them, is remarkably light of draft and lays the potatoes out in an even row where they may be conveniently taken up. Think what it will save for you. Our interesting booklet "Money in Potatoes" will be sent you free for the asking. Write for it to-day.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED

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HORTICULTURE

Back

Plant Lice

If notice on some of the garden vegetables and on the small shrub plants that assemble in groups. They have been very injurious in past years and I would like to know what you and what to do with them.—E. L. Bess, Toronto, Ont.

The lice that are affecting your garden are known as aphids. They do not eat the leaves or stems of the plants they affect, but suck the plant juices. Hence they cannot be killed by applications of Paris green, arsenate of lead, or other common poisons. They must be smothered by such solutions as kerosene emulsion, soap solutions, or tobacco extract, which come in contact with their bodies.

Kerosene emulsion, if properly made, is one of the most effective remedies. In a small garden, however, common soap solution could be probably used more readily. Stir up one pound of common laundry soap into four or five gallons of water and add one-half pound of soft soap. Whale oil soap is better in proportion of one, one to ten or six gallons of water. There are several good commercial preparations quickly. The insect that are effective when applied directly to the infested vines.

Thinning Fruit Profitable

D. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commission.

To some growers the practice of thinning, which has been given considerable publicity, is a somewhat ludicrous one. But in the fact of the results which have already been obtained where the practice has been adopted, its benefits appear to be indisputable.

In Nova Scotia it has been shown conclusively that the percentage of No. 3 apples on trees which have been thinned is at least 10 per cent lower than on those which have not been so treated. Nor must it be assumed that the quantity of No. 1 apples can be reduced to a minimum by thorough spraying, for the results quoted above were obtained in orchards of 20 of the most thorough sprayers in the Annapolis Valley, and in some instances there was as much as 35 per cent. of No. 3 fruit in these orchards.

Thinning is not an expensive operation, inasmuch as it merely means the removal from the tree of fruit which would be eventually picked anyway. That it should not be practiced in an immature condition, as eliminated from the pack is the argument which critics advance. To be sure that argument is only one way to state that much of the fruit removed in thinning is in itself either in size or quality that it might never be packed at all, and the value of the remainder of the diseased fruit will be more than offset by the increased size and improved color of the crop harvested.

The results are therefore very evident, and it is safe to say that thinning will soon take its place as one of the necessities of successful fruit growing or just as much so as spraying, pruning, fertilizing, and cultivation to-day. By its adoption the quantity of defective apples will be reduced, the grade of fruit will be a much more uniform one both in size and color, and the profits to the growers will be materially increased.

Shrubbery makes a good background for flowering perennials. The use of objects in the distance is often framed to advantage in shrubs.

right on a low thought that care a pin in not. All I want.

Just another Dairy. There's a picture worth a thousand words.

The would have been By that I am they have been sold it back to times what he freight to and expenses amount. The farmer hung them up sense, and if the high cost of turn to his customer who were less misery to is caused by shoes would be a city would.

I was riding week talking to telling me how time and what I put up with through Mill Street Montreal rolling turns to him.

men in this was stopped many of them. They were stripped nothing on but shoes but no store were handling with tongues.

The perspiration. Just two of them call in their hands thrown over them from each side their dinner. on a bench beside street cars, teams where the farmer "No."

"Does the farm in hay?" "Yes." "Before we got to he'd attention black and dirty, the side of the street a farmer ate."

Then came the street and cleaning whole Farm and I showed that grub short ribs of 30 answer was "No" his hole about the never heard another.

All city people do some work, when said, "You are always of a farm, see who it was; it I started to tell him would-be farmer." "I shot with, "You are people making themselves thinking the good time, and they their number!"

Direct-From-The-Mill Prices

On Flour and Feed

Buy from the mill. That's how to save money. Other farmers are doing so with complete satisfaction.



Cream of the West Flour the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

John Gallagher, of Kells, Ont., writes: "Referring to your letter of May 29th, we beg to inform you that we received your flour and feed in good condition and we think your flour is the best we have ever used and we wish you success."

That is only one of the scores of letters we have received from satisfied farmers since we started selling direct from the mill. We have printed other letters in our ads. in previous weeks and will print more from time to time.

We don't believe it necessary to go into details and explain the good points of our flour. We believe it is sufficient to say that they are sold with the understanding that if they are not right in every respect back goes your money.

Note the Special Prices in right-hand column. Remember, we cannot make any reduction on these prices even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction we could make would be on carload orders.

TERMS: Cash with order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay, West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 10c per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

FREE: To buyers of three bags of flour we give free "The Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly Dominion Cook Book). This useful book contains 1000 carefully-selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's "Black Book," "My Pilot," "Man from Glenarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "The Forester," "Marion Keith's 'Dunoon, Poite,' 'Treasure Valley,' 'Lambeth of the Dale,' J. J. Bell's 'Whither Thou Goest.' If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and section on Enclose 10c for each book to pay for postage.

SPECIAL PRICES

Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	Per 98-lb. bag	\$2.90
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)		2.70
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)		2.60
CEREALS		
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)		.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)		2.55
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)		2.25
FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag		
"Bullrush" Bran		\$1.25
"Bullrush" Middlings		1.45
Extra White Middlings		1.55
"Tower" Feed Flour		1.70
"Gem" Feed Flour		1.90
Whole Manitoba Oats		1.60
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats		1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley		1.50
Barley Meal		1.55
Chopped Oats		1.70
Oatmeal		1.75
Oil Cakes Meal (Old Process)		1.85
Fall Wheat		1.80
Whole Corn		1.90
Cracked Corn		1.95
Feed Corn Meal		1.90

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., (West) Toronto, Canada

When ordering from advertisers mention Farm and Dairy and thus take advantage of our absolute guarantees.

Back to the Land vs. The City Grind

(Continued from page 3)

right on a lovely river with all that I thought that I must have, and don't care a pin now whether I keep or not. All I want is the farm.

Just another kick at Farm and Dairy. There was in one of the issues a picture of three hogs hanging from a tree. The editor thought they would have been better shipped alive. By that I suppose he means to ship them alive to the abattoir. I want to ask questions; Why does the farmer sell his hogs to a dealer? The dealer sells them to the abattoir. There comes along a drummer away down here in Quebec province; yes, even here as far as Nova Scotia; after these animals have been shipped to the abattoir this drummer comes along and sells the same stuff back to the butchers, 300 to 800 times from where they were killed and the butcher sells it back to the very farmer who sold it. And the farmer pays three times what he got, all the expense, freight and to him, and all the other expenses added.

The farmer who killed them and hung them up on his own trees had sense, and if more would do likewise the high cost of living would lessen quite a bit. The shoemaker would return to his country customer and the man who wore his shoes would have less misery to stand; much of what is caused by ill-fitting factory-made shoes would be a thing of the past.

I was riding in a street car last week talking to a farmer who was telling me how hot it was in haying time and that a lot a farmer had to put up with. We were passing through Mill Street just opposite the Montreal rolling mills. I suddenly turned to him and said, "Look at these men in there!" Just then the car stopped by a team and we had plenty of time to see them at work. They were stripped to the waist with nothing on but overalls, with old shoes but no stockings. These men were handling red hot puddles of iron with their hands. They were working with perspiration. Just before we started two of them came out with dinner pails in their hands and an old bag thrown over their shoulders to keep them from catching cold while they ate their dinner. They ate it sitting on a bench beside the street, dust, street cars, teams and all the rest.

I turned to the farmer, "Is that where the farmer eats his dinner?" "No."

"Does the farmer get as hot as that in haying?" "No."

Before we got to the terminal I called his attention to the coal heaver, black and dirty, eating his dinner at the side of the street. "Do you ever see a farmer eating like that?" "No."

Then came the man digging the street and cleaning it. It would fill a whole Farm and Dairy to write what I showed that grumbling farmer in a short ride of 20 minutes and his answer was "No" to it all. He stopped his bile about the farmer's handi-p; never heard another word about it.

All city people don't ride in autos; "The Windsor" some eat in ditches, and similar places, the majority do. A CONDUCTOR'S OPINION
I was reading Farm and Dairy in a street car, when some one behind me said, "You are always reading some kind of a farm paper?" I looked to see who it was; it was the conductor. I started to tell him, "Yes—I am a would-be farmer," but he cut me short with, "You are tired of seeing people making damn fools of themselves thinking they are having a good time, and tired of being one of their number!"

That's just it. The car was full of women and young girls with 25 cents in their pockets or perhaps 50 cents at most, ten for car fare, ten to get cents for ice cream and cakes, and then a hurry home with the inevitable giggle and chatter of empty heads, thinking they are having a good time, to perhaps having to go without a meal to make up for the good time they just had.

Again, in a recent Farm and Dairy: a city man hated to go to the country, his reason was his mother had to carry water or something else. I wonder why with all his superior wisdom and money he had made in the city he made any, if he has put in a pun or made it any easier for his mother out of that he had gained from his life in the city, your item don't read that way.

INCONVENIENCES NOT NECESSARY
He is like the farmer or farmers who owned the farm I bought. For fifty years they had carried water up a steep hill where it had been piped from on a level with the house, when I came were five springs of soft water 20 feet higher up on the hillside. It took 650 feet of one inch galvanized piping to run right into the house, where I am putting in a bath, lavatory and everything I had in that line in the city; and all it cost me was \$40 and the time to put it in. There was a big ledge of rock to go through which took 17 shots of dynamite to split up. My son, 17 years, and a hired man of 21 years, did it all—blasting and all—and we had running water all winter, and we are only greenhorns at the farmer's game without a dollar of capital, only what we get as we go along.

There's more, but I guess I will end here.

Beware of this Fakir
Editor, Farm and Dairy: In May an agent called at my creamery, taking orders for a paper called The Dairy World, printed in Buffalo, N. Y., for which I paid him \$2. I have not received the paper yet. I have written to the address the agent left me, also to the printing company, and both letters were uncalled for. Upon reading inquiries from others at Berlin who had subscribed for the paper, the agent gave me his address as Boston, also the printing company as Boston, and none have received the paper.

So we are thinking we were victimized. Would you kindly insert this in Farm and Dairy so that others may not be taken in. He gave his name to me as G. E. May, 724 N. Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and at Berlin he gave another name. This fellow has been calling on creamery and cheese factories.

N. D. SCHATZ,
Milverton, Ont.

Items of Interest
Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, is on his way to New Zealand to give a series of addresses upon agricultural education as it is carried on in this country. He will be absent some months.

Farmers who are interested in sheep will find three pamphlets recently issued by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa of particular interest. They are "A Series of Breeding in the Selection of Breeding Stock," "Preparing Wool for Market," and "Wool and Its Manufacture," all by T. Reg. Arkoll, B.S.A. These pamphlets may be had on application to the Publications Branch. Ottawa.

90 % of gas engine trouble has always been due to faults of ignition

The "Alpha" Engine

"The gas engine without batteries"

Stops ignition trouble

THE ALPHA IGNITION EQUIPMENT consists of a gear-driven, positively timed, built-in magneto, which we guarantee will last as long as the engine, and a simple, well built and positive igniter. A hot, fast spark is developed which quickly ignites the whole mixture in the cylinder and enables the production of maximum power from the minimum amount of fuel.

ALL ALPHA ENGINES NOT only operate but start on this magneto. It is hard to believe it until you see it done. In starting even the largest size Alpha Engine, only a partial turn of the fly-wheel is required and the engine goes right to work. No fusing or stewing over batteries, coils and spark plugs with which other engines are equipped.

THE ALPHA ENGINE IGNITION system is so much simpler that once you see it done you can do it yourself. No trick about it. If you have had any ex-

perience with gas engines you will readily appreciate the great advantage of the Alpha in this respect, and even if you don't know gas engines, an inspection of the Alpha Engine will certainly convince you of its simplicity of construction and the excellence of its material and workmanship.

THERE ARE A DOZEN OTHER points of superiority of the Alpha that are just as important as the advantages of its ignition system, and these the nearest Alpha agent will be glad to explain to you. If you don't know the name of the Alpha Engine agent in your locality, we will be glad to put you in touch with him, or if there is no Alpha agent in your neighborhood we will send one of our own representatives to see you, upon request.

IN ANY CASE, WE SHALL BE glad to send you the finest gas engine catalogue ever printed in Canada.



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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
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ALFALFA HAY

A few acres of alfalfa and mixed alfalfa hay for sale. Cheapest feed on the market to-day.
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R. R. No. 2 - CALEDONIA, ONT.

THE DIRECTORS

of the Toronto Exhibition (Aug. 29th—Sept. 14th), are planning to have the attendance this year reach

ONE MILLION

Can you think of a better opportunity of showing your products to the thousands of wide-awake farmers who will be there?

Let Them Know

your goods will be there for inspection by a message in

Our Exhibition Number—Out Aug. 27

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Several detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser here deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such a transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and we have the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refusals shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

War!

ARE we to witness another great European war? It is terrible to contemplate. The cost in money will be great; it may bankrupt Europe. But infinitely more terrible will be the cost in precious human lives, and the long trail of human suffering that follows in its wake.

And the irony of it! The farmers and the working men of Europe must bear the burden of a war not of their own making. It is they who must spill their blood and shoulder the onerous taxes brought upon them by the arrogance of their rulers. The people have nothing to gain by war. They have all things to lose. Civilization has nothing to gain by war; it, too, can only lose.

"War is hell," said General Sherman; he won name and fame through war and then declared that the cost had been too great.

Surely the prayer of every Christian man and woman will be that a greater power than that of man may interfere in favor of European peace.

Economical Food Making

A COW owned by the Minnesota Experimental Station has recently established a new record for that state. She made 22,062.5 lbs. of milk and 793.2 lbs. of fat. Prof. Haecker, basing his calculations on this record, has deducted some facts that prove conclusively that a wonderfully efficient food making machine is the well-bred and well-fed dairy cow. The annual production of dry milk solids by this Minnesota cow is 3,468.15 lbs. This is equal to the good value in twenty-five yearling steers weighing 500 lbs. each, or in five mature steers weighing 1,300 lbs. each. The ration fed this cow would only be a medium one for two 1,300 lb. steers.

As a food producing machine the best bred beef animal makes a very poor second to the well-bred, high-producing dairy cow. If food producing efficiency determines the success of any race of cattle, and we believe it does, then we are safe in placing our dependence with the dairy cow. She is sure of an increasingly prominent place in the agriculture of the world.

The Use of Credit

IT may be very easy to borrow money. It is often very difficult to pay it back. It all depends on how wisely the money is invested and how well the enterprise is managed. This is the kernel of a bulletin on the subject of agricultural credits by Mr. T. N. Carver of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"There is no magic about credit," says Professor Carver in his introduction. "It is a powerful agent in the hands of those who know how to use it. So is a buzz saw. They are about equally dangerous in the hands of those who do



"War"
"Farm, Stock and Home"

not understand them. Speaking broadly, there are probably almost as many farmers in this country who are suffering from too much as from too little credit. Many a farmer would be better off to-day if he had never had a chance to borrow money at all, or go into debt for the things which he bought. However, that is no reason why those farmers who know how to use credit should not have it.

Many of Our Folks, whom we have met personally, can endorse Prof. Carver's conclusions. Through bitter personal experience they have learned that he who borrows money to invest in an automobile, a fancy driving horse and rig, or luxuries of any kind, is apt to be sowing trouble for himself. It is well that the borrower should, as Prof. Carver says, "make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used will produce a return greater than that needed to pay the debt." In this class of investments come the silo, improved stock and needed implements. Money borrowed for wise investment is money well borrowed; but first be very careful that the investment is a wise and profitable one.

When political maker and political makee fall out, the public gets hold of some real facts.

A Woman Farm Adviser

THE state of Missouri now has a woman farm adviser. The farm adviser in the United States has practically the same functions as the district representative in Canada. He is employed, however, by the farmers themselves, and in most states is not subject to the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Pett's County, Missouri, was the first county in the United States to hire an adviser. To the same county belongs the credit of employing the first woman adviser.

There is a great field for the woman adviser. If she be an expert on household management, cooking, sewing, and so forth, she can be of much assistance to the farm women in her territory in helping them to solve their household problems. She could make herself a power for good in promoting social intercourse. But she would need to be a woman of rarest tact, as she must enter into the most intimate contact with the home makers of her community. It would be very easy to rub her constituents the wrong way and get into trouble. Surely the women who could fill such a position are rare, and the difficulties in the way of the successful consummation of the woman adviser scheme seem almost insurmountable. But Pett's county answers, "If a farm adviser is good, then why should not a farm woman adviser be equally good?" We will all watch the experiment with interest.

No Listening on the Line

THE greatest objection to the party line rural 'phone system, the only system practicable for country districts, is "eavesdropping." Every line has its busybodies, who want to know all the news of the community, private or otherwise. Because of them, anything said over the line is apt to become public property in short order. We believe the rural 'phone has failed to find its greatest usefulness because of this one factor, hence all will be glad to learn that the end of eavesdropping is not far off. A Nebraska man, Mr. A. G. Howard, has invented a device which he believes will be proof against the busybody. The following description of the device is from the Iowa Homes-ead:

"The country subscriber to the telephone service will operate his phone just the same as now, except that he will turn a little switch just as soon as he begins to talk. This switch starts a mechanism which is timed by a small clock. Its indicator points out the time the conversation continues and the telephone is automatically shut off at the end of four minutes. If, during this conversation some other subscriber on the line decides to listen, the two parties who started the conversation will be immediately notified by a little musical sound. Mr. A and Mr. B, who have the use of the line, will then know just what receiver on the line was taken down. It is not claimed that any device can be made which will lock all the machines on the circuit save the two from which the parties are talking, but it is believed that there will be practically no 'listening on the line' when the listener is known the minute he or she attempts to 'eavesdrop.'"

This device has been submitted to the great telephone companies for test. If it proves practicable, as Mr. Howard believes it will, rural subscribers should demand that their companies add this device to their 'phones. Its adoption may not please the local gossips, but no one else will lament the demise of that despicable habit of listening at the 'phone.

You can't give a child for its inheritance more desirable than a good education of the right kind. A trained mind is to be desired above riches.

The V

F the rural population movement of country to city and the cause for the population is not it is merely the cause of the Huron county, Michigan, Farm and Dairy Journal, a declining rural community, accompanied by a declining church, a social intercourse, is this trend of population due to the country due to the lack of education, methods, and lack of purpose, or to financial disabilities that make for the farmer to the city on the farm. These were a few of the results of a discussion of Life meetings held recently.

That Huron county, due to lack of natural resources, has made abundantly clear. Sharp, of Exeter, last week, for the making of a bold enthusiastically the splendid climate crops that Huron. He expressed his Church, which has all attention to the solution, which will be largely insurmountable. "The Church separating itself from the third century," his attention has been given a greater interest in regulation."

EDUCATION IN RURAL Prof. S. B. McCree Elementary Education made a plea for more rural school. "Some depletion must go to them," said he. "Other have their influence, mental need is an important education. There is the world for a new purpose of education, think of it as a means of financial condition, by fitting them for professional lines. Our able, are administered people. The newer educated man is to be applied to the job." Prof. McCree added successful farmer is the best job best. The teacher can give this as appreciation of the country life.

This address was illustrated slides. Some rural schools in Ontario picked the wrong time. So we went. To one of the meetings was called. I attended the front of through the litter of children picked their way through the school. I sat with rusty iron bars were without a school is located in the richest farming districts. "You can't expect a child to be a school, in respect for education."

POPULATION OF SCHOOLS Prof. McCreey told that is being done to the schools of Ontario. He mentioned of up-to-date schools in both Canada

The Why of Rural Depopulation

If the rural problem involved a movement of population from country to city there would not be undue cause for alarm. But rural depopulation is not the rural problem. It is merely the cause of the rural problem. The Huron county survey, the results of which were reported in the Farm and Dairy July 23rd, proves that a declining rural population is accompanied by a declining school, a declining church, and a minimum of social intercourse among the people. This is the trend of population away from the country due to a mistaken system of education, poor farming methods, and lack of cooperative enterprises, or to fundamental economic disabilities that make it impossible for the farmer to do as well financially on the farm as elsewhere? These were a few of the questions raised and discussed in the Rural Life meetings held in Huron county recently.

That Huron county's problem is not due to lack of natural advantages was made abundantly clear by Rev. S. F. Sharp, of Exeter, who was, as we stated last week, largely responsible for the making of the survey. He held enthusiastically of the fine soil, the splendid climate, and the varied crops that Huron county produces. He expressed his belief that the Church, which has done so much to call attention to the problem, will be largely instrumental in its solution. "The Church has been separating itself from the state since the third century," said he. "All of its attention has been on things theological. Hereafter the Church must exert a greater influence on social legislation."

EDUCATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

Prof. S. B. McCready, Director of Elementary Education for Ontario, made a plea for more interest in the rural school. "Some blame for rural depopulation must go to the school system," said he. "Other factors may have their influence, but the fundamental need is an improved system of education. There is a great need in the world for a new conception of the purpose of education. Most people think of it as a means of bettering the financial condition of their children by fitting them for commercial or professional lines. Our schools, as a rule, are administered on that principle. The newer conception is that the educated man is the one who is to do the job. Applying the idea, Prof. McCready added: "The most successful farmer is the one who likes his job best. The country school teacher can give this viewpoint, the appreciation of the country and of country life."

This address was illustrated with lantern slides. Some of the best rural schools in Ontario were shown by lantern. So were some of the worst. To one of the latter particular attention was called. The woods shed shined the front of the building. Through the litter of this shed the children picked their way to the main entrance. The school itself was covered with rusty iron siding. The desks were without adornment. And this school is located in one of the richest farming districts in Ontario. "You can't expect a child attending such a school to have much respect for education," remarked the speaker. "You can't expect people to keep up such a school to have much respect for education," he added.

PROBATION OF SCHOOLS ADVOCATED.

Prof. McCready told of the work that is being done to introduce the study of agriculture into the rural schools of Ontario. He then gave illustrations of up-to-date consolidated schools in both Canada and the Uni-

ted States and made a strong plea for the consolidated school, which makes possible the rural high school with special courses in agriculture. In full work being done by the agricultural schools of Denmark.

The improvement of farming methods was the keynote of Mr. G. A. Putnam's talk. "I think I am safe in saying," said he, "that there has been no one factor so potent in making for better farming in Ontario as the Farmers' Institute. There may not be so much use for the old-time more now for experiments and demonstrations. But we will always need a meeting-house to discuss results and exchange ideas." Mr. Putnam was especially enthusiastic as to the future of the Women's Institute.

"I believe that cooperation will be a big feature in the future development of agriculture in Ontario," said Mr. Putnam further, and then added the qualifying clause, "if the independence and prosperity of the individual do not blind them to its advantages. We have been fairly well-to-do buy farms. The old-fashioned residents don't like to work with the newcomers, and this, too, is an obstacle to cooperation."

WHAT TRUE COOPERATION IS.

F. C. Hart, B.S.A., enunciated some of the basic principles of cooperation, drawing a distinction between a joint stock company, with its profits divided according to share capital and the truly cooperative enterprise with its fixed dividend on capital and profits divided according to the business that each member does through the association. The latter, in Mr. Hart's opinion, is the one adapted to rural cooperation. He also warned his hearers against expecting too much of cooperation. It is not a get-rich-quick scheme, but one that brings sure results. The first work of a cooperative association is improvement of the quality of the produce that is handled. This improvement must come before increased prices are looked for.

Mr. W. G. Medd, Winchelsea, spoke of the characteristics in people themselves that militate against cooperation such as "the desire to beat the other fellow." This paper will be given in full in a later issue of Farm and Dairy. Briefly, Mr. Medd recommended cooperation in education, in production, and marketing and in social and religious life. These, he said would only be accomplished when men were found willing to sacrifice time and money in rural leadership. "Then," concluded the speaker, "conditions shall produce rural leaders that will dominate to their full share over governments and all our social economic institutions."

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

Another side of the rural question was presented by F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., editor of Farm and Dairy. "The rural problem," said he, "is at root an economic problem. The educational factor is an important one. Cooperation is necessary in this age of concentration and combination if the farmer is to hold his own. The rural church is doing a grand work and can do a grander work still. Education in production is right and good. But none of these are fundamental influences. Farming must be made comparatively profitable if it is to attract and hold the young men of the country." Mr. Ellis then reviewed statistics, which show that the laborer of some of the average United States farmer is only \$318.32 a year, or less than a dollar a day. The cause of this unsatisfactory showing, which ap-

(Concluded on page 10)



"DOG DAYS"
the best time
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DE LAVAL
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THERE WAS NEVER BEFORE as good a time to buy a De Laval Cream Separator as right now.

THE "DOG DAYS" ARE AT hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator.

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THIS IS LIKewise THE season when De Laval superiority counts for most over other separators,—its closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning, and absolute sanitation.

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STEVENS
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List Price, \$23.50

If we put a fancy stock on this splendid STEVENS shotgun it would look better than many which cost from \$60 to \$80. The only reason that your dealer can sell it to you so reasonably is because of our low manufacturing cost—low because we are the largest manufacturers of sporting firearms in the world.

This gun is 20 gauge throughout—(not a 16 gauge or 12 gauge with 20 gauge barrels!) It weighs only 6 lbs. Frame ornamented with a neat scrollwork stock slim in the grip; graceful in outline and finely finished, but meant for good, hard shooting, 26, 28 or 30 inch barrels, all treated with Nitro powder; cylinder, modified or full choked. Length of stock 13½ inches; drop at heel about 3 inches. Nothing on the market can touch this STEVENS 20 Gauge Double Barrel Hammerless Shotgun.

STEVENS
6-shot Repeating
Shotgun, No. 520.

List Price, \$30.00

The easiest operating Repeating Shotgun in the world. Made in 12 gauge only, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch barrels. 7½ lbs. Chambered to take 2½ inch shells. Length of stock 13½ inches; drop at heel 2½ inches—no deviation. If you want a Repeating Shotgun that is worth from two to three times what we ask for it, your best choice is the Stevens No. 520. There is nothing as quick as this No. 520 made.

FREE Book About Guns & Rifles

Write us to-day—now—for complete, illustrated "Gun Book" showing every kind of gun and rifle under the sun—all of them with the STEVENS reputation for honest workmanship back of them. Write for your copy to-day, so you can have a full description of all our guns before you. Then you can make an intelligent choice.

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Ask Your
Dealer

The Upward Look

Our Thoughts

As I think in his heart, so will he be.—Prov. 23:7.

How are we thinking? Do we ever pause to take stock and answer this question? A student of human nature tells us that "there is nothing surer than that we grow just in that direction in which our mind is most firmly fixed." The miser spends his time thinking how he may hoard his money; the spendthrift how best he can scatter it. What we think of to-day we are likely to think of to-morrow. Our thoughts rule our actions and our actions form habits.

While none of us wish to be compared to either the miser or the spendthrift, yet we often allow our thoughts to linger on the disagreeable things which enter into our lives, our petty grievances and disappointments, unhappy as they are. We do not wish to be so, but we do not think of the nobler side of life, that which will uplift us and crowd out the unpleasant things. We can manage to make ourselves contented by controlling our thoughts.

A Saxon when asked if she were not lonely very often, replied, "Oh, no; not often you see I have my thoughts—such pleasant thoughts, too. A cruel fate took away my health, but nothing could blot out thoughts or memory." Surely we can all learn a lesson from such a noble character.

A quotation suggests itself to our mind. It is this: "There is a world within and this is the greatest world. If you want a really lovely world without you must make the world within bright and lovely." How then are we thinking? Are we making the world without bright or gloomy; are we thinking ourselves upward or downward, backward or forward?

H. Bonar says:
"Think truly, and thy thoughts shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine shall prove a faithful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be a great and noble creed."—M.M.R.

A Vacation for Mother

If it is the *Household Editor*, Have you made your plans for a vacation this summer, little mother? You remember a vacation for you was suggested last year, but somehow it never materialized. Is it going to be overlooked again this summer?

You say there are so many things that demand your attention the whole summer through and it would never do to neglect them. Then Mary and Alice wish to have a girl friend spend a few days with her. All these outings represent a drain on the purse.

Yes, family cares may be heavy and household duties may be clamoring loudly for attention, but why not pause and learn a lesson from the birds that have built their nests in the tree by your kitchen window. They do not allow family cares to worry them, but sing their love songs from morning till night. While they do work hard to feed their young they at the same time teach them to fly just as soon as their wings are strong enough, and thus make them dependent on themselves.

Why not allow the younger members of the family to test their wings, and take the charge of the work for a time while you take time to fly away from home and learn a new song of love and hope. The work which now seems so irksome will take on a new aspect when you return, and you will come back with renewed courage and

a new lease on life.

We too often forget that there is a great difference between making a living and making a life. As one writer has said, "It is not all of life to live." The successful man or woman in the truest sense of the word is he or she who knows not only how to work, but how to 'let go' once in a while." Don't forget, then, to "let summer" for a week or two during this

OUR HOME CLUB

Nature's Aristocracy

"Why is it," asked Uncle John recently, "that people who have inherited wealth look down on people who earn wealth through their own efforts?" The question is not an easy one to answer. Yet it should be answered.

Why do we look with more respect on a minister or a doctor than on a day laborer? The answer is simple. It is because we believe that he has higher intellectual attainments and that he is doing more for the community at large than is the day laborer. We judge the doctor or the minister to be a superior type of man because we believe that the work they perform requires higher intellectual attainments. Is this not the reason why men who have wealth are looked on with more respect than those who earn wealth?

When we study how great fortunes are made we generally find that they were made by a few men who were quick to see business opportunities that their less discerning fellows did not appreciate and let slip through their fingers. For instance, the man in a community who sees that if he can gain the control of a water power or a valuable building site, or a timber limit, he will be able to make his fellow citizens pay tribute to him through the increased prices he will charge them for the use of the natural resources Nature provided, and intended for the use of all, and who proceeds to take advantage of this situation and is thereby enabled to build up a fortune to which his fellow men have contributed. He thus earns his wealth so easily as to prove to the satisfaction of the non-thinking individual that he has superior intellectual attainments to the rest of the community. Thus, it is natural for people to respect a man not only for his wealth but also from the belief that he has more ability than his fellows, or he would not have attained that wealth.

When a family has attained wealth it generally becomes possible for the members of the family to become more cultured than the ordinary individual. Thus, where wealth has remained in a family for two or three generations, there is a general impression that these people not only have wealth but culture as well, whereas the man who earns his wealth is likely to be a rough diamond who has not had much of an opportunity to acquire culture also. True it is that he may be far superior to the man who inherited his wealth, but mankind at large is apt to think of such cases in the aggregate and not of isolated instances, and therefore to place such a man with the majority of men who have had to fight for their wealth. Men see that the one man has had to earn his wealth by fighting for it and as most men would prefer not to fight for a thing when they can get it for nothing, thus they are apt to think more of the man who acquired his wealth in the easiest way.

Once we see that men who inherit wealth are living off their fellows, because their fellows are not clever enough to see how they do it, and

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Over 60 years ago we selected for our standard—Thoroughness in every branch of education. The proof that

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G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.



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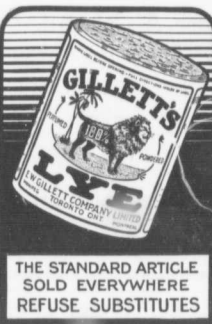
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CHAS. BLAKE

SNOW ROAD STATION, ONT., (C.P.R.)



THE STANDARD ARTICLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

at an end to it, we will begin to advance reforms such as the taxation of natural resources according to their value, including the taxation of land values by such measures as these we will make it easier for the ordinary man to earn wealth and harder for a man who has inherited wealth to live off his fellows. Uncle Jim is right: The men who earn wealth are "Nature's Aristocracy," but as yet the world does not recognize the fact.—The Country Philosopher.

An Evening Worth While

One of the most enjoyable evenings that I have participated in for some time was one spent only last week, and as the evening is still very fresh in my memory, it occurred to me that I might tell Home Club readers about it.

I was spending a few days with a girl friend of mine a few miles from home and one evening we were invited over to the next farm. We were requested to come early, not later than seven o'clock, if possible. When we arrived a tennis court on the lawn at the side of the house was the first thing to attract my attention, and for an hour and a half excitement ran high, although none of us were expert players.

Having tennis on the farm had never occurred to me before. The farm is such a busy place and working hours are so long that I failed to see how it could be followed up very closely. While conversing with one of the girls of that home, however, I found that they made a practice of considering their working hours over at six o'clock, except in the very busy season, and this enabled them to have long evenings for recreation. Caring for the tennis court was simple also, as instead of marking it with whitening they used tape which could be lifted in case of rain.

Tennis was not the only feature of the evening. When it became too dark to play, a splendid Victrola was brought out on to the veranda, where we enjoyed to the full the selections given. The Victrola sounds particularly well outside, too. After a time we went into the house and gathered around the piano where we had both instrumental and vocal music, in which all could join. When we had exhausted our list of songs one of the boys re-arranged the mechanism of the piano somewhat, making it into a player piano and rendered several selections.

Why can't we on the farm make such evenings as this one the rule at our homes, rather than the exception? True, a tennis outfit and the musical instruments I have mentioned represent considerable expenditure, but we are only going through life once, and should we not endeavor to make our home life just the very best possible? Such attractions, too, would surely do much towards solving the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm.—(Sister Mac.)

The teacher wanted some plums in order to give an object lesson during school hours, and calling one of the small boys, she gave him ten cents and despatched him to the fruit stand down on the corner.

"Before you buy the plums, Willie," she cautioned, "you had better pinch one or two to make sure they are ripe."

Little Willie fitted away. Soon he came back, and strikingly put the bag on the teacher's desk.

"Oh, thank you, Willie," said the teacher, taking up the bag. "Did you pinch one or two as I told you to do?"

"Did I?" was the gleeful response. "I pinched the whole bagful, and here's your ten cents."

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The World's Leading Agricultural Explosive

Two Million Pounds used in 1913 by Farmers throughout Canada, for clearing land, sub-soiling, tree-planting and ditching.

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Many Farmers prefer to hire Blasters. Demand exceeds supply, write for our proposition to Professional Blasters.

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The Most Popular Premium

The semi-porcelain forty-piece tea set that we have been offering for four new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy has become one of the most popular ever offered.

We have given away a large number of these, but the supply is unlimited.

Write us today sending four new subscriptions with four dollars and we will express the tea set to you.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

We Give You
\$2.50
For Coupon Below

This illustration shows the sectional view and interior mechanism of the



MINUTE VACUUM WASHER

Delivered to you for \$1.00

The Minute Vacuum Washer was patented in 1914. It is therefore the latest and best on the market, and yet is being used to-day by over 75,000 satisfied housewives in all parts of Canada. It has all the good qualities of all the other washers and none of their faults. It will absolutely do all we claim for it and we will return every cent of your money. We have confidence in the washer as else we could not make this offer:

WE GUARANTEE IT
Some reasons why you should buy the Minute Vacuum Washer.

It is the strongest on the market because it has quadruple turned seams.

Triple rolled and pressed rim.

Costs \$1.00 delivered.

It is the lightest machine made.

Will do the fastest work.

Does its work in three minutes.

A child can operate it.

Your clothes last twice as long.

Your hands do not touch the water.

It forces the boiling suds through its clothes, NOT the clothes through the suds.

We make this offer for

A SHORT TIME ONLY.
In order to secure agents, \$1.00 is practically cost price, and if we were not absolutely sure that we had the best washer made, we could not afford to make this offer. We count on repeat sales for our profit.

SEND TO-DAY—DON'T WAIT!!!
If this publication was not absolutely sure that the Minute Vacuum Washer would do all we claim, they would not accept our advertising, and you know

YOU ARE PROTECTED

\$2.50 Coupon

Send us this coupon and \$1.00 cash and we will send you the Famous Minute Vacuum Washer, delivered to you, at our agent's offer, by parcel post, all charges paid, in any part of Canada. This offer holds good for a short time only. We will send the washer to you no matter where you live by mail for one dollar.

MINUTE VACUUM WASHER CO.
Dept. 42 Franklin Building, Toronto, Ont.

August 6, 1914.

A Hint to difficult task to keep thing tory. However that just at the care will also milk pails, readily become st that the cream is that plenty

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IF YOU
MAIL
ORDER,
NAME
AND WE
YOU

A Hint to Our Readers.—It's a difficult task at this time of the year to keep things sweet and clean about the kitchen, dairy and cheese factory. Housewives and dairymen know that just at this time the least lack of care will allow the kitchen utensils, milk pails, cream cans, etc., to readily become tainted, with the result that the milk quickly spoils or the cream is a little off. True it is that plenty of hot water and a few

hours in the sunlight will freshen the cans up wonderfully, but dull days often prevent this.

On the market these days we have a goodly number of cleansing preparations that will save time, money and work in thoroughly cleaning milk cans, milk pails, etc. Our readers of Farm and Dairy have an opportunity of getting in touch with the best ones through our advertising columns. Note the one on page 13 of this number.

The coupon will bring a free sample of Panshine. It will save a lot of extra work at this time of the year and will leave everything clean, colorless, and without any odor after being washed. Drop a note to-day for a generous sample. It does the work.

Whatever is may not always be right or best, but whatever is, is; at least it does not help matters to

A school teacher recently received the following note from the mother of one of her pupils:

"Dear Mrs.—You write me about whippin' Sammy. I giv you permission to beat him up eny time he won't lern his lesson. He is jest like his father and you hev to beat him with a club to lern him anythin'. Pound noleige into him. Don't pay no attention to what his father says. I will handle him."

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THE HOUSE OF BEST VALUES AND ASSURED SATISFACTION
SUPPLYING MOST ALL YOUR

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NEEDS WITH A GENEROUS
FREE DELIVERY
OFFER

ANNOUNCEMENT

Everyone Should Read This



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Commencing Aug. 1st

We Pay the Shipping Charges
on all orders for any amount large or small on

Men's, Women's and Children's Outer Garments

This is no ordinary, everyday event. Neither is it an ordinary Free Delivery offer. Every garment advertised is an acknowledged **EATON** value, that will stand the closest comparison—and when you read these words, "And we pay the shipping charges," in our Catalogue, read them over again, so that you may be impressed with their full meaning. "We" means **T. EATON CO.**, not you. In other words, you can buy any one of these splendid values of known **EATON** quality garments delivered to your nearest railway station or post office for the price we quote without any additional cost for shipping charges.

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\$10 FREE DELIVERY \$10
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We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you a cent if you are not satisfied after using bicycle so many days. DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of shoes, or any other goods, unless at any price until you receive our latest illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition. Write to us to send you a postal, and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid by return mail. Do not wait. Write now.

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Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and over 10,000 cows. We need your cream.

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WE Make BUTTER WE Furnish Cans
WE Want Cream WE Pay Express
WE Pay Every Two Weeks

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For Best Results

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

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Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

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ADVERTISE in these popular columns which others find so profitable. It costs you only \$1.40 an inch

The Makers' Corner

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

Dairy Production in Western Ontario

F. Hearn, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.

The strong position of the dairy industry in Western Canada is indicated by the following figures. Table 1 shows the yearly output of cheese and creamery butter, 1908 to 1913, with the yearly average number of pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese.

Year	Lbs. Cheese	Yield	Lbs. Butter
1908	34,442,000	11,083	6,562,000
1909	35,300,000	11,083	6,562,000
1910	35,617,847	11,078	6,562,000
1911	27,600,922	11,14	12,962,251
1912	27,743,876	11,16	12,639,730
1913	21,058,531	11,18	18,336,376

(Includes 3,727,739 lbs. of butter manufactured by the several Toronto creameries at least one-half the cream for which was produced in Eastern Ontario. Includes also 932,062 lbs. of butter made at the cheese factories in winter.)

Value of dairy products produced in Western Ontario in 1913: Cheese, \$2,679,605.83; butter, \$4,771,569.62; milk and cream sold direct by factories, \$241,735.20; powdered and condensed milk (approximate) \$11,376.00; total, \$8,433,440.65. From the butter item we have deducted \$390,342.37, the value of cream produced in Eastern Ontario for Toronto creameries.

To the above total should be added the value of the dairy butter produced and the value of milk and cream supplied to the towns and cities which no accurate record can be obtained.

The total number of cheese factories and creameries in operation in 1908 was 278. The same number of cheese factories were in operation in 1913, but compared with 1908 more of the 278 factories made buter instead of cheese.

There are several factors over which the maker has no control which affect the number of pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese, chief of which are (a) Composition of the milk; (b) Sanitary condition of the milk; (c) Season; (d) "Short" or "long" fall make. The season of 1913 was remarkable for the "short" fall output, which accounts for the slightly greater number of pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese compared with the previous year. The "short" fall make also affected the total production for the season. The average per cent. of fat in the milk has decreased slightly each year for several years, yet the yield of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk has remained fairly constant, which indicates that the cheese makers are doing good work and securing the best possible yield of cheese consistent with the quality required.

The writer secured from the secretaries of a number of cheese factories located in different sections of western Ontario, figures from the factory books relating to production for the past 50 years. From the figures so kindly furnished by the secretaries we compile the following:

Dates	10 Year Periods			
	Average yearly yield of cheese (lb. of cheese)	Average of 10 years (lb. of cheese)	Average of 10 years (per cent. milk)	Average of 10 years (pounds milk per lb. cheese)
1864	10.66	80.963	80.69	
1874	10.87	80.891	80.62	
1904	11.	80.1156	81.05	
1909	11.10	80.1212	81.09	
1913 (6 years)				

These figures clearly indicate a considerable rise in the value of cheesemilk for the past ten years.

These figures also indicate a slight rise during the past twenty years, especially the past ten years at some factories in the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese, while at others the yield remains practically the same. As previously explained this is chiefly due where an increase occurs to the slight gradual decrease in the average per cent. of fat and possibly casing in the milk from year to year in some sections, the granting of one-half pound up-beam shipping weight and a short fall make, as many of the cheese factories turn to butter making in the early fall.

The oft-repeated statement that "in the early days of cheese making 15 pounds of milk were required to make a pound of cheese for the season, while in these days nearly 12 pounds are required," requires considerable readjustment to square with the actual facts. In 1864, Toronto had to 1867 about the beginning of cheese making in western Ontario furnish no evidence to indicate the one pound of cheese from 10 pounds of milk for the season, was ever a common practice.

A COMPARISON OF FACTORIES.

Comparing milk prices for the month of June, 1914, for different dairy products, we find that these factories paid about \$4 net a cwt. of milk, plus the freight return, whereas about 70 cents a cwt., milk testing 3.2 per cent. fat, plus the skim milk. The powdered milk factories and two of the milk condensers, we understand paid \$1.75 net for milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat, and deducts three cents a cwt. of milk for each one-tenth per cent. fat, the milk tested below 3.5 per cent. (no by-products returned). The average test of cheese factories in 1913 was 3 per cent. fat. There is no reason to suppose that the average test at other factories was higher; therefore, milk testing 3.2 per cent. fat would on the above basis be worth 60 cents, and a per cent. fat would be worth 50 cents. We understand that two other milk condensers paid \$1.00 a cwt. (no by-products returned).

The western provinces are producing greater quantities of butter each year and taking the same present market conditions into consideration it would seem that so far as western Ontario is concerned the required limit of butter production necessary to supply the demand has probably been reached. Should a surplus develop, production will then swing back to cheese until a balance of prices and output are again reached.

The Why of Rural Depopulation

(Continued from page 11)
plies in Canada as well, he traced a system of taxation that places a unfair burden on the farmer. "Our farmers' organizations, in condemning the protective tariff and endorsing the taxation of land values has shown us the way to the solution of this problem," concluded the speaker.

Such a great problem as the one with which rural Ontario has been brought face to face with more clarity than ever before, the Hon. J. H. Ross, Minister of Agriculture, in his Rural Survey is not solved at one meeting or a series of meetings. The school, the Church, and fiscal reform all have a place in the regeneration of country life. The question of a broad one day worthy of the earnest consideration of every thinking citizen, be his home in city or country, for "no country can rise above the level of its rural population." F. E. E.

The cow is quick to recognize her friends. Keep on friendly terms with her bossy if you would get the fullest possible



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Everywhere on the Field
there are fascinating scenes for your Kodak camera. Old home the crowd, the young man's portrait, the child's home portraits have a value estimated. Every story that you be glad to re-

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Mail the coupon at this that tells you why.
If you are interested about the Stagasco Engine, the smallest of our Active Engines wanted, we are and now represent
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A handsome, mineral-surfaced pitch-and-felt roofing that comes in rolls ready and easy to lay. Needs no painting.

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Everywhere on the Farm

there are fascinating subjects for your Kodak—the harvest scene, old "Shep" driving home the cows, the calf butting his pail of milk, the intimate home scenes of everyday life and the good times with the children and even home portraits — all of these have a value that cannot be estimated. Every picture tells a story that you will always be glad to recall.

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"STA-RITE" GASOLINE ENGINES

always "Sta-Rite" because we have done away with a lot of springs, hooks, brackets, etc., common and troublesome in other makes of engines.



When you get a "Sta-Rite" you are sure that it will always be "on the job" when you want it — "Sta-Rite"!

Mail the coupon at the bottom for the book that tells you why.

If you are interested in a Separator learn about the "Star-ite" or if you herd in small milk, the smallest of which sells at \$15.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

NOVA SCOTIA
CAPE BRETON CO., N.S.
SALMON RIVER, July 13—Perfect growing weather is the rule. Frequent rains insure a certain crop of hay, roots, grains and vegetables. Prices rule fairly steady, but money is scarce. Fruit crops will be heavy and late. Strawberries are a heavy crop. Good pastures keep dairy produce in good supply.—J.H.M.D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
KINGS CO., P.E.I.
MONTAIGU, July 25—Hay making has commenced and a fair crop will be gathered. It has come on well this past week. Grain is going to be a heavy crop. Potatoes are looking well, but lots of bugs. Turnips and other roots are doing splendidly. Strawberries are a short crop owing to winter killing. Pastures are holding out well.—G.A.

ONTARIO
WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
GUELPH, July 25—Hayings are well under way and a few will finish this week. The crop is generally light, but is being saved in good condition. Potatoes and root crops are all doing well, as we have had a few good rains recently. Considerable injury has been done in the district of some old permanent pastures to grain crops such as corn, clover, timothy, wheat, by grass hoppers. But caterpillars were quite numerous in orchards and on many roots. The turnip root fly has been quite troublesome until as numerous as usual.—G.N.

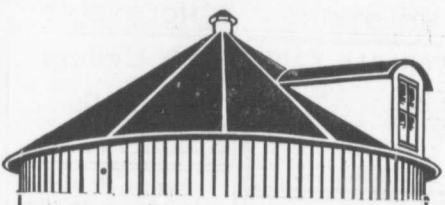
GREY CO., ONT.
THORNHURST, July 27—We have had several good rains which were very badly needed for the pasture and grain crop. The hay crop is very short, due to dry weather. Alfalfa is good, as it seems to stand the dry weather better crop, but only three or four tons. Some are not picking their cherries as it does not seem ripe. Raspberries are a good crop and are fine. Black currants are a good crop and are sold for a good price. Gooseberries, 50 c. a lb.; butter, 17c.; eggs, 23c.; hops, 25c.—C.P.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.
LAMBETH, July 30—Although we had a good rain on the 13th and 14th, we are in need of a soaker at present. The hot wind dries everything quickly. The hay and wheat is all well in the barn. Both were a good average crop, and harvested in a short time. Thrashing has commenced and by report, the crop is as good as far as heard from. Barley and oats are ripening so rapidly, for a heavy sample of grain. Corn is a good crop, and the ears are forming nicely. The army worm has made its appearance, but no great harm has yet been committed so far.—J.E.O.

QUEEN'S CO., ONT.
APPELTON, July 28—Wheat, hay and barley are all hoaxed. Oats are ripening quickly and some are already cut. Mostly the crop is good. Corn is somewhat late, the earliest just now tasselling. Apples are a fair crop, though the late catch is not so good. Fruit crops are all well. A little green fruit is in the orchards. Very little ground has been covered with grasshoppers. Some army worms are present, though in insufficient numbers to do much damage. Prices for cattle are satisfactory; some sales of car lots at \$8.25 and \$8.35 a cwt. for choice.—C.M.M.

KENT CO., ONT.
CHATHAM, July 27—We are proud of our corn in Kent county. That J. Smith in the township of Dover for 100 acres, has a field well over eight feet high on the average for 100 acres. The corn was planted on the 22nd of May and it is already out in tassels. The variety is Early Leamington. The crop of Earl Smith and Robt. Perry, his neighbors, are equally well advanced. One stock from Mr. Thos. Smith's field was 12 feet high. There is no doubt that Western Ontario is the garden of Canada, and Kent county the favored spot in that garden.—C.P.

CANADIAN Ayrshire Herd Book.
The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was organized in 1878. Through the Canadian National Live Stock Records Branch we have just issued the 22nd volume of this herd book. It contains pedigrees 33,171 to 41,725. This well bound volume, in addition to pedigrees, incorporates the constitution and by-laws of the association, rates of entry, report of minutes, and directors' meeting, list of farm names registered, report of annual banquet, scale of points for Ayrshires, instructions for the Canadian Record of Performance and a list of members. In addition there are some excellent engravings of prize winning winners and herds in this and other countries.



Whether your hay crop is heavy or light YOU NEED A SILO

If you have a heavy or satisfactory hay crop and buy a silo and make silage, you can sell your hay and feed your cows silage and you will find that, in the first place, your cost for fodder will be 15 to 20 per cent. less than if you fed your cows hay; and in the second place, your milk flow will be a good deal larger.

If, however, you have a light hay crop but have silage to feed your cows, you won't have to buy any hay or sell some of your cows because you haven't enough feed, because you can feed them silage if you have a silo, and not only will they give a good deal more milk than they would on a hay ration but you will find that they will come out in good deal better shape in the spring.

Another big advantage in raising and feeding silage is that you can keep more cows on the same number of acres, and derive a larger profit from them.

Furthermore, corn for silage is the surest and most dependable crop that the farmer can raise. Less affected by weather conditions than any other crop, it doesn't make much difference whether the weather is wet or dry when you come to harvest it.

The Ideal Green Feed Silo

is so well known and so well liked by Canadian dairymen that we do not feel it necessary to say much about it.

The fact that it is a product of the De Laval factory is in itself an assurance that the material and workmanship are high grade in every particular, and if you will talk to anyone in your neighborhood who has an Ideal Silo, or will look over the construction of some Ideal Silo put up by one of your neighbors, you will surely appreciate the excellence of its construction and the quality of the material from which it is built.

If you are still hesitating whether or not to purchase a silo this year, please keep in mind that if you wait much longer you will have a good deal of trouble in getting delivery in time, because we have had a great rush of silo orders this summer, and those who get their orders in late may have to wait.

There is probably a De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

Be Sure to send for FREE SILO BOOK

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
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Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and other information regarding THE FARMER'S RECORD OF FEEDABLE COWS, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.
W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

AVONDALE FARM

Offers an extra good lot of Bull Calves All age up to 11 mos. bred by King Pontiac...

A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT. S.P.L.—We offer several fit for service at specially low prices to make room.

HOLSTEINS WANTED

We have lots of Pasture and abundant feed. If you want to reduce your herd, send us description and Book-Bottom Price of what you have to sell...

AYRSHIRES

MAPLE BUNCH AYWRSHPRE BULLS FOR SALE. Bloodstock Chertsey Boy, No. 31837, quiet and a sure stock getter.

MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES. An offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock but quick maturing...

HOLSTEINS

20 Heifers

From 10 to 18 months old and 2 Bulls. 1 year old is my special offer. Must be sold in next 30 days. Write or phone.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERVELD, FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PETERBETZ LANGERVELD...

AYRSHIRES

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Canadian bred, for sale. Long dignitas. Phone in House.

DON'T FORGET that we have still a number of fine copies of Glasser's copy free by sending our subscription to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Turonto, Monday, Aug. 3.—The world's markets were unsettled... necessary for the next six or seven months... Cheese is distinctly quiet, as it has been for the last couple of weeks...

Canadian feed stocks determined to hold on to their meat cattle until fall or winter... it is believed that there is a fair supply of cattle on foot...

WHEAT. The advance in wheat quotations since last writing amounts to eight cents. War news has been largely responsible...

Quotations on oats and corn have shown a tendency to decline... Choice milk cows are in fair demand...

At Montreal the market for corn and barley has been strong and the demand... HAY AND STRAW. More hay is arriving on the market...

There is a strong demand for hay and straw and at a considerable premium over new and at fair prices...

EGGS AND POULTRY. Egg receipts show a tendency to decline and prices are accordingly softer...

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. The market is flooded with cherries and commission men have difficulty in disposing of receipts...

WATERBURY, N.Y., July 25.—Cheese sales 14,100 boxes at 15c. Belvidere, July 25.—1830 boxes white...

Utica, N.Y., July 27.—1,500 small colored and 1,600 small white at 12 1/2c to 13c.

Perth, July 31.—400 boxes of white and 500 of colored cheese, sold at 12 1/2c.

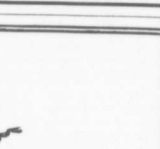
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White Yorkshire Pig



White Ayrshire Cow

PURE BRED SWISS

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of Canadian Bred Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

Stallions, three to five years. Bulls, not under one year. Boars, not under six months.

Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having Canadian Bred male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The purchases of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and boars will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animals offered and price asked.—60271.

Holsteins

A. C. Clemens, S. J. F. Hild, J. A. Stein-Friedman, and others.

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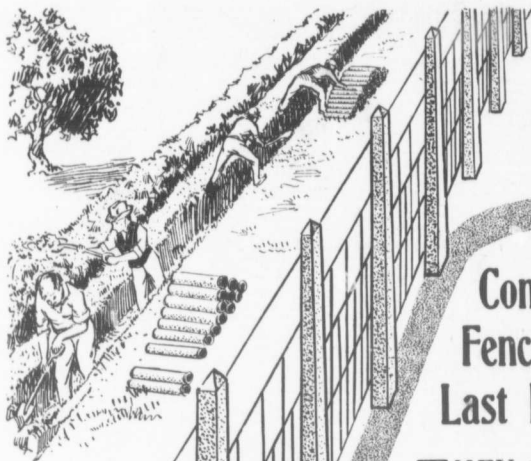
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Concrete Fence Posts Last Forever

THEY never rot away in the ground. They stand the hardest knocks and never have to be replaced, for they are practically everlasting. They are easily and cheaply made and are the most satisfactory of all fence posts.

Concrete Drain Tile Cannot Decay

Concrete drains do not decay and are cheaper, because they do not crumble and stop up drains, hence they need no digging up or relaying.

Let us send you this free book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It shows you how to make concrete fence-posts and will save you many dollars when doing other building 'round the farm.

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