

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., July 23, 1914



FILLED TO THE TIP

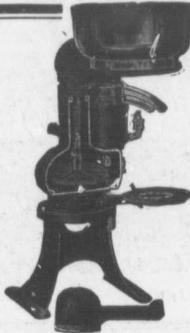
ISSUED EACH WEEK

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## THE DIRECTORS

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### ONE MILLION

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

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**FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO**

## Notes for the Shepherd

### Salt for the Sheep

Salt is about as necessary to the system of sheep as food. Sheep are best judges of how much salt they need, hence it should be placed where they can reach it at all times. The old time way of regularly salting them is all right, but it is better to give them access to it at will. Where sheep are not salted regularly they are liable to partake of too much of it at a time, and sometimes dropical conditions are the result.

The ash of the blood of a sheep contains nearly 60 per cent. of salt. The effect of salt on sheep is to give tone to the organism. Its scarcity in the blood means a relaxation of vital energy and an opportunity for the development of parasitic organisms. It is said that in Spain where sheep are kept in the neighborhood of salt hills or sea salt they thrive better than in any other situations. In France in the neighborhood of the sea coast and the salt regions of the north the sheep give more and better wool and the mutton is more highly esteemed than that from other localities. Where sheep are pastured near the sea they naturally do not require so much salt as in more interior regions.—"Shepherd Boy" in Modern Sheep.

### Lice on Sheep

What can be done to kill lice on sheep?—N. H.

It is surprising to know the number of sheep raisers there are who do not know what ails their sheep when they are pestered with lice. Our subscriber is lucky in being able to recognize a common pest. When shepherds notice their sheep scratching themselves they usually charge it to ticks when there may not be a tick to be found on them. Great loss of feed is sometimes occasioned by the impoverishment of the flock by the common red louse which infests the sheep's body. Lice are equally as destructive as the tick. As soon as any member of the flock is seen rubbing itself and otherwise showing signs of distress, the whole flock should be dipped. Almost any of the commercial cold tar sheep dips are good for the purpose. Owing to the heavy nature of the sheep's coat easier preventative that may be used in the cases of other classes of live stock can not well be used with sheep.

### Registration of Sheep

I have a number of pure-bred Shropshire sheep that want to get registered. What course should I take to accomplish this?—E. C. Adington Co., Ont.

You might refer R. M. to "Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa." Each lamb must wear in its ear a private ear tag of owner, for example, "I. R. M." These tags can be secured from F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

Fill in month and year of birth, name and number of sire and dam, and if he has sold any of the lambs, write in last column names and address of buyer. Membership fee in the Dominion Sheep Breeders is \$1 a calendar year. Each registration then will cost only 50c; non-members are charged \$1. Information as to rules of entry are given on back of application forms.—National Live Stock Records, John W. Brant, Accountant.

### When to Sell Lambs

Chas. A. Dunkin, Norfolk Co., Va.

Early selling of lambs is the most profitable if one intends to go on in the sheep business the same year. Much can be got for an Easter lamb as for an August one, but if it is an intention to stay in the business, would consider later selling to be the most profitable. The mother of the early lamb gets too fat to manage, getting in lamb the next season, her udder might go wrong. Therefore I would prefer late selling, especially if the sheep were Downs. Whether all ram lambs and ewe lambs should be sold in the winter, or kept them until February, or still be kept them on, clip them as early as April as possible, and sell them in the latter part of May or June. The wool will be worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 and one has a fat yearling wether, which is a rare thing in the country these days.

### Profitable Ewes

Roderick Barran, Oxford Co., Ont.

Here are the returns of a small flock of pure bred Shrophires: The first cost me \$97, and returned me 10 lambs—Wool, 66 pounds at 12c; washed; 13 lambs, 3 months old, butchers, \$79; a total of \$91.60.



### Profit Makers

This ewe, with her fine twin lambs, a portion of the small flock of profit makers of which Mr. Roderick Barran tells in the adjoining article. The feed only into consideration, 30 per cent. made 100 per cent. on his investment.

nearly 100 per cent. of my investment.

I feed through the winter end night and morning and clover hay noon. Had no bad effects the feeding silage at lambing time. I silage, oil cake, and chop mixed together. The eight ewes got 55 per cent. of silage a day, and did well and the lambs came thrifty and strong, as you will see by photo. Lambs were sold at three months.

Establish the milking habit. Heifers. Heifers well handled in first lactation period make the milking cows than those neglected.

Representatives of the United Dairy Company Limited recently inspected the new civic abattoir of Ontario under the guidance of Mr. W. Wright, its manager. They found the plant complete and up to date, comparing favorably with the plants owned by private concerns. The farmers' representatives expressed themselves as being of opinion that farmers should make this abattoir a success.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressives Here

The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada.

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.

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1914

No. 29

## The Rural Problem in Huron County

Facts that Challenge Attention Brought to Light by the First Rural Survey Conducted in Canada

HURON county has started in earnest to grapple with its rural problem. This problem has been long with us. We have known in a general way for many years that the rural population of old Ontario is decreasing. The Dominion census of 1911 gave us definite information that confirmed our worst fears. The census statistics showed that the rural districts of Ontario had lost over 100,000 souls in the previous 10 years. Farming populations in the other eastern provinces fared little better. Those who had remained more optimistic were astounded to find that the rural population of Ontario was less than it had been 40 years previously; and Huron county suffered worse than most districts of Eastern Canada.

Even the census, however, did not give us full information on the rural problem. It dealt only with movements of population. How has this decrease affected the rural school and the rural church and Sunday school? Before we can deal effectively with the rural problem we must understand all of its ramifications. It was to get this definite information that the Huron County Rural Survey was made, the first of the kind ever conducted in Canada.

### THE MAN AND THE IDEA

Behind every new movement there is a leader. In the case of the Huron survey it was the Rev. S. F. Sharp, Presbyterian minister of Exeter, who evolved the idea and saw it carried to completion. A couple of years ago Mr. Sharp attended a summer course at Auburn, N.Y., where the problems of the rural church were discussed by

distinctly valuable. "Why not have a rural survey in my own county?" he asked himself.

One year ago last May the subject was introduced at the Presbyterian Church Conference. Mr. Sharp induced that body to discuss rural sociology. He then suggested a rural survey, which was ultimately conducted under the joint auspices of the Presbyterian and Methodist

affect the farm. At all meetings there was free discussion and many interesting points were brought to light.

The most far-reaching results will come as a result of the survey itself. The facts brought to light challenge attention. Huron county people were given a new appreciation of the seriousness of the situation. The charts shown herewith tell a story of rural depletion more vividly than words can do.

### LOSS IN POPULATION

The most outstanding point is the loss in population. In 1876, almost 40 years ago, the total population of Huron county was 74,296. In 1912 it was 50,930, a decline of 32 per cent. But this does not tell the whole story. The towns have made a slight increase; from 9,257 to 11,560. Hence the country population has decreased from 64,939 to 39,030, or 40 per cent. of a loss. This loss of population has resulted in a serious educational problem. Schools that were once full are now empty. In many cases attendance is not sufficient to justify paying a teacher a living wage. In 1881, over 30 years ago, the school population of Huron county was 21,245. In 1913 it was 10,656, a loss of 48 1/2 per cent. This loss of school population applies to both villages and towns. But the most serious loss is in the country districts, the shrinkage being from 16,500 to 6,818, or 58 2/3 per cent. Evidently a change is needed if country people in Huron county are to be able to give their children as good an education as was possible 30 years ago.

The church need offer no apology for the new

### Loss of Population in Huron Co., Ont., 1875 to 1913

Churches of Canada through their Joint Boards of Social Service and Evangelism. An organization for conducting the survey was formed at Clinton last December with Mr. Sharp as Secretary-Treasurer.

### AN INTIMATE FIRST HAND STUDY

This was not a quick, car-window survey. Mr. Sharp, assisted by Dr. Kiddle and the ministers of the county, went all through the country districts enquiring into conditions everywhere, and getting together statistics which were finally worked into an intelligible form by Dr. Myers, an expert on sociological problems and connected with the Joint Boards of Social Service and Evangelism. Having gotten their facts together, three meetings were called throughout the county, at Exeter, Clinton and Auburn, for a discussion of the information brought to light and a consideration of proposals for solution. At these meetings Dr. Myers presented the results of the survey itself. Rev. Mr. Sharp discussed the relation of the church to the rural community. W. G. Mead, Winchelsea, from the subject, "Huron from Within," spoke of cooperation. The rural school situation was discussed by Prof. S. B. McCready. Sunday schools were considered by Mr. Taylor Statten, National Boys' Work Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada. George A. Putnam, B.S.A., and F. C. Hart, B.S.A., represented the Department of Agriculture. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., editor of Farm and Dairy, discussed economic influences that

Total	74,286	1876
Population	50,930	1913
		32% loss

Country	64,930	1875
Population	39,030	1913
		40% loss

Towns	9,257	1875
Population	11,560	1913

Total	21,245	1881
	10,656	1913
		48 1/2% loss

Villages	1,534
	1,664

Farms	3,211
	2,778

Country	16,500
	6,818
	58 2/3% loss

### The School Situation in Huron

Declines in School Attendance from 1881 to 1913.

Presby. Anglican	12,200
Baptist	1,100
Conventualist	2,200
Methodist	2,200
Presbyterian	2,600
Catholic	6,700

1876	7,000
1913	1,100
	1,100
	1,100
	1,100
	1,100
	1,100

### Denominational Decreases in Huron

interest that it is taking in questions that were at one time supposed to be outside of its sphere. No institution has been affected more injuriously by rural depopulation than has the rural church. (Concluded on page 9)

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Mr. Warren H. Wilson. Dr. Wilson had conducted several surveys in various parts of the United States and the information that he had obtained thereby impressed Mr. Sharp as being

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### Is Alfalfa Hardy?

PERHAPS more people have been discouraged from growing alfalfa because of its supposed inability to withstand our Canadian winter, than for any other cause. We were recently discussing the hardness of alfalfa with Mr. Paul A. Boving, Root Specialist at Macdonald College, and he told us that in three years at Macdonald College alfalfa had winter-killed less than any of the other clovers. "In two years," said Mr. Boving, "our clover ranges had to be plowed up while the alfalfa was all right. I know that this is not the general experience. We ourselves are not in a position to express an opinion as to why our results are as they are. This is a fact, however. These experiments, which apparently demonstrated the hardness of alfalfa, were not small plots of a one-hundredth of an acre, but were on the fields of the College farm, and were half an acre in extent. With alfalfa we were comparing Mammoth, Common, and Alsike clovers."

Have any other of Our Folks had similar experience with alfalfa? If so, we would like to hear from them.

### Stomach Worms in Sheep

By W. L. Boyd, Veterinarian.

SHEEP suffer little from tuberculosis and other infective diseases, but they often become infested with certain blood-sucking parasites or worms which have become rather a serious obstacle to those who are interested in raising sheep. The most dreaded of these is the stomach worm. This worm is widely distributed and in certain stages of its life it is very resistant to cold or dry weather. The stomach worm reaches maturity and lays eggs only in the stomach. The eggs pass out with the intestinal contents and begin hatching within a few days after they are dropped, if climatic conditions are favorable. Dry weather or severe cold will destroy the eggs and prevent them from hatching.

After hatching, the young worm crawls upon a blade of grass while it is wet with dew or rain. The worm then encloses itself in a membranous

wall by the aid of sharp teeth. Lambs are more susceptible than older sheep probably because of the fact that the older sheep have become accustomed to the presence of the worms.

#### PREVENTION.

In the spring soon after the lambing period the old sheep should all receive a one or two ounce dose of gasoline, followed by a small dose of Epsom salts. They should then be turned on a worm-free pasture, if possible. In July the entire herd, including the lambs, should be treated with gasoline and turned into a new pasture. This treatment should be repeated in November, when the flock should again be removed to new pastures. Pasture rotation combined with drugs that are injurious to the worms is the most practical method of successfully combating this worm.

At University Farm pasture rotation has been practiced so successfully that few losses have occurred from the effects of this worm.

### Your Stationery

Jas. Lohm, York Co., Ont.

I am a produce dealer, and in handling farmers' produce I receive hundreds of letters from farmers. A feature of this correspondence that pleases me is the increasing number of farmers who are using printed stationery. This is a good sign.

I believe that printed stationery, especially when got out in attractive style, inspires respect and confidence. It shows that the man is in business to stay, that he intends to build up a reputation for his produce and will make it as good as he can. We produce dealers have a greater sense of responsibility in dealing with a man who writes to us in a businesslike way on businesslike paper, than that is, printed stationery.

In not a few occasions printed stationery has been of assistance to us in another way. Not infrequently our correspondents forget to sign their names or addresses. More frequently still the writing is illegible. Printed stationery gets over all of these evils.

Let the printed stationery be attractive. Good type is O.K., but if there is a small illustration of the farm buildings or farm stock, so much the better. Don't, however, cover half the page with the letter head. Have it small and attractive.

If the farmers of Ontario would confine themselves to a few of the very best varieties of potatoes, we feel confident that the average yield of potatoes in Ontario would be increased, that the average quality of the potatoes would be improved, and that the average price obtained per bushel would be greater.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

### Milks Thirty Cows in Hour

R. L. Hawley & Son, Calgary, Alta.

Our milking machine was installed in July, 1913. It has given us good satisfaction and has been in operation continuously except during two or three weeks of very severe weather last winter when the line pipes froze up; our stable is not frost-proof.

The cows appeared to prefer machine to hand milking right from the start. We had no trouble whatever the very first milking. In fact, nearly all the cows stood quietly chewing their cud during the entire process. Two or three of our milkers, which were confirmed kickers and had to be hit every time they were milked by hand now stand perfectly quiet. The machine has not injuriously affected

their teats or udder in any way; in fact, it apparently has a soothing effect as its action is much like a calf sucking.

#### BABILY OPERATED.

Any person after a little experience will have no difficulty in running the machine. We can now change from one cow to another as quickly as a hand milker, providing he brushes their udders. We have had no difficulty in producing clean milk. Before milking we wash each cow's udder and after the milker is once attached to the cow there is no possibility of dirt getting into the milk, as everything is airtight. After milking the machine automatically draws water through every part touched by the milk and then the parts are set away in lime water till next milking time. Once a week they are thoroughly cleaned with hot water.

#### 30 COWS AN HOUR.

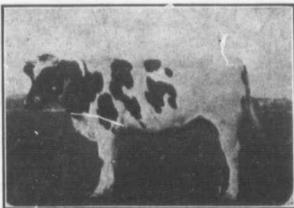
We have a three-unit machine and two men can easily milk thirty cows with it in an hour, wash up the machine, and put away the milk well. It cost us over \$500, exclusive of engine, to install, but we consider that it has saved us that amount already in wages of hired men and it gives us dairymen a little freedom, enabling us to leave home if we want to without feeling that we are committing a crime. It certainly relieves the drudgery of milking to a great extent.

It costs us about 35 cents a day for gasoline, or less than a gallon to milk thirty cows. The biggest item in keeping the machine in repair is replacing the rubber goods, which seem to wear out quite rapidly. It is rather expensive, having cost us over \$12 during the year; but we now have on hand enough to last probably six months more.

We consider our machine a good investment, but would advise any person to try it out to their own satisfaction before purchasing one.

It isn't the lack of what you want that makes you unhappy; it's the lack of what you need.

Remember that the farm upon which you live is a part of the township, and that the township is a part of the county, and that not only is your responsibility one of looking after your own particular farm or locality, but it is a responsibility to the municipality, and the municipality being owned by the people should receive some of your attention as a citizen.—Dr. G. C. Crisman, O.A.C., Guelph.



A Winner of the Netherlands

This heifer calf, dropped Nov. 24th, 1911, was first prize in her class at Hoogkarspel, The Netherlands, in the autumn of 1913. Her mother as a two-year-old produced 1224 1/2 lbs. of milk, testing 3.62 per cent fat. She is owned by Mr. D. and D. J. Dutch correspondent, Mr. D. Shoemaker, Hoogkarspel.



In the Land Where the Sheep Farmer is the "Gentleman"

In New Zealand the sheep farmers who farm on a large scale are "the country aristocracy," if you please. With increasing land values, however, this class of gentleman farmer is decreasing in numbers and dairymen are taking his place.

sac, and remains attached to the grass. In this condition it can remain uninjured by cold or drought much longer. If the grass is eaten the encysted worm reaches the stomach of the browsing sheep, where it soon matures. It injures the sheep by robbing it of certain food-stuffs, by sucking blood, by giving off certain poisons that injure the red blood cells, and by the irritation caused as it clings to the stomach

### Grain

R. L. A.

SHALL we continue to pasture our luxuriant pastures? Luxuriant exception and between a serious monetary feeding, and peas, sown gap between p. Even if feeding grain in that it is so high that eat sufficient t. Along with soil will increase the pay for the extra just recently injected at Corn views on the va pasture.

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Mr. U. H. Bowen Bowen has been

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same pasture. quarts daily of a one part water meal by weight August 10th, the were fed green f let was substituted meadow grass a tity. Even if th would have been cows on most far The eight cow lbs. of grain and more milk than lots gained in we the greatest gain not received soilin farms, that the g much greater retu

The man who l pastures receives for future results cows that were v experiment were no grain. The co c. l. more milk seems reasonable production was d ing year. It was

### Grain for Cows on Grass

H. L. Anderson, Oxford Co., Ont.

SHALL we or shall we not feed grain to cows on pasture? I have found that cows in luxuriant pasture will not respond to grain feeding. Luxuriant pastures, however, are now the exception and the most of us have to choose between a seriously decreased milk flow or supplementary feeding. Soiling crops, such as oats and peas, sown early in the spring, will fill the gap between pasture and after grass or corn. Even if feeding these, however, I favor a little grain in that the water content of soiling crops is so high that the heavy milking cow cannot eat sufficient to meet her food requirements. Along with soiling crops I believe that grain will increase the milk flow just about enough to pay for the extra feed. On looking up the subject recently I found that an experiment conducted at Cornell University substantiates my views on the value of feeding grain to cows on pasture.

In the experiment to which I refer a herd of cows owned by a New York farmer which had been lightly fed during the winter, were divided into two lots of eight each, all grazing on the

year-olds and three-year-olds developed into better animals than their stable mates having no grain.

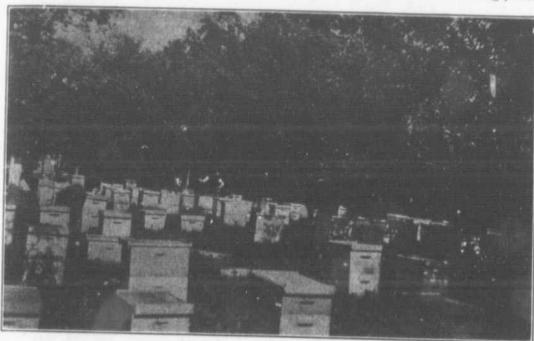
I find that similar experiments have been conducted at other stations with results on a par. The extra grain increased the milk flow just about sufficiently to pay the cost of the extra feed. In none of these cases, however, was the grain fed to animals on dry pasture with no other supplementary feeding.

I myself find that cows in good pasture will not eat any grain unless they are exceedingly heavy milkers. With an abundance of soiling crops they do not eat much. But were I to fall short of soiling crops, I would not hesitate one minute to feed grain to my cows, both for present and future results. The amount to feed can only be determined by the use of the scales, making careful note of the results in milk flow, according to the grain fed.

### Keep Cows Housed

A. McLaren, Northumberland Co., Ont.

OUR experience leads us to believe that cattle, particularly dairy cows, do much better if kept in the stable on exceedingly hot days.



A Profitable Apiary Located on a Town Lot

Mr. U. B. Bowen has a farm of limited size, his apiary being on a town lot in Niagara Falls, Ont. Mr. Bowen has been troubled with foul brood for a couple of years, but is taking active measures for the eradication of the disease. In the illustration Mr. Pettit and a couple of trained inspectors may be seen searching the hives for evidence of the disease.

same pasture. Each cow of lot 1 was fed four quarts daily of a mixture of two parts corn meal, one part wheat bran, and one part cotton seed meal by weight. The test began May 23rd. August 10th, the pastures being poor, both lots were fed green fodder corn and later green millet was substituted for the corn, and later still meadow grass and pumpkins in generous quantity. Even if the cows got no grain feed they would have been much better fed than are the cows on most farms. The trial lasted 22 weeks.

The eight cows in lot No. 1 were given 5,300 lbs. of grain and gave 4,981 lbs. or 28 per cent. more milk than those getting no grain. Both lots gained in weight, the grain-fed cows showing the greatest gain. I believe that had these cows not received soiling crops, as is the case on most farms, that the grain feeding would have shown much greater returns.

The man who feeds grain to his cows on short pastures receives another benefit. He is working for future results. The following year the same cows that were used in this Cornell University experiment were back on pasture as usual with no grain. The cows in lot No. 1 averaged 16 per cent. more milk than those in lot No. 2, and it seems reasonable to assume that this increased production was due to the grain fed the preceding year. It was noted that the grain fed two-

Heat and flies are not conducive to milk production, or to cow comfort. Hot weather is even worse. On many farms there is no water in the pastures and cows have to come all the way to the barn to get a supply.

It seems reasonable to believe, and it has proved true in my experience, that dairy cows in a darkened stable, well ventilated, and with water constantly before them, give more milk and keep in better thrift than when they are turned out to pasture. We feed our cows anyway so they are not at any disadvantage when not on the pasture. They are always on pasture at night.

My ideal pasture is one with a thick growth of trees and a stream running through it. Under conditions such as these it would not be necessary to house the cows during the day. Until we get such a pasture, however, we will depend on stabling by day and pasture by night with, of course, supplementary feeding.

Just think what possibilities there lie in every 12 or 14 year old boy on leaving school if he knew the secrets of the weeds, the soils, the grains, if he had been stirred into experimenting for himself through simple experiments that the schoolmaster had initiated him into.—Prof. S. B. McCreedy, O.A.C., Guelph.

### Dominion Aid to Farm Forestry

THE Dominion Government is taking an active interest in farm forestry. Farm and Dairy recently had a call from Mr. B. R. Morton, with the Forestry Division at Ottawa, who gave us some interesting facts about the work of the Department with which he is connected.

"Our work so far as it affects Eastern Canada," said Mr. Morton, "is largely of an advisory character, and mostly carried on by correspondence. Farmers write to us telling of their problems, and we advise them as to the best course to pursue. Occasionally, special arrangements are made whereby we visit a farmer's wood lot, mark trees for cutting, give advice on planting, and so forth. In such cases the farmer must pay travelling expenses."

It is in the West, however, that the Dominion Government is most active. "We don't give away trees in the East," said Mr. Morton, "but in the West we have given away thousands. There everyone who gets trees is visited once before planting and then again after he gets the trees the following spring. In this second visit he is given advice on planting. The summer after planting he gets a third visit, with advice on the care of the trees. It is found that the farmer has taken good care of his trees he is recommended to get a second shipment. Occasionally men are kept on our list for supervision for three or four years. I might mention that practically all of the forestry work done in the West is being done by the Dominion Department, there being little provincial work done."

#### THE WORK IS POPULAR.

"How are the people taking hold of the idea?" we asked.

"We can't supply half enough trees," was the answer. "We have to limit all as to the number of trees they get and the number of times they get them. So far one man is only allowed two consignments of trees. Most of these trees are planted for shelter belts, many more are planted for beautification. Very few farmers have planted purely for fuel supply, although some have."

"Could fuel be properly grown in Western Canada?" we asked.

"At our nursery at Indian Head," said Mr. Morton, "we keep track of cost of planting, cost of cultivating, rental value of land, and so on. From a piece of Russian poplar planted four feet apart each way in 1906, we cut 18 cords of firewood an acre in 1914. The poorest cordwood will sell at \$4 while the best cordwood will sell at \$7 a cord. I forget the exact figures, but I know that we made a profit on the fuel crop. This was not considered to be ripe for cutting but a fungus disease was getting in and it had to be cut. A few years more and we would have gotten larger revenue and greater profits."

The conversation then switched back to Ontario and we were soon discussing the advisability of a farmer growing his own fuel. Mr. Morton estimated that an average acre of woodlot would produce 6 cords of wood a year, and with right management, 7 to 8 cords. We did not see where such a return as this would yield a profit on the investment.

"I will agree," said Mr. Morton quickly, "that a man can get more from land by cropping than by forestry, but suppose that on the farm there is a steep or stony hillside. Can he not keep that in bush to advantage?" We agreed that he could.

#### CARE OF FARM WOOD LOT.

In speaking of the care of the farm woodlot, Mr. Morton said, "People have an idea that young trees aren't worth anything. The first object of our work is protection. We are advocating that cattle and sheep be kept out of the (Concluded on page 6)

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## A Wasted Market

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

Down here in Hants County we are in the throes of a temperance contest. Our Provincial Liquor Licence Act is very strict; much more so than the Scott Act heretofore in force in Hants; but the Scott Act blankets the Provincial Act wherever the former is in force. The effort today on the part of the temperance forces is to repeal the Scott Act; and so, automatically, to bring the Nova Scotia Temperance Act into operation.

I do not propose to indulge in a general temperance lecture for two reasons. The first is that Our Folks who read Farm and Dairy do not need it. The second is that there is only space available for just one thought which has appealed to me particularly as a farmer.

It is stated that over eighty-one million dollars is drunk in liquor annually in Canada. To grasp the size of that figure, consider that that amount put into the Dominion Treasury would cancel all our customs duties. The biggest wage-paying concern in Canada is the railroads; yet they pay in wages annually only seventy million dollars. The balance is left sufficient to run all our churches and support our foreign missions.

This liquor money is wasted; worse than wasted, that is my point. It is not like a fleet of "Empresses" going to the bottom, leaving the same company would suffer. Generally speaking, the "drinkers" in Canada are the working men of our towns and cities. Few farmers, few professional men, or wealthy men comparatively. It is out of the wage earners, the thousands and thousands of "consumers," that this money waste comes; and the self-same spent by the wealthy liquor men on automobiles and luxuries imported from abroad. But, given a sober Canada, this eighty million dollars a year would go to feed and better clothe the toilers of the cities and their often starving families. Allow twenty-five millions for raiment, the same for many small luxuries. There remains thirty million dollars for food; for meat, milk, butter, cheese, vegetables, the things we farmers produce.

This is a miserably selfish viewpoint for us to take; but even so, it is a practical condition, a direct market of thirty million dollars to our doors lost us; to say nothing of the indirect market supplied by additional workmen employed to make the extra shoes and clothing, which would be ours. We may shrink our moral responsibility for our neighbors' welfare; but surely we can discern our own self interest in preventing this awful waste. Give us a sober Canada, and things would so bother that we farmers, instead of the liquor men, might occasionally sport ours in our cheque pants.

## Teachers' Course at Guelph

The Ontario Department of Education is aiming to have agriculture taught in the schools. From August

3 to 7 a Rural Teachers' Conference will be held in the Agricultural College, Guelph. Two delegate teachers from each Teachers' Association in the Province will attend, and following their week's instruction they will report at length to their teachers' conventions in the fall, setting forth the whole scheme of agricultural instruction as proposed for the rural schools of Ontario by the Department of Education.

The programme will consist of special lectures by college instructors, and addresses from special outside speakers, including Rev. John McDonnell, author of "Rural Life in Canada," and F. W. Fought, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, author of "American Rural Schools." A number of other rural ministers and teachers are expected.

## Four Hundred Hogs Destroyed

The outbreak of hog cholera in Dereham township, Oxford Co., Ont., mentioned in Farm and Dairy some time ago has been effectually checked it is believed. The source of the cholera has been traced to a big shipment from Western Canada. All of these hogs have been destroyed along with others with which they came in contact. Altogether the pigs killed numbered 400.

The premises of 20 owners have been confiscated, and they will not be allowed to raise hogs for three months. The financial loss in the aggregate will be heavy. Fifty dollars is the maximum valuation allowed by the Government for any one hog not pure-bred, two-thirds of which is paid to the farmer. In some instances, large sows, valued at from \$50 to \$80 have been destroyed, and the loss to the owners of these animals is therefore heavy. The largest number of hogs destroyed on any one place was 40.

## Dominion Aid to Farm Forestry

(Continued from page 5)

bush. Sheep are the worst. They will even nibble at evergreens. Cattle in the bush tramp the soil tightly and water runs off instead of in, roots are exposed and the bark knocked off. Consequently the bush is at thrifthy. When you figure the value of fence posts, occasional timbers for a new building, and the other uses to which one can put the products of the farm woodlot, we surely can afford to give it more attention."

"The beauty of the bush is that the work can be done in winter," concluded Mr. Morton. "As a general rule, I would advise that the bush be allowed to grow up thick to keep in moisture and keep out winds. Let the old growth remain until 20 years in the case of hardwood, then thin it out. First of all, however, we would advise improving the bush by cutting out all dead and twisted trees and weed trees, such as poplar and willows."

When I see a farmer trying to lift the mortgage off his farm by feeding his crops to a herd of common cows, I am reminded of the old Quaker whose bull jumped over the fence and got on to the railroad track in front of an approaching train. As he stood there with his head down and ruminating the dirt, the engine struck him and threw him back over the fence into the pasture. When the old Quaker came up to where the bull lay, he looked him all over, and then in a thoughtful mood said to him: "The knox I admire thy grit but thy judgment was very poor." The farmer who is attempting to pay off the mortgage by keeping scrub stock must succeed, but he will find it rare to get a hill business.—J. B. Blair, Kinball's Dairy Farmer.

## The Dominion

The results.

The results, eastern Canada, show quite a wide wick most of apples were no sorts, as well as fruit were less portion of the varieties on low yield reduced, in total failure. One is in the Bridgetown area of the orchard slopes escaped in November, ten days and the probably be harvested.

In British Columbia a little shortage of valleys during June.

The June oring over, reports of favorable as age. There is on the part of mate their crop they are incline at the time of the Ontario the last year, a will approach Scotia, while s frost in some the further inter- ish Columbia 1913. It is the Canadian application will with proper at bution and ma return to the figures.

## FRUITS

Except in parts of the only a very reduced this year early vari but the late so south section crop will not be one. In Brit of a very heavy misses to be g Partly on account and partly on ing, plums 2 Ontario, Midd crop. In the crop is short, tario practical a medium the native sor reports a med British Colum but will be g

In the Ok are still favor and for Elbert not so promi has destroyed crop in the K In Essex c Erie District was no winter full crop, which sold at high put from the great, though that very exte



## FARM FOR SALE

120 acres, under cultivation, level and good, mostly clay loam, suitable for grain or dairying. 2 running springs; first-class buildings and everything in excellent repair. Well situated in good locality in northern part of Northumberland Co., near proposed electric railway, and in communication with Peterborough by boat. For further particulars apply to

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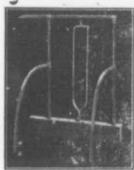


FIG. I.



FIG. II.

WE PAY  
FREIGHT  
IN  
ONTARIO

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Fig. 11—1½" Pipe Black ..	4.25	Galvanized ..	5.20
Fig. 11—1½" Pipe Black ..	4.75	Galvanized ..	5.70
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# Our Folks in British Columbia.

**Our British Columbia Letter**  
(By *Huron and Dairy's Special B. C. Correspondent*.)

Fraser Valley and Lower Mainland milk producers are confronted by a sudden drop in the market. Two months ago milk was realizing the farmer at home 45 to 50 cents a butter fat pound, whereas now it is bringing only 35 cents. There is admittedly an oversupply of sweet milk. Cooperation is being called upon in the emergency, and the formation of the cooperative milk company, ably supported by the farmers, is going rapidly ahead.

Up at Chilliwack the other day, an interesting conference was held by milk producers. Chilliwack is a great dairying centre, and the gathering was the largest in the history of the district. Just about every factor in the situation was represented. H. E. Almond, a prominent Vancouver retailer, addressed the meeting. Mr. Chevalley, manager of the B. C. Condensing Company, spoke, and the other speakers included W. E. Buckingham, secretary of the Lower Mainland Shippers and stock canvasser for the cooperative milk company, and C. E. Eckert and E. D. Barrow, of the Chilliwack Creamery.

Mr. Chevalley's remarks secured a good deal of attention, especially the demand for milk exceeds the supply," he said, "many dairymen abuse their privileges and demand more than the

product is actually worth. The result comes hard, but it is the only means by which economical production can be secured. Ontario, handicapped in many ways, is happy in so receiving \$1.02 for milk, but Chilliwack is getting \$1.50. I will tell you how the change in market has affected our condensaries. Up to a very few weeks ago, the demand for condensed milk could not be supplied. Since the change stocks have been piling up in our warehouse at the rate of \$2.00 a day. In the month of May \$85,000 worth of stock accumulated."

Messrs. Eckert and Barrow explained to the dairymen how the cooperative company planned, by controlling the supply and having accurate information respecting the demand to eliminate waste and prevent low prices by turning a portion of the supply to the creameries and condenseries. Mr. C. Wells, a well-known Chilliwack breeder of Ayrshires, and formerly president of the Eden Past Creamery, told how at the very outset that a cooperative venture increased the farmer's profit 50 per cent.

The Fraser Valley Development League, an organization of which boards of trade and municipal councils are members, has appointed Mr. C. Abbott, of Mission, market commissioner, and Mr. Abbott is devoting all his time in the interests of Valley farmers. He has proved of great assistance the past few days in the small fruit growers, and through his efforts the first straight earload of raspberries was shipped out of Mission last week.

Handling charges levied by the Okanagan United Growers, like will be considerably lower this year than last. The new schedule is as follows: Beets, cabbages, carrots, water melons, onions, parsnips, potatoes, marrow, 75 cts. a ton; musk melons, peaches, nectarines, quinces, 2 1/2 cts. a crate; plums, tomatoes, 3 1/2 cts. a box; apricots, 3 1/2 cts. a crate; cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, 10 cts. a bushel; blackberries, currants, rot, currants, blackberries, tomatoes, grapes, cauliflower, egg plant, canteloupe, muskmelons, rhubarb, marrow, 5 cts. a crate; wax beans, string beans, corn, cucumbers, green peas, peppers, 5 cts. a bushel; peas, crab apples, 10 cts. box; celery, 1/2 ct. pound.

**SALT AND MANGOLDS**  
For winter feeding many British Columbia farmers grow mangolds. They should be interested, therefore, in the result of an experiment under the supervision of P. H. Moore, B.S.A., at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz. Orchard land was used. To the acre there was applied 16 tons of barnyard manure, 350 pounds muriate of potash, and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda. The variety of mangolds grown was Giant Half Sugar White. On one plot salt was applied at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre. The yield without salt was 29 tons 780 pounds per acre, and from the plot treated with it, 32 tons 565 pounds, an increase of 6 tons 780 pounds per acre for an expenditure of \$5.60 for salt.

One of the methods most adopted in B. C. in the direction of this is the Schultz, it is the best and gives the best furrow. These are the worms which are killed by soaking in a solution. Another method is to use a spray through ground with Paris Green. Scattering with Paris Green is the best. The worms are first destroyed by the conque-

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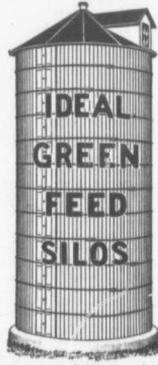
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IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO say that three cows can be made to produce as much milk on a silage ration as four cows on a dry feed ration. Plenty of farmers who have installed Ideal Green Feed Silos are doing it right along.

SINCE IT HAS REPEATEDLY been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics and by the most successful dairy farmers, that even if a cow owner had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead, it is hard to understand why so many farmers are still denying themselves the advantages and profits that come with the feeding of silage.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF  
DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

The Rural Sch

Huron

(Continued)

This survey shows that almost half of the Huron county farmers have neither members during the year. The average, as actually shown, is only 24 1/2 per cent. quarter, have incre-

the Al denomination, the Anglicans, and were 12,472 in 1911. The Methodists, increased from 25,000 in 1881 to 26,883 in 1911. The Lutherans, holding their own, only from 1,976 to 2,000 in 1911, are becoming an element in the rural

THE BREADTH OF THE Survey exceeds that of this brief report. The status of particular, was as follows: Figures were taken from interest taken in the church societies and churches in the Huron county. When then conditions of Ontario in Huron county in various counties in western Michigan, through charge and those who have brought the situation before the people people cannot be stated. Through the extension of the rural prairie now up for what are the causes? Next we will outline the results of three meetings in Huron. Then we will

through these meetings, the Huron Farmers' League will depart in constructive problem. For H

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—F.E.E.

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The Rural School Problem in Huron County

(Continued from page 3)

The survey showed that 49 per cent, almost half of the rural churches in Huron county, are stationary. They have neither lost nor gained 10 members during the last 10 years; 18 per cent, or over one-quarter of them, are actually decreasing, and only a few have closed altogether. Only 24½ per cent, or less than one-quarter, have increased their membership.

All denominations have suffered. The Anglicans, for instance, numbered 12,472 in 1881 and only 7,031 in 1911. The Methodist membership decreased from 25,300 to 13,199 in the same period. Presbyterians numbered 25,683 in 1881 and only 18,373 in 1911. The Lutherans came nearer holding their own, their decline being only from 1,976 to 1,833. The maintenance of its church and its minister is becoming an ever-increasing problem in the rural districts.

THE BREADTH OF THE SURVEY

The Survey embodied much more than this brief review would indicate. The status of the rural church, in particular, was clearly inquired into. Figures were collected showing interest taken in Sabbath school and church societies. The overlapping of churches came in for close investigation. In short, conditions in Huron county are now better known than conditions in any other county of Ontario or of Canada.

Huron county is only one of many rural counties in which conditions are similar. Through this survey, Mr. Gump and those who worked with him have brought the seriousness of the situation before the churches and the people generally in a manner that cannot be denied or side-stepped.

The extension of the survey idea will prove to keep public attention focused on the rural problem. The questions now up for discussion are: What are the causes? What is the remedy? Next week Farm and Dairy will outline the remedies proposed at three meetings held recently in Huron. Then we will welcome discussion through these columns by all who have thoughts to impart in connection with this great problem. For Huron's problem is common to all of Eastern Canada.—F.E.E.

The Army Worm Invasion

That dread pest of the farmer, the Army Worm, is again in action. Reports last week told of great devastations in Brant, Oxford and Norfolk counties, the first county suffering the most. Just before going to press Farm and Dairy received word that an army worm had started operations in Peterboro county, one farmer finding three acres of his corn striped.

With these outbreaks in such widely scattered districts farmers all over Ontario will be feeling uneasy and should be on the lookout for the pest. One of the methods of fighting the worm adopted in Brant county under the direction of district representative J. Schuyler, is to plow a deep furrow and dig out holes at intervals in the furrow. These post holes are filled with the worms which are exterminated by soaking with kerosene and burning. Another method recommended is to avoid the worms by spraying thoroughly a strip of ground with Paris Green or arsenate of lead. Scattering bran manure mixed with Paris Green in front of the plow will also help. The moment the furrow is started after the worms are first discovered, the easier will be the conquest.

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Fourth, our All-Weather tread—our double-thick, resistless anti-skid, yet as flat and smooth running as a plain tread.

These are all costly features. One of them adds to our own cost immensely. Yet we offer them all in No-Rim-Cut tires, and no high-priced tire offers one of them.

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situation can be opened to constitutional

that they are because as up the speculation is easy. As the legislature amendment of a tax equal field for spe and occupanc in the state. Our farmer the forke thus be plac, thus makin the farmer's successful a taxation plac

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ard and lodging, or from \$350 to \$100 per year, board and lodging. These figures are taken from official sources: MILK PRICES NET TO THE PRODUCER

Canada: Montreal ..... \$1.20 to \$1.00 Ottawa ..... 1.50 to 2.20 Toronto ..... 1.25 to 1.85 England, Forest: Nottingham-12c to 16c Imp. Liverpool ..... \$1.30 to \$1.67 Birm'gham-18c Imp. gal. .... 1.30 to 1.91 London-12c to 18c Imp. gal. .... 1.50 to 1.93 Ireland: Queenstown-2c to 3 1/2c per qt. (price based on B.F. basis) Jersey collect milk from farm) ..... 1.05 to 1.63 Dublin-3c to 3 1/2c Imp. gal. (average 1 1/2 Imp. gal. price based on B.F.) ..... .30 to 1.60 Netherlands: Amsterdam-8 1/2 to \$1.04 per 2 1/2 Imp. gal. Rotterdam-2c to 3c per liter (average B.F. 3% plus not based on B.F.) ..... .85 to 1.24 Switzerland: Bern-1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per kilo, delivered at factory ..... 1.67 to 1.75 Geneva-1 1/2c per kilo (price based on B.F.) ..... 1.60 Zurich-1 1/2c per quart ..... 1.63 Germany: Munich, Bavaria-85¢ per 100 liters ..... 1.35 Baden-1 1/2c to 2 1/2c Q. B.F. (per qt. delivered to factory) for not less than 3% B.F. ..... 1.26 to 1.49 Christiania-2 1/2c per liter (price based on B.F.) ..... 1.67 Denmark: Copenhagen-2c per liter (based on B.F.) ..... 1.30 Sweden: Stockholm (3c condensed milk made) ..... .97 to 1.31 Australia: Sydney, N.S.W.-12c Imp. gal. Victoria-20c per lb. for B.F. Plus 4c to 6c per lb. when whole milk is returned to New Zealand: Auckland-2c per lb. for B.F. .... .90

# Comparison of Wholesale Milk Prices in Canada with Those Paid in Other Countries

W. F. Stephen, Sec. Treas., Montreal Milk Shippers' Assoc., Huntington, Quebec

THE following statements of amounts received for milk and wages paid by the farmers of Canada whose chief business is the production of milk for city consumption in comparison with the prices received in other countries may be of interest to your readers. Particularly is this interesting when we consider the great part of the cost of milk production in labor. It is well known that in Eastern Canada wages for laborers on dairy farms is from \$30 to \$35 per month.

FARM WAGES—ENGLAND Nottingham: Married men, \$4.38 to \$4.86 per week, house and garden. Unmarried men, \$97.30 per year, board and lodging. Birmingham: Unmarried men, \$97.33 to \$121.66 per year, board and lodging. Nottingham: Married men, \$4.38 to \$4.86 per week, house and garden. Men, \$3.40 to \$3.89. IRELAND Queenstown: Unmarried men, \$97.33 to \$107.66 per year board and lodging.

NETHERLANDS Amsterdam: \$2 per week and subsistence; \$4 per week without subsistence. Rotterdam: \$80 to \$120 per year, board and lodging. SWITZERLAND Bern: \$2 to \$3 per week, board and lodging. Geneva: \$7.75 to \$15.44 per month, board and lodging.

GERMANY Munich, Bavaria: 71c to \$1.19 per week, board and lodging in winter, double in summer; also receive one suit of clothing and two pairs of boots per year. Dresden: 58c to 71c per day of thirteen hours for men; 2.4c to 2.8c per hour for women; \$47.60 to \$71.40 per year, board and lodging for girls.

NORWAY Christiania: \$10.72 to \$13.40 per month, board and lodging, for men; \$5.36 to \$6.70 per month, board and lodging, for women; \$8.04 to \$10.72 per month, board and lodging, for boys.

DENMARK Copenhagen: \$10.72 to \$13.40 per month, board and lodging. Gothenburg: \$10.72 per year, board and lodging, for men; \$68.89 per year, board and lodging, for women.

AUSTRALIA Sydney, N.S.W.: \$5 to \$6 per week, board and lodging. Victoria: \$6.07 per week, board and lodging.

NEW ZEALAND Auckland: \$5 per week, board and lodging.

The Side Delivery Rake Stephen W. Smith, Bronx Co., Que. My side delivery rake works to perfection. I got it at the same time as I got my hay loader, the agent telling me that I would not need to use my tedder at all. I did not put much stock in his claims. I had a heavy piece of newly-weeded hay and decided to test the rake there. The test was especially trying as the hay had got wet. I threw the rake in gear and went over the hay, doing good work.

The hay loader works splendidly and draws easily. One can put on a big load of hay in a few minutes. If, however, one does not have a loader it is a profitable proposition to have the rake anyway. It twists the hay together so that it pitches easily and there are no scatterings. The dairy-bred men is of more value than the dairy-bred cow. He knows the value of kindness, and can get more from a given number of average cows than another kind of man from superior ones.



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THERE IS NO TIME WHEN the use of the De Laval Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of midsummer.

THE USE OF THE SEPARATOR at this season usually means the difference between a profit and a loss in dairying. It accomplishes a great saving of butter-fat that goes to waste with any other method of separation and enables the production of a higher quality of cream than is otherwise possible.

MOREOVER WITH A DE LAVAL the advantages over other cream separators are great.

At this season because the separation is more complete and the cream heavier and more even in texture, De Laval machines turn more easily and the capacity is greater, doing the work more quickly.

IF YOU HAVEN'T A SEPARATOR you can scarcely afford to put off any longer the purchase of a De Laval, or if you have a separator which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a De Laval, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every De Laval agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

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## A Militant Measure

By EMMA CLAYTON SEABURY  
(Farm and Home)

If you do not like things as they are in my home, you know what to do, Esther; leave them. I can doubtless get another cook. These things have been good enough for me and mine for a quarter of a century. A city schoolteacher cannot metamorphose country living in a day, or a year, or ever. We may as well understand each other, and stop talking.

But, Arthur, have you forgotten we talked all these improvements over before I came—the things most needed for comfort, and those desired for beauty? Does a promise mean nothing after a marriage ceremony? Her cheeks were aflame, her eyes flashing through indignant tears at the injustice of it all.

"No, I think most of us lose our heads before we are married; we get down to commonsense after."

"Then you mean to say you do not intend I shall have a new stove this winter? That I must endure the smoke and discomfort of this old one, which spoils half the things I attempt to cook and bake?"

He shrugged his shoulders. This hot-headed woman needed discipline. "Times are close; we can get along very well, Esther, and I hate scenes. Let us have no more."

"Times are close because you are close, Arthur. What is forty or fifty dollars in the bank at three per cent. to a woman's comfort and happiness? You love your money more than your wife, and so you shall enjoy your money!"

She turned and went into the house. The afternoon sun streamed through the windows, and there was a gold and crimson gleam in the vines which she fastened back on their trellis. The trellis she had made. How beautiful and peaceful the country landscape lay in its sweep of upland and meadow, of forest and hill. The spire of the village church seemed to hang like a star in the misty silence—everything at rest but her own tumultuous heart.

She had been married a year. She had been her well-paying position as a city teacher for the home of this farmer whom she had met the summer before at a resort near. She was so tired of teaching she almost disliked children sometimes—so tired of the noise and smoke, the bustle and hustle, the drudging routine, and she longed for a home of her own. She had buried the little romance of her and girlhood's love years ago, and was girlhood's love better for it, and she took all her enthusiasms, her ripened experience and judgment her mature womanhood and its enchantments to her new life.

Her husband had always been kind and sympathetic, except when the money question came up. Then he froze up and disappeared as soon as possible.

His first wife had lived and died in the same small economies with which she had commenced her mar-

ried life when economy was a necessity. As he prospered and accumulated, barns and storerooms were added, cattle, horses, and carriages—anything for his own convenience and pride—but the old house remained the same.

He had papered a couple of rooms before he had married, and promised all the improvements Esther wished should be under her supervision thereafter. So she had waited and hoped, but the time never came.

When Esther had seen the new paper she had recoiled from its hideousness, and as soon as possible, she and the hired man peeled it off and camouflaged the walls. She said it was to match the rug, which she had woven from the cabbage-rose wreathed cultivated taste. So she had used up all her savings, and schoolteachers can have very few, if they meet the demands upon them in the poorest part of all professions, the most exacting and nerve-racking.

There were white muslin curtains at the windows, and dainty bedding, instead of heavy patchwork quilts. She had worked hard to make the home what it was, and had it so changed that she was no longer ashamed to have her friends see it. She had trusted him for the necessities, and she had coaxed and pleaded a year for them, to lighten her work, to which she was all unused—but all in vain.

She had no more money, and finally she had decided to bear it no longer. She felt she had spoiled him on supplying what he would not, and that must loosen his purse strings for necessities. She had come to a point where her judgment told her she was catering to his selfishness and laying out trouble for her old age—hence the usual appeal this morning and the cutting words and taunts.

She was aroused from her bitter musings by the postman's whistle at the gate. She brushed away her tears, and hurried down the walk over which the trees arched lovingly, to the letter-box, the only link between her and her past.

She gave a little cry of joy at the bunch of letters and gifts awaiting her from city friends. They were full of loving remembrance of her birthday, which had been yesterday.

Arthur had forgotten until evening, and then they had driven to town, where he had invested in a fifteen-cent box of candy.

Here was a box of Huyler's, a dainty apron and handkerchief, a cushion cover, a scarf and lovely veil, some of her old pupils. What would they all think if they knew how he had talked to her that morning?

Then she opened the last letter: "Dear Esther,

"I am going abroad for a year. If you only were here to take my place, we all say, it would be ideal. You had better come and let the old farm run itself for a year, for Esther, with my salary you could save enough to make your home prettier and more inviting."

"Forgive me, dear, but I saw this summer how things are. You are a dear, brave girl, and you did not mean I should see, but I am not blind. Maybe it pays to give up all you have of the graces of life for food and washing, part of which you do yourself, but I think it is very doubtful. Sometimes a stingy man needs a wholesome lesson to open his eyes to the value of a wife like home. This is not an age for a woman to endure—being a drudge, without the modern conveniences of even a city slum apartment.

"Come and take the school, and I shall leave, feeling my work is in

good hands. I must know at once, so please answer without delay."

"Lovingly, Adelaide."

Here was a way out. He had told her to take it, or cease to complain. She knew men better than a year ago, and that sometimes a man's respect for a woman increased in proportion to her money independence of him. It mattered little whether it was thoughtlessness or penuriousness, patience had ceased to be a virtue.

She had the individuality and enough decision which teaching develops, and she was not used to being ruled in a dogmatic manner. She had renounced everything for love's sake, and had it been wisely administered she would have asked nothing better, but she felt she had nothing further to expect from her husband, except a repetition of refusals of what she needed.

"Dear Adelaide,

"I will take the school. Keep the place for me. I shall go to the city to-morrow."

"Sincerely, Esther."

She put it in the box and saw the postman take it out. She breathed a new sense of freedom and went back to her kitchen stove, and valiantly labored with it, preparing the evening meal.

"Mother, where are you?" cried a voice from the door. Her heart sank. In her absorption she had never thought what this would mean to Lucy, and she loved her stepdaughter dearly.

"Oh, my dear, in the kitchen." "It is a shame you haven't a new stove. You must have one. When I grow up you shall have everything you want and the girl kissed her stepmother passionately. There were tears in Esther's eyes as she kissed the dark-eyed sensitive girl—but the step was taken; she could not go back.

The supper table was decorated with autumn leaves and was unusually attractive, and there was a good hot supper. Esther tried to seem lively and hearted and happy, but Arthur looked so sad and gloomy to her and Lucy, who was bubbling over with spirits. He was injured and he intended to prevent any more scenes. He would be so disagreeable she would not dare again. How little she dreamed she was unafraid of any man.

After supper she helped Lucy with her lessons, and they talked of the city school and its advantages, and how some day Lucy would be in one herself. They went upstairs, and still not a word from her husband. She tucked Lucy in bed and good night. "What is the matter?" asked the girl.

"Some business trouble probably," replied her mother.

She went into the guest room she had made so dainty, and looked at the door. She pulled out her steamer trunk and packed it, then packed her big trunk in the closet. After that she went downstairs, but Arthur did not look up nor speak, and she went back and slept in the guest room, and what she dreamed a dream of freedom.

At breakfast she was smiling as usual, but her husband was grim and silent.

"If am going to town; I shall not be back till ten o'clock," he said, after the meal was over, but without looking at her. Usually he asked her to go with him, when he expected to be gone a night. But, Arthur, there was a little break in her voice.

"All right. But, Arthur, there was a little break in her voice. "won't you kiss me good-bye?" He did not seem to hear, nor did he look at her as he went off gloom-

(Continued on page 15.)



Fresh from the Churn

July 23, 1914.

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# The Upward Look

## The Mysteries of Life

The secret things belong to Jehovah our God.—Deut., 29, 29.

Whenever we turn we come upon mystery. All nature is mysterious; we ourselves, the flowers, birds, animals, sun, moon, stars—everything, in fact, that has been created has something unexplainable about it. The great students of astrology, the mentalists, and all the other sciences, spend their generations of investigation unable to grasp only a few facts and the rest remain unrevealed. Secret things are everywhere apparent.

The same is true of the spiritual world. "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." The story is told of Augustine that he had been thinking for a long time about the Trinity and wondering how there could be three in one, but he was not able to solve the problem. One night he dreamed that he was carrying water in a shell and pouring it into a little cavity that he had hollowed out in the sand. Augustine asked the child what he was doing, and the answer was: "I am going to put all the water of the sea into my little lake." Augustine smiled and said, "Foolish child; you never can get the great sea into your little lake." The child replied that it would be as easy as for Augustine to comprehend the great truth of the Trinity with his human mind.

We find just as many things in the mind today to perplex us as did Augustine, and it is vain for us to begin to understand them for "these secret things belong to Jehovah our God." We sometimes hear people object to the Bible because there is so much mystery about it. Such questions as why we are not told more about heaven, how Christ's dying on the cross many, many years ago can save people to-day, and so forth, are raised, which are impossible to answer. These questions, however, are not the important ones in life, and we should endeavor to keep before us the idea that it is not necessary for us to have an answer to their questions in order to live as we should. All we have to do is have faith and believe.

In speaking about the mysteries of life, a prominent writer says; "We need never be afraid of any mystery, they are always full of divine power. Our part is just to do God's will as it is revealed to us. God's thoughts for us are all just, merciful and His plan for every life and every beauty and blessing. We may not see the secret things in God's hands without doubt or fear. But we must see His revealed will as it is made known to us. It is the whole law of life—perfect, true and complete, unquestioning obedience."—R.M.M.

### A Summer Boarder Suggestion

With the Household Editor.

We can imagine that we hear some remarks when they read the above caption. "The idea is suggesting that a farmer's wife take summer boarders. As though she had not enough work to do in the summer!" We fully appreciate the fact that this is our country. Nevertheless we throw in this suggestion for what it is worth.

During the months of July and August our city cousins are having their vacation. And how do they do enjoy getting away from the rush and noise for a few weeks and out to the quiet farm! They who have friends in the country consider themselves very lucky and some ap-

pear to have the idea that we on the farm should consider ourselves honored by their presence for a few weeks. Others, we believe, thoughtlessly overlook the amount of extra labor that is involved in their presence in the home.

Almost every farmer and his wife enjoy company and it is only right that they should have company, as it helps them to cultivate new ideas and life, and to take an interest in the outside world. We cannot overlook the fact, however, that with the ever-increasing high cost of living two or three summer visitors add considerably to the expense bill for running the home, to say nothing about the advantages are nearly all on the side of the visitor as they have a splendid vacation at practically no expense to themselves.

Our suggestion then is, why not come to some agreement with your city friends whereby they will pay you a reasonable sum for their board and room during the length of time that they are at your home. We believe that almost any friend from the city would be quite willing to do this obligation to them feel under any obligation to you whatever, and you having them in your home for a few weeks but would feel at a loss in the summer that you had something to show for the extra amount of work which was necessary during their visit.

## THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMY



### Canning and Preserving Hints

Canning and preserving time is here and as the season of the different varieties is short, we housekeepers must be up and doing and devote a portion of our time to putting down our winter supply of fruit, sufficient unto the needs of our family. It is well to have a variety; a few sealers of the different kinds will be most palatable in a few short months, when winter winds are howling, snow many feet deep, and all is barren without. But unless our family is large we need such a large quantity of each kind, as fruit over a year old is not as good as fresh. Then, too, it is a waste of time and money to have more than we need.

There are many different methods of putting down fruit. In fact, every housekeeper has a way of her own. Some fruits, such as strawberries, June) can be kept without cooking by using equal quantities of sugar and fruit. Others, such as plums, grapes, peaches, cherries, must be preserved by cooking, using the whole weight or sometimes less of sugar; while gooseberries, rhubarb, and tomatoes can be canned without any sugar.

In canning fruit, however, we must be very careful if we are to have success. The first essentials are that we use the best of fruit; if over-ripe or unsound it should be thrown away. We should thoroughly wash our sealers, then sterilize by boiling. New rubber rings should be used each year. None but the best brand of granulated sugar should be used. When sealing, the cans should be filled to overflowing with boiling preservers, tops should be screwed on tightly, making sure that the rubber is smooth. When fruit is cold, tighten

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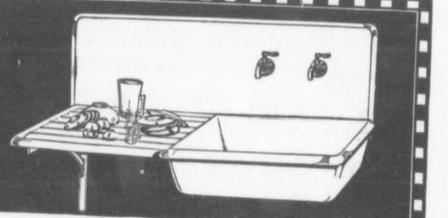
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**A Militant Measure**

(Continued from page 12)

She turned to Lucy and helped her off to school, and then broke down and cried as if her heart would break. After a while she bestirred herself and made the house tidy, and then she went over to her nearest neighbor. Aunt Mattie was an old maid herself of sixty-five, who had introduced her to Arthur. She had kept

house for Mr. Stilson after his first wife's death, and taken care of Lucy, and had a heart big enough to mother the world. She loved Esther as if she were her own daughter.

"Aunt Mattie," Esther said huskily, "I want you to go over to take care of Lucy and the house. I am going back to my school."

Then she broke down again and buried her face in Aunt Mattie's lap. "Oh, Esther, is it as bad as that?"

You know, dear, I told you of his peculiarities. He seems stern and autocratic, but he has the best heart in the world, though he makes grave mistakes. He sent his two boys away from home without a penny, he shortened the life of his wife, and now you are going away. When will he learn his lesson? You thought you could manage him? A man—yes, and a woman, too—is sometimes like a mule. He needs a beating, metaphorically, to make him wake up to

see things. But this will break Lucy's heart!"

"Oh, that is what breaks mine, Aunt Mattie. But I shall send for Lucy soon, if he will only let her come."

"Why not take her with you, Esther?"

"I dare not do that. My life is my own, but she is his, and he loves her in his own way."

(Continued next week)

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St. Lawrence Sugar is manufactured in grains of three different sizes, known as Fine, Medium and Coarse, the sizes being indicated by different coloured Tags.

A Red Tag is used for Fine Grain, a Blue Tag for Medium Grain, and a Green Tag for Coarse Grain.

The Blue Tag, or Medium Grain suits most people. Ask for a bag of the St. Lawrence Extra Granulated with the Blue Tag.

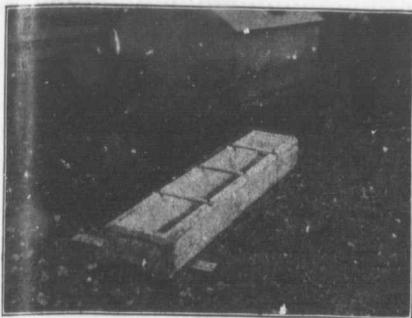
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### Durable and Sanitary Feeding Trough

A SIMPLE, sanitary, and economical use of concrete is shown in the accompanying picture of a feeding trough for hogs. Nothing could be easier than to make troughs of this character for swine or poultry. Old lumber free from splits and knotholes may be used. To procure an everlasting receptacle of this character simply means the nailing together of two boards in the shape of an inverted V. These are placed on a board platform or other even surface and surrounded with a board frame or form, which is then filled with concrete. The concrete is struck off while fresh to ensure an even bottom. No special finish is required, and very rude work will answer the purpose. The dimensions of the trough will, of course, depend upon the length and size of the board forms. Small troughs for chickens or large troughs for hogs may be made with equal facility.

#### A SUBSTITUTE FOR BOARDS

Another simple method of making a small trough is to substitute for boards half of a drain tile or terra cotta pipe for the inside form. When the boards are used it would be well to oil the surface coming in contact with the concrete. This makes the removal of the forms easy. A mixture of one part Portland cement, two parts sand, and four parts crushed stone or gravel will make a concrete suitable for this purpose.

To prevent hogs from crowding or coming into the trough, cross pieces should be used as shown. To provide for bolting the cross pieces, holes should be bored in the platform at required intervals and the bolts set in with the thread end down. The bolts should go into the platform to a depth that will ensure sufficient protection for the strap iron cross pieces and the nut. The concrete should be a "sloppy wet" mix and thoroughly troweled in the form. It should be kept in the form several days and protected from the hot sun and wind. When sufficiently hard on the exposed surface to resist indentation with the thumb-nail, the forms may be removed. The concrete should then be troweled twice a day for the period of a week. The strength of a trough of this character will increase with age. It may be easily cleaned and will resist the hardest usage. The longer it is exposed to the weather the more durable it will become.

Some of the advantages of a side delivery rake are: 1. The hay may be raked immediately after cutting. 2. This rake leaves the hay in a small windrow where it will cure without

bleaching; 2. The windrows are lengthwise of the field and are consequently much more convenient when a hay loader is used; 3. It serves the purpose of a tedder as well as a rake.

#### Easily Constructed Cistern

"Jeh. Dien," Lincoln Co., Ont. Looking at a cistern nearing completion a few weeks ago I was at once impressed with its cheapness and ease of construction. The cistern was 10 feet in diameter, round in shape and nine feet deep. The excavation, hauling and laying of brick, drawing cement and sand was all done by the men on the farm at odd times, when other work was slack.

The cistern was faced with brick laid up in the ordinary way. No cement was used in laying the bricks till the arch was reached, but each brick was carefully wedged in and reinforced with bits of stone or brick at the back (i.e., between the bricks and earth).

It required 1,500 bricks for the sides and arch. When the sides had been bricked up to within a foot and a half of the top of the cistern the arch was begun. These bricks were placed on their sides in cement and the outer side of the arch was entirely covered with cement.

A good hard brick was used. The shape and lines of each was true,



Construction of Arch

but now and then there was one having a dent in the side or a bit gauged out of its face, but these slight imperfections did not detract from their value for this work. And the cost was much less. Four bags of Portland cement were used in cementing the arch. A load of sand was hauled from the pit.

A cistern similar to this was put down in this vicinity some years ago, which is said to be very satisfactory and stands well, and since money saved is money earned, here is a way to enjoy the luxury of soft water by doing a few days' work and expending a very few dollars.

#### EXPENSES

To men's work at odd times ..	\$00 00
To 1,500 brick at \$10 per M. . .	15 00
To 4 bags P. cement at 75c . . .	3 00
To 1 load of sand .....	50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$18 50</b>



## PURE BRED SIRE

### THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of Canadian Best 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 Best 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.—69271.

## Dominion Exhibition

VICTORIA, B. C.

SEPTEMBER 21st to 26th

Horse Races and Other Attractions  
Live Stock, Agriculture, Horticulture,  
Manufacturers, Art.

C. P. R. Return Fare at Single Rate from all points West of Port Arthur.

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CAST DUCE

OUR FARMERS' CLUB Correspondence Invited NOVA SCOTIA

ELLERSHOUR, July 11.—Hay in most sections is a short crop. Few farmers have started to cut. Some of the dykes are ruined in the early spring by exceptionally high tides which cover them with mud. It will be several years before these produce a profitable crop. Root crops are doing fair, but the season is unusually late. Strawberries are a bit light. No damage was done by frost in the majority of the valleys. Prices are holding high. There is little sign of black spot so far. Cooperative fruit companies are increasing now over 40 in the province.—B.B.

ONTARIO

CARLETON CO., ONT. HATTANIA RAY, July 10.—An improvement is noted in crops since a fine rain was had. The hay crop will be light. Corn does not do so well this week and is fairly late. The corn and roots have also come along fine. Hay is \$17 to \$19; oats, \$6; butter, \$20; eggs, \$20; pork, \$30; wool, 15c a lb by carcass.—J.M.D.

HALBURTON CO., ONT.

KIMCOURT, July 11.—The weather has hot and dry, only one light shower

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

HEMLOCK, July 3.—The weather is very warm and dry. Everything growing needs rain. Some farmers are putting large fields in buckwheat. Hops, \$1.50; eggs, 15c; butter, 20c; buckwheat, \$1.35. Raspberries are a fairly good crop.—P.B.F.

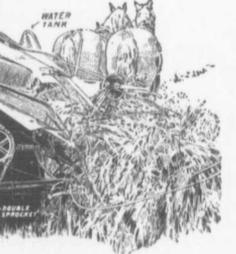
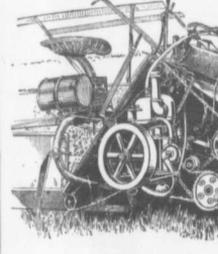
LAMBTON CO., ONT.

WYOMING, July 9.—We are having very dry weather. In fact, the driest in 15 years. Wheat is poor, barley and corn are thin and short, but may fill well, as it is rather cool. Pasture is gone and hay is yielding about one-half ton per acre. Early hay is good, but there is very little early this year. This will be a poor year for the farmer who did not get early crops in the season. Butter fat is 22c; eggs, 18c. All kinds of grain are quite low at present. There seems to be a lack of forage, as pasture, due, I believe, to the drought. Feed for the coming year is not as good as last year, and corn for the same purpose will be a failure if we do not have rain soon. Horses are rather dull at present. There are 19 times as plentiful as last year. Berries are plentiful; berries a failure; very few peaches; apples will be a fair crop.—D.A.

SASKATCHEWAN

QU'APPELLE CO., SASK.

FT. QU'APPELLE, July 7.—The weather has been hot and dry, with a good rain and great headway. A large proportion of grass now heads out. A good rain



A Comparative New Method of Harnessing the Gasoline Engine

A gasoline engine may be here now driving the cutter bar and operating the elevators of a self loader. A binder so equipped is said to be better than one operated by horse-power, and two horses only are required on a seven-foot binder. This device is largely used in the western states and to some extent in the prairie provinces.

se far this month. Heavy rains have been reported in surrounding districts. Spring grain is looking well, also potatoes and roots. Great deal of corn is now growing to good nights and drought. Hay is very uneven, the low land being good and some upland poor. Winter meadows and pasture are good. Cattle are still being shipped, selling at \$45 for sweet-ole, or 6c to 10c; cows, \$60 to \$75; lambs, 60c; sheep, 50c; butter, 20c; eggs, 15c; beef, 15c; mutton, 15c; ham, 15c; and potatoes, \$1.25 a bus.—J.A.B.T.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERRIS, July 16.—The corn has been reported in surrounding districts. Spring grain is looking well, also potatoes and roots. Great deal of corn is now growing to good nights and drought. Hay is very uneven, the low land being good and some upland poor. Winter meadows and pasture are good. Cattle are still being shipped, selling at \$45 for sweet-ole, or 6c to 10c; cows, \$60 to \$75; lambs, 60c; sheep, 50c; butter, 20c; eggs, 15c; beef, 15c; mutton, 15c; ham, 15c; and potatoes, \$1.25 a bus.—J.A.B.T.

WATERLOO CO., ONTARIO.

WATERLOO, July 15.—Last week we had a very wet day and the weather was very hot, but all the grain crops, also roots of all kinds, are needing rain. There has been very little rain since farmers have started haying, which will be a very light crop. Butter and eggs have been high for this summer, but both have advanced a cent. Chickens, turkeys and ducks are very many and are offered yet. The apple crop also needs rain.—W.B.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, July 15.—We have had a spell of wet and damp weather, the sun at intervals. Great deal of corn is now growing to good nights and drought. Hay is very uneven, the low land being good and some upland poor. Winter meadows and pasture are good. Cattle are still being shipped, selling at \$45 for sweet-ole, or 6c to 10c; cows, \$60 to \$75; lambs, 60c; sheep, 50c; butter, 20c; eggs, 15c; beef, 15c; mutton, 15c; ham, 15c; and potatoes, \$1.25 a bus.—J.A.B.T.

Canadian Engineers Inspect Concrete Roads

A PARTY of Canadian Highway Engineers and Municipal Officials interested in good roads, under the guidance of Mr. L. S. Bruner and Montreal, recently visited Detroit and Wayne County, Mich., to learn how this progressive American community has comprehensively installed concrete road system of which it is justly proud.

The party included: J. F. Ure, Woodstock, Ont., Engineer for Oxford County; H. H. Spencer, Acting Mayor, Trenton, Ont.; G. R. Marston, Simcoe, Ont., Engineer for Norfolk County; F. M. Rutherford, St. Catharines, Ont., Engineer for Lincoln County; W. J. Hollingsworth, Hamilton, Ont., Engineer for Hamilton County; M. Manigault, Stratford, Ont.; J. H. Jackson, Brantford, Ont.; R. Clarke and W. E. Nesbitt, Brantford, Ont.; L. J. Wooley, C. P. Bosford, and W. Cole, Toronto; L. S. Bruner and R. S. Muller, Montreal.

Wayne County now has nearly one hundred miles of the finest concrete roads in the world, one stretch of which extends in a smooth unbroken surface for a distance of 21 miles, passing through the villages of Warren and Dearbourne, and it is a noteworthy fact that after much experimenting with every kind of road building material, the Board of County Road Commissioners has adopted concrete as its standard.

The party covered about eighty miles of highway of every description and in every condition from the worst to the best. The tour proved an exceptionally happy and instructive one for every one of the party and much gratification was expressed at the completeness of the building equipment and the excellent results obtained.

Fortunately, the party was enabled to see practically every operation of road building, from the grading of the sub-soil to the finished road, of which one machine can lay 750 square yards of road in one day. The method of reinforcing concrete has also been shown and explained. Much interest was shown in the thorough manner in which every operation was carried out, especially the curing of the finished road and the hauling of material to where the road was being built. The cars of sand, stone, and cement are sidetracked on the railway line nearest the place of operation and unloaded with a steam shovel into a string of 30 small dump cars holding one and a half cubic yards. These cars are hauled by a 'donkey' engine, in some instances a number of miles, to the spot where the materials will be mixed to make the road. The narrow-gauge track over which this mixture is transported is laid in sections that can be easily handled by two men.

Properly curing the finished road takes seven days. As soon as the concrete has set, it is covered with two inches of sand which is watered with a hose daily; this permits the whole mass of concrete to harden uniformly and eliminates surface cracks that would otherwise appear under the heat of the sun.

As a whole the methods used by Wayne County Road Commissioners are very simple and undoubtedly the most economical for the construction of an extensive and permanent road system in any Canadian County. The result of years of study and experiment by able engineers.

However, it is praiseworthy that the conditions with which Wayne County has to deal would not be in evidence in any other Canadian County. Broken stone, which is usually about one-half of the mixture used, is obtainable within a few miles in every County throughout the Dominion with few exceptions, whereas the

Wayne County hauls its broken stone a long distance. Then again, the special machinery and equipment used under the guidance of Mr. L. S. Bruner and Montreal, recently visited Detroit and Wayne County, Mich., to learn how this progressive American community has comprehensively installed concrete road system of which it is justly proud.

The individual and collective opinion voiced was unanimous for concrete as the logical and economical material for permanent good roads in Canada and one that will enable every community to invest its road money so that it will return a dividend of being spent to fill up the mud holes.

There is no doubt in my mind that such production is often unnecessary. By extravagant feeding I do not mean that the farmers are over feeding their cows as a general thing. Far from it; too often cows are too much under fed in the winter months; the highest production and maximum profit; but I do mean that very often one-sided rations are fed to cows.

It may be that too great a proportion of nitrogenous feed makes up the ration and yet be inefficiently used. There is no doubt in my mind that such production is often unnecessary. By extravagant feeding I do not mean that the farmers are over feeding their cows as a general thing. Far from it; too often cows are too much under fed in the winter months; the highest production and maximum profit; but I do mean that very often one-sided rations are fed to cows.

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Large type Poland Chinas, all ages. Pigs a Specialty. COWAN MALOTT - LEAMINGTON, ONT.

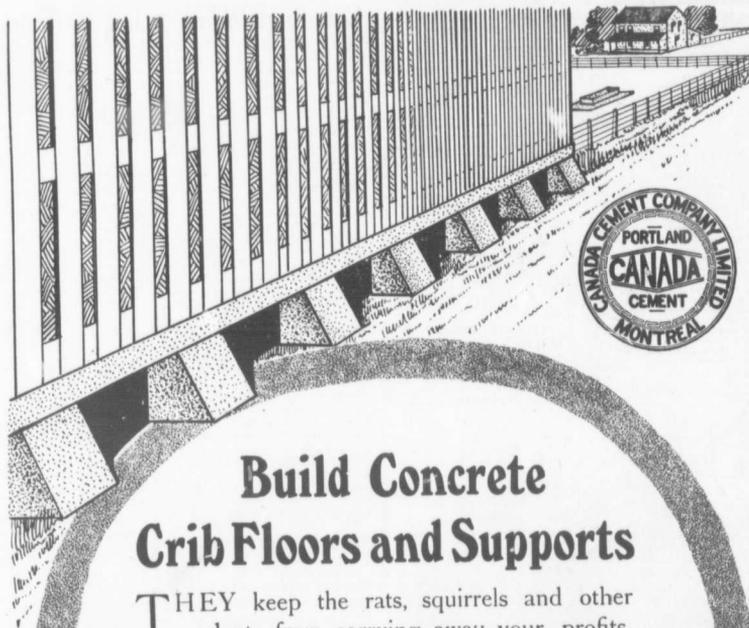
AYRSHIRES

Burnside Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance 'B'ose Home. R. R. NESS HOWICK, QUE.

MAPLE BUNCH AYRSHIRE BULLS

FOR SALE Stonehouse Farm, No. 31357, Quilts and a stock lot of milk. Imported in Canada. Broken stone, which is usually about one-half of the mixture used, is obtainable within a few miles in every County throughout the Dominion with few exceptions, whereas the

An old Scot who was a great golf enthusiast, while his face lighted up with a pleasant smile. "It is a man, but it's been a grand day!" "Dad," answered the young man, "Dad, I've think ye could come again the next day." "Well," answered the young man reflectively, "I was to h'd been matricul, but I can put it off."



## Build Concrete Crib Floors and Supports

THEY keep the rats, squirrels and other rodents from carrying away your profits. Millions of dollars are lost to farmers each year through the ravages of rodents in cribs and granaries. Part of this loss is paid by every farmer whose crib floor isn't built of concrete.

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Farmers' Information Bureau

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591 Herald Building, Montreal

