

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., July 23, 1914

Deputy & Cash Stewards
Dec 14
Committee



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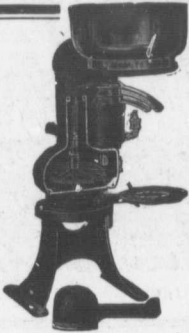
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In Balance always
Makes Dairying
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One of our B-L-K MILKING OUTFITS would save you big money and enable you to milk more cows without hired help. We will gladly give you estimate of cost for a B-L-K Milker in your stable. Ask us for it.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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

Make Your Space Reservations Early

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 of 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 preventatives 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, \$70; 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 existing plants owned by private concerns. The farmers' representatives expressed themselves as being of opinion that farmers should make this abattoir a success.

Trade inc
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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressives Here

The Recognized Exponent 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 60,660, a decline of 32 per cent. But this does not tell the whole story. The towns have made a slight increase; from 9,267 to 11,560. Hence the country population has decreased from 64,930 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 21,845. 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	9,267	1875
Population	11,560	1913

Total	21,245	1871
	14,676	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	15,000
Baptist	1,100
Conventualist	200
Methodist	2,200
Presbyterian	25,000
Catholic	6,700

1876	7,000
1913	1,100
	1,500
	1,100
	1,200
	4,500

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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Dr. 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

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, 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.

BASILY 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.

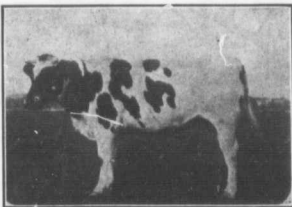
We have a three-unit machine and two men can easily milk thirty cows with it in an hour, wash up the machine, and put away the milk well. It cost us over \$500, exclusive of engine, to install, but we consider that it has saved us that amount already in wages of hired men and it gives us dairymen a little 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.

In the experience cows owned by been lightly fed into two lots of



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 w 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 t. more milk seems reasonable production was d ing year. It was

Grain for Cows on Grass

T. 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.

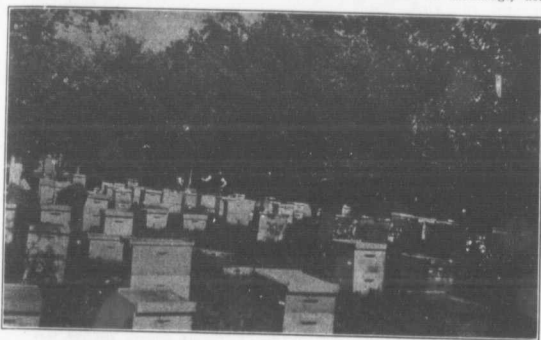
I find that similar experiments have been conducted at other stations with results on a par. The extra grain increased the milk flow just about sufficiently to pay the cost of the extra feed. In none of these cases, however, was the grain fed to animals on dry pasture with no other supplementary feeding.

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. H. 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. McCready, 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, in preventing the 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 for 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 shirk 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 Canada, and things would so bother 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. Fifteen 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 tossing 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 knows 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 soon.

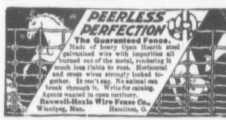
In British Columbia a little shortage of valleys during June.

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 variety but the late south section crop will not be one. In British of a very heavy misses to be g Partly on account and partly on ing, plums 2 Ontario, Middle crop. In the crop is short, tario practical a medium the native sor reports a med British Colum but will be g

In the Okla are still favor and for Elbert not so promi had 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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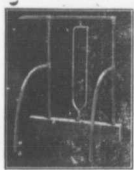


FIG. I.



FIG. II.

WE PAY
FREIGHT
IN
ONTARIO

FROM FACTORY TO FARM

Goods satisfactory or money refunded. Stalls including Stanchions and all necessary Clamps, Bolts, etc., for putting together. Also includes ends.

Fig. 1—1½" Pipe Black ..	\$3.50	Galvanized ..	\$4.25
Fig. 1—1½" Pipe Black ..	3.75	Galvanized ..	4.80
Fig. 11—1½" Pipe Black ..	4.25	Galvanized ..	5.20
Fig. 11—1½" Pipe Black ..	4.75	Galvanized ..	5.70
Stanchions alone	1.25	Galvanized ..	1.60

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The Dominion Fruit Crop

The results of the severe frost in eastern Canada early in June are now quite evident. In New Brunswick most of the later varieties of apples were not injured, but earlier sorts, such as Golden and small ones, were lessened. In the central portion of the Annapolis Valley early varieties on low-lying areas were badly reduced, in some cases almost a total failure. This badly affected section is in the low lands between Bridgetown and Kentville, but most of the orchards on the mountain slopes escaped injury. The apple season in Nova Scotia was between ten days and two weeks late in opening, so the harvesting of the crop will probably be somewhat delayed on that account.

In British Columbia, too, conditions have been almost ideal, with possibly a slight shortage of rain in the inland valleys during the latter part of June.

APPLES.

The June or July "drop" now being over, reports generally are not so favorable as those sent in a month ago. There is, however, a tendency on the part of growers to underestimate their crop at this time, just as they are inclined to overestimate it at the time of blossoming. In eastern Ontario the crop will equal that of last year, and in western Ontario will approach that of 1912. Nova Scotia, while suffering seriously from frost in some sections, will produce the best crop since 1911, if nothing further interferes. The crop of British Columbia will surpass that of 1913. It is therefore clear that the Canadian apple crop from present investigation will be above average, and with proper attention given to distribution and marketing, one that will return to the growers satisfactory figures.

PEARS AND PLUMS.

Except in some of the southern parts of the Province there will be only a very light crop of pears produced this year. In the Niagara district early varieties will also be light, but the late sorts are better. In other southern sections of the province the crop will not be by any means a good one. In British Columbia, in spite of a very heavy drop, the yield promises to be good.

Partly on account of the exceptionally heavy crop produced last year and partly on account of winter killing, plums are generally light in Ontario. Middlesex reports a medium crop in the Niagara Peninsula the crop is short, and north of Lake Ontario practically a failure. Damsons are a medium crop in Quebec, and the native sorts heavy. Nova Scotia reports a medium crop. The yield in British Columbia will be variable, but will be generally satisfactory.

PEACHES.

In the Okanagan Valley reports are still favorable for early varieties and for Elbertas, with other late sorts not so promising. Peach leaf curl has destroyed practically the whole crop in the Kootenay Valley.

In Essex county and in the Lake Erie District of Kent, where there was no winter injury, there will be a full crop, which undoubtedly will be sold at high prices. The total output from these sections will not be great, though it is worthy of note that very extensive plantings are be-

ing made. The crop in Lambton county will be light.

TOMATOES AND CHERRIES.

Tomatoes will be cheap. In southern Ontario, where the acreage planted has been very extensive, the fruit has set heavily, and an immense total crop will be marketed. In Middlesex, Perth, Halton, and probably other of the inland counties, there is injury by frost about June 20th, reducing the crop in some instances to about 50 per cent. In British Columbia some growers place the total crop at over double that of last year.

Throughout western Ontario, and in all the southern counties, the cherry crop has been abundant. Markets have been receiving heavy shipments, and while prices have been

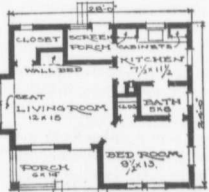


A Home that Would Hold the Hired Man

Once you get the hired man's wife satisfied the man will have to stay anyway, in many cases. You can imagine anything more apt to satisfy the woman than this attractive, convenient bungalow home such as the one here illustrated, and described in an adjoining article.

at times almost exceptionally low, the demand has been steady. In Montreal on July 9th, Richmonds sold at 40 cents for six quart baskets and 65-75 cents for eleven quarts. In eastern Ontario and Quebec sweet cherries are a failure and sour varieties only a medium crop. The crop in Nova Scotia will be from 75 per cent. to full. The sweet varieties dropped heavily in the Kootenay Valley of British Columbia, and are only a medium crop. Sour varieties are reported full throughout the province.

Grapes promise to yield a very large crop in the commercial vineyards of Ontario. Concords and Niagaras are especially good, and red



Arrangement of Man's Bungalow

varieties, while not so heavy as will be an average crop.

INSECTS AND FUNGUS.
Aphis are reported as doing considerable injury in Lincoln and Norfolk counties, and are quite serious in orchards at the Pacific Coast and in the Okanagan Valley. Canker worm is quite prevalent in western Ontario. In the Province of Quebec the green apple worm has been generally serious,

rendering a considerable quantity of fruit unfit for No. 1.

Fire blight is very serious in the Niagara Peninsula, especially on Greenings. A similar condition prevails in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. Peach leaf curl has practically ruined the peach crop in the Kootenay Valley and has spread over the entire Niagara district, where very little effort was made to check it. Apple scab is now developing in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, but it is not possible yet to say to what extent it will injure the quality of the fruit. Black knot is quite prevalent on plums and cherries in Nova Scotia.—Fruit Crop Report No. 2.

Pruning the Young Tree

R. Smith, Lincoln Co., Ont.

"Many young orchards are over pruned," say some of our experts. Quite right. But why rush right to the other extreme as some of these same experts do and advise that young orchards be pruned practically not at all? One article that I have before me at the present time, for instance, advises the heavy cutting back of top growth at the time of setting and after that pruning out only dead branches.

Why these dead branches, may I ask? It has been my observation that every young tree puts out too many shoots. These shoots being left to themselves struggle for life and for food. Then nature takes a hand and allows some of the branches to die, thus thinning the tree herself.

Why not improve on nature? Why not thin out the branches yourself and give those that remain the best chance to develop? It would be an ideal of what a young tree should be. Every branch must get light and air, and I prune accordingly. Likewise, I believe in heading back young trees considerably in order to form a good head and to make them sturdy. Some young orchards are butchered; others are treated almost as badly where pruning is neglected altogether.

The Hired Man's Cottage

"Satisfying the married hired man is mainly a case of satisfying the hired man's wife," once said a western farmer. He went further: "Once you get a man located in a house that is attractive and convenient, even if small, you couldn't drive that woman off the farm," he said. "She would make her husband stay whether he wanted to or not."

In the design given herewith we have endeavored to present to Farm and Dairy readers a cottage that is attractive and at the same time easy and cheaply constructed. The foundation is of concrete and is single-angled, and the finishing throughout is of soft wood stained and varnished elsewhere.

The plans call for plaster panelling in the living rooms with an enamel-wainscot in the bath and kitchen. If not desired to establish a bath this room might be used as a storeroom, or is large enough for a child's bedroom. While only one bedroom is provided, a cot or mattress is made for a wall bed in the living room which could be used in emergencies.

How do you think such a bungalow would appeal to the hired man's wife?

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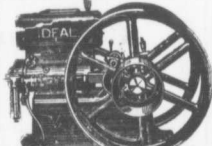
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Head Office—WOODSTOCK, Ont.

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 receiving \$1.02 for milk, but Chilliwack is getting \$1.50. I will tell you how the change in market has affected our condenseries. Up to a very few weeks ago, the demand for condensed milk could not be supplied. Since the change stocks have been piling up at 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.

Get your order placed now for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

YOU WILL NEVER BEGIN TO make the profit you ought to from your cows until you start to feed them silage. No cow owner or stock raiser can afford to get along a single year without a silo.

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.

OF COURSE YOU DON'T HAVE to buy a silo every year. An

Ideal Green Feed Silo, if properly erected and given reasonable care, will last from 20 to 30 years, and if it is true, as many claim, that it will pay for itself the first year, you can easily



see what a profitable investment it would be for you.

IF YOU HAVE ABOUT MADE up your mind to get a silo this season don't delay too long in sending in your order or you will be disappointed in getting delivery. We say this because never since we have been making silos have orders come in so fast as within the last few weeks, and it looks as if those who get their orders in late might have to wait.

THERE IS PROBABLY A De Laval agent in your town, who will be glad to quote you 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

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Limited
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Vancouver

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 percentage, as actually shown, are actually only 24 1/2 per cent quarter, have increas-

ed. The denomination of the Anglicans, for example, numbered 12,472 in 1881. The Methodists, increased from 25,000 in 1881 to 26,883 in 1881.

The Lutherans, holding their own, only from 1,976 to 2,000 in 1881, are becoming an element in the rural population.

THE BREADTH OF THE Survey exceeds that of this brief report. The status of particular, was not mentioned. Figures were not interest taken in church societies.

Investigation. In Huron county, when than conditions of Ontario in Huron county in which counties in which

charge and through the situation before the people began to cannot to the extent of the rural population now up for what are the causes? Next week will outline the results of three meetings in Huron. Then we will

through these of Our Folks, like will depart in constructive problem. For H

one common to all nations.—F.E.E.

The Army W

This dread pest of many forms, is a very last week to the regions in Grant, Ontario, the first time. Just before

Farm and Dairy Army worm had Peterboro county the three acres of

with these outbreaks separated districts. It would be on the lo

One of the methods first adopted in 1881, the direction of dis

By the Senator, is to dig and dig out the furrow. These

by the worms was used by soaking w

Another method is to dig and spray thorough ground with Paris green. Scatteri

ing with Paris green has been found to be the best. Former the first dist

will be the conquest.

ore kept busy

for idle juve

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; 24 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 1,853. 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 share 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 separated 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.

One kept busy has no time or room left for jealousy.

Making the Farm Pay

Is a book that every farmer should have in his library. Each of its different departments dealing with a special phase of farming, is edited by a specialist in that particular line. In its 500 pages are many facts and suggestions that are invaluable to the progressive farmer of to-day.

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18 makes of tires now sell above Goodyear prices. Half of them sell about one-third higher. As between them and Goodyears, you are sure of one saving—right at the start—of 25 per cent.

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Third, our patent method for combating tread separation.

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

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If these facts appeal to you, ask your dealer to supply you Goodyear tires.



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Born detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE
We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertisements of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the requirements of the business to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us on one of our publications, subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that you will not advertise in any other publication until you have advised us in writing that you have done so.

Rogues 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 detect and bring down defrauders and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

The Middlemen Question

THE officers of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., of Ontario, are meeting with some interesting experiences in the course of their negotiations with the heads of large manufacturing concerns in Ontario in an effort to obtain special prices from them for the purchase of goods to be handled through the local farmers' clubs and associations throughout the province. The heads of some of these large concerns frankly state that they do not care to antagonize the local dealers who heretofore have proved necessary links in their chain of distribution. The farmers' organizations feel that these middlemen can be eliminated in some cases and a considerable saving effected.

Recently Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Arthur, secretary of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, interviewed the head of a large manufacturing plant in western Ontario. This gentleman undertook to give Mr. Morrison and farmers generally, a lecture for trying to do without the middlemen. He stated that the middlemen are absolutely necessary in business and that their services could not be dispensed with. Mr. Morrison did not argue the point. A little later the gentleman offered to show Mr. Morrison through his large manufacturing plant, which was splendidly equipped throughout.

During the course of his visit, Mr. Morrison saw a lot of idle men standing on the street, outside of the factory. He called the attention of the manufacturer to them, and was informed that these men were out of employment and seeking work. Mr. Morrison asked the manufacturer why he did not give them work, and was told that it was because they found it necessary to reduce expenses during the slack season and could employ only a certain number. "Well," replied Mr. Morrison, "did it ever occur to you that that is exactly what the farmers are trying to do? They have decided that by cooperation,

through their local associations and provincial organization, they will be able to handle goods at a great saving in cost by eliminating a number of middlemen. Just as you look for every chance you can find to reduce your staff, as long as you can do so without reducing your output, so the farmers are looking for a chance to eliminate any middlemen they can, both in the purchase and sale of their products." The manufacturer saw the point and did not attempt to argue it.

A Commendable Civic Enterprise

TORONTO'S civic abattoir is now ready for business. Through it Ontario farmers may reach the retail butcher by the direct road through the stock yards and abattoir of the city of Toronto.

This new civic enterprise, we believe, is one step in the direction of substituting cooperation for combination. Combination is the rule of the business world. It applies to the packing business as well as any other business. The big fellows kill out the little ones by their more efficient method of handling. The small butcher cannot compete with the big houses at all, hence all of his killing is done by the big companies in their well equipped abattoirs. The big fellows, once they have the field to themselves, find that it does not pay to compete. They combine, and as a result we have organizations, such as the so-called "Beef Trust" of the United States.

There is a suspicion abroad that Canadian packers have been equally quick to see the advantages of combination. If these rumors be unfounded it is only natural to suppose that it will not be long before our great packers see the advantages of combination and control the beef trade for their own benefit. Toronto's civic abattoir affords the farmer a way out. Through it the butcher may buy direct from the farmer and have his killing done as efficiently and economically in the civic abattoir as private corporations could do it for him. A civic abattoir is a safety valve to the beef farmer and retail butcher. It must be patronized, however, if it is to be continued and made a success. Whether or not Toronto's new civic abattoir is successful depends largely on the patronage given it by the farmers and drovers of Ontario.

The Tenant Problem

DO you believe that the Creator intended the earth for the use of all His children or for only a few of them? Is it fair that the tenant farmer should be forced to pay high rents for the use of the land while much is lying idle all around him? Should not use of the soil and not legal title to it be the badge to ownership? These are questions which the tenant farmers of the state of Texas are asking themselves—and, incidentally, the government of the state.

Texas has 167,000,000 acres of land; 27,000,000 acres are improved; three-quarters of its improved acres are either rented or mortgaged. Out of the balance there are over 100,000,000 acres suitable for cultivation, all held up by speculators, while the people are suffering from scarcity of products, high cost of living, and ever increasing land prices and rentals. Tenantry has increased 120 per cent. in the last 30 years. After presenting these facts to their government, the tenant farmers conclude their case with the following paragraph:

"Mexico is now bathed in blood because the 'lands of the nation are now in the hands of the few until 7,500 families own the land upon which 15,000,000 people dwell. We are approaching that stage in Texas, but believe our people have enough education and enlightenment to prevent bloodshed on this side of the Rio Grande. Instead of a state of 'rebellious tenants we should have a state of

"patriotic home owners. This situation can only be grappled with and Texas opened to 'home builders by such a constitutional amendment as we demand."

These Texas farmers see clearly that they are deprived of the use of the land because as the just system of taxation makes the speculation holding of unimproved farm lands easy. Accordingly they have asked that the legislators submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the state constitution providing for a tax equal to its full rental value on all land held for speculation or exploitation so that use and occupancy may become the sole title to land in the state of Texas. We in Canada have not waited for tenancy to develop as it has in Texas. Our farmers organizations have taken time by the forelock and have already asked that all taxes be placed on the unimproved value of land, thus making speculative holding impossible. The farmers of Western Canada have already been successful in having the burden of municipal taxation placed on unimproved land values.

Where the Money Is

ONE of the best known farmers in South western Ontario was asked recently by the secret of his success. Without hesitation he replied, "I always have something to sell and I sell it."

There is more in this answer than appears on the surface. It is a rule that applies in all sections of the business world. Grocers tell us that they make more money from small side lines than from standard commodities, such as flour and sugar. Many manufacturing industries in our cities turn off their staples practically at cost and depend on the utilization of the by-products for their profits.

Similarly our South-western Ontario friend, with whose farming methods we are well acquainted, follows dairying as the main department of his farm, but he has at least a dozen side lines in addition, and all of them profitable. He has them planned so that they do not conflict too seriously with other work and so that they are continually bringing in a supplementary income. Among his side lines are hogs, strawberries, cabbage, winter wheat, potatoes, onions and other crops that promise fair returns for labor expended on them. And when the crops are well grown and ready for market, they are marketed even if the main farm work has a wait. This system is good business.

The Calgary Oil Craze

THE Journal of Commerce warns its readers against thoughtlessly investing in Calgary oil stocks. This advice is good, and we commended it to our folks. In the Calgary oil district (called) at the present time, there are four hundred companies operating, capitalized at \$400,000,000. There is no developed oil district in the world that would bear such a capitalization. In the Calgary district there are only a few wells actually in operation. Certainly there is nothing to justify a capitalization of \$400,000,000.

One instance has come to the attention of Farm and Dairy of a man who had previously purchased a few acres of land in the oil district. When oil was discovered he organized a company overnight, and inside of twenty-four hours was selling stock. No attempt has yet been made to discover if oil actually exists on the property, but stocks to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sold. Such a company as this is a speculation pure and simple. Investment in Calgary oil shares may soon find themselves drinking the cup of misery along with neighbors who a few years ago invested in town lots in the centre of Lake Winnipeg.

Comparis Canada w W. F. Stephen

THE following amounts reported to the Canada whose production of food in comparison with other countries is of interest to you. This is the greatest milk production in the world. Canada waxes for farms is from \$3

The Farm

And yet the farmer is the one who is the most underpaid in the market of the world. The cost of the farmer's crops and the price he receives for them is so low that he is unable to live on his own land. The farmer is the one who is the most underpaid in the market of the world. The cost of the farmer's crops and the price he receives for them is so low that he is unable to live on his own land. The farmer is the one who is the most underpaid in the market of the world. The cost of the farmer's crops and the price he receives for them is so low that he is unable to live on his own land.

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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
Berne: \$2 to \$3 per week, board and lodging.
Geneva: \$7.72 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.
Frankfurt: 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.

SWEDEN
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.

Canada
Montreal \$1.20 to \$1.00
Ottawa 1.50 to 2.20
Toronto 1.25 to 1.85

England, Foreign
Nottingham—12c to 15c Imp.
London—10c to 12c Imp.
Birmingham—10c Imp. gal.
London—10c to 12c Imp. gal.

Ireland
Queenstown—2c to 3c per qt. (price based on B.F.)
London—10c to 12c Imp. gal.
Average 10c Imp. gal. price based on B.F.

Netherlands
Amsterdam—\$1.11 to \$1.04 per 100 liters
Rotterdam—2c to 3c per qt.
Berne—10c to 12c Imp. gal.
Geneva—10c to 12c Imp. gal.

Switzerland
Berne—10c to 12c per kilo, delivered at factory
Geneva—10c per kilo (price based on B.F.)
Frankfurt—10c per quart

Germany
Frankfurt—10c per 100 liters
London—10c to 12c B.F.
Berlin—10c to 12c B.F.

Denmark
Copenhagen—10c per liter (price based on B.F.)
Christiania—10c per liter (price based on B.F.)

Sweden
Copenhagen—10c per liter (price based on B.F.)
Stockholm—10c condensed milk made

Australia
Sydney, N.S.W.—10c Imp. gal.
Victoria—10c per lb. when whole milk is retained
New Zealand
Auckland—10c per lb. for B.F.

The Farmer's Credit

And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in his harvest. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when he sows his seed. He is at the mercy of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker. * * * The farmer, of course, and should be given no special privileges, such as extending to them the credit of the government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they most use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.—Wood or Wilson, President of the U.S.

board 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

Table with multiple columns listing milk prices for various regions and types of milk (e.g., Imp. gal., qt., etc.)



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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 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.

"O, how 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 your mother 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. Arthur looked on and said 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 he 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, on to-night?"

"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 she dreamed a dream of freedom.

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

"I 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. "won't you kiss me good-bye?"

He did not seem to hear, nor did he look at her as he went off gloom-



Fresh from the Churn

(Continued on page 15.)

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 to ourselves, the flowers, birds, animals, sun, moon, stars—everything, in fact, that has been created has something unexplainable about it. The great students of astronomy, the mentalists, and all the other sciences, after spending generations of investigation are able 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 these 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 suggestion. "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 out 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 the end of 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. The best of 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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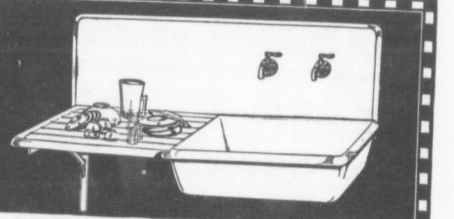
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Address

the screws again. Whether canning by the cold process or by the cooking process, having sealers air-tight assures safety from souring, as it prevents bacteria from working.

Overcooking or slow cooking spoils the flavor of the fruit. Small fruits require but little cooking, about 10 minutes, while the larger may require half an hour or more. Never put fruit in sugar until it is boiling. A good plan is to moisten sugar with water, let come to a boil, then add fruit; or a very common method is to fill jars with fruit, pour boiling syrup over. Then have a boiler ready with warm water. (Put paper of wooden slats in bottom to prevent sealers from cracking.) Set the sealers in the water with tops loosely screwed on. Let the water boil the required time, lift off the boiler, let cool, then screw the tops tightly, and put away in a cool, dark place.

Small sealers are to be preferred, with large mouths, as they are most serviceable.

Bitter fruits, such as plums, and sometimes cherries, may be improved in flavor by scalding slightly before putting them in the sugar. In this way much of the bitterness is taken away.

The Wedding Day

By *Marion Dallas*

This is the season for weddings. There is an old adage which runs like this, "Happy is the bride the sun shines on." That may be true or not, but this we all know through rain or shine that bride is happy who knows that all the details pertaining to the wedding are satisfactorily arranged, whether the wedding be an elaborate one or a simple one.

A **GROOMS CEREMONY.**

If the ceremony is to be in the church, the ushers must be there before the guests. Pews are reserved in the middle aisle for relatives and intimate friends. The ushers should have a list of those who are to be given special seats. The bride's mother and other members of the families are escorted to the front pews. Pews on the left are for the bride's relatives and the right for the relatives of the bridegroom.

CALL THE BRIDE.

The bride goes to the church in a carriage with her father. If there is only one bridesmaid she comes with the bride; if several bridesmaids they come in a carriage provided by the bride's father, and they await the bride in the porch of the church.

The groom and his best man arrive at the church shortly before the bridal party. They follow the minister from the vestry, and stand looking towards the door waiting for the bride.

When there are two or three bridesmaids, the ushers lead the procession, two by two, followed by the bridesmaids two and two. The maid of honor walks alone in advance of the bride, who comes up the aisle leaning on the arm of her father, or nearest relative. At the altar steps the ushers separate from right to left; the bridesmaids walk forward going to each side, the maid of honor taking the place at the left of where the bride will stand. The bridegroom receives the bride from her father, who then retires and stands behind the bridal party. When the clergyman asks, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" the father steps forward and places the right hand of the bride in the hand of the clergyman, who places it in the hand of the bridegroom. Having finished his part the father retires to the front seat where the bride's mother sits, and he escorts her from the church.

On leaving the church the newly-married couple lead the way followed by the bridesmaids and relatives. At the house the bridal party stand to receive the congratulations, until all

the guests have arrived from the church.

"O, Promise Me," by D. Kores, "All Mine Alone," by Phillips, "Love's Coronation," and "Beloved, it is Morn," by Aylward; "O, Perfect Love," by Ham. These are all 10 suitable songs for either a home or church wedding, while the popular Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the "Wedding March from Wagner's Lohengrin," never seem to wane.

HOUSE WEDDINGS.

At a home wedding the order of entering the room is just the same as in a church. The guests are received by the bride's mother. The father does not appear until he brings in the bride. The course may be formed by having two white ribbons fastened at the door way and carried by the ushers to the place of the ceremony. Through this aisle the bridal party may advance.

Small tables to the chief aim at a home wedding. If cushions are to be used for the bride and groom to kneel upon during the service, they should be put in place before the guests arrive, and quickly removed afterwards. During the ceremony the bridal party stand with their backs to the guests, the minister facing as in the church. After the ceremony the minister congratulates the bride and bridesmaids, then they turn around to be greeted by their relatives and friends.

THE TOASTS.

The matter of arranging the toast is often a serious problem, especially when there are a lot of relatives present. The outline indicated is the order generally followed:

The oldest friend of the family, or the officiating clergyman proposes the toast of the bride and groom.

The groom returns thanks for himself and his wife, and proposes the toast to the bridesmaids.

The "best man" speaks for the bridesmaids.

The same old friend or another proposes the toast of the bride's parents.

The father of the bride returns thanks and proposes the toast to the parents of the bridegroom.

The father of the groom answers the toast.

Other toasts are optional but the officiating clergyman should not be forgotten.

When the repast is ended the bride usually retires and changes her wedding gown for her travelling suit. After the bridal couple are gone the friends linger, looking at the gifts and chatting with the parents and other guests.

(Note.—If an addressed envelope is sent, Marion Dallas will be glad to answer any questions regarding weddings or bridal showers. Write on Farm and Dairy.)

Fly Time is Swatting Time

Helen P. Metzger

If at first you don't succeed,
Swat again!
Follow it up, where they hid,
Swat again!
If you would from flies be free,
You must live one simple creed,
And put one short, maxim heed—
"Swat again!"

If but one gains roosting space,
Swat again! on the place,
Don't allow it on the place,
Swat again!
All its deeds are filthy, base,
It will lead you quite a race,
Quick! Destroy it—leave no trace,
Swat again!

Never rest by night or day,
Swat again!
Danger lies in long delay,
Swat again!
Where they buzz in chorus and
Step in—bring them all to naught,
Keep on swatting, it will pay,
Swat again!

A Militant

(Continued from page 813.)

She turned to school, down and cried as break.

After a while she made the house, she went over to her. Aunt Mattie, cousin of sixty-five, placed her to Ann.



SWEET MILK

WANTED

High prices paid for daily deliveries to Union Station, Toronto. We supply sufficient cans.

Write for Particulars

S. PRICE & SONS, LTD.
TORONTO

EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY

For best results, ship your live Poultry to us also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied. Prompt Returns.

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.
Wm. Established 1864 TORONTO, ONT.

WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans
Want CREAM Pay Express
WE Pay Every Two Weeks

Write us
BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LTD.
Belleville, Ontario

CREAM WANTED

Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We need FOUR CREAM.

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
15 Church St., TORONTO



Always get
Windsor
Cheese Salt
Because it
is Pure
Salt

The Makers' Corner

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

Butter Making and Its Development

L. A. Zuehl, Supr. Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

The butter industry has seen many changes which have had far-reaching results on the entire dairy industry of the province, and we are again entering into one of these periodical changes which bids fair to rival in importance any of those experienced in previous years. Usually we have had timely warning of the approaching change, but in the present case events have crowded each other so rapidly that the majority of us have been more or less unprepared, and unless the situation is carefully handled we may not reap the advantage we otherwise should.

The demand of our local butter markets has so increased that we no longer have butter to export, but on the other hand our imports of this commodity are increasing rapidly year by year. It is doubtful if we fully realize just what effect this importation of foreign butter is going to have on our local producers, and it is well to look into this phase of the situation more closely. So long as we were exporting only a small percentage of our output of butter came into competition with foreign makes; now, however, our entire production will be placed side by side with these foreign imports, and this will suffer by comparison, and our success in holding our own local market will depend altogether on our ability to not only make as good, but a superior quality.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Unfortunately in the past we have not always held the most enviable position in regard to the quality of our butter. This was partially if not altogether overcome when our whole milk creameries entered the field, but since the gradual extinction of these, we are again facing aggressive foes, with the added handicap of an inferior raw material. There is this difference, however, that whereas formerly we were competitors in a foreign market with our best production we will not be fighting for possession of our own local markets in constant competition with the best of the foreign make. It is quite evident that the highest price, and will gradually grow in disfavor unless we put forth every effort to maintain a standard, if not better than, at least equal to the best of the foreign imports. The quality of the raw material largely influences the quality of the finished product, and it is doubtful if the general average quality of the cream as delivered at our creameries has increased much during the past few years. Now, I do not wish to appear as casting reflection on those in charge of the instruction work, but we must face the fact that our butter has not advanced in reputation side by side with our cheese, and for this fact we must find the cause before we can apply the remedy.

AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM.

I believe it will not take us long to come to the conclusion that the trouble is largely an economic one. The farmers supplying cream to the creameries are handling their cream more intelligently and taking better care of it to-day than they did some years ago. Our butter makers also have more knowledge and are using the more skill in the manufacture of the

butter than they did formerly. Yet the quality is not keeping pace with those improved conditions. Now there must be a "missing link" somewhere in this chain, and I think we need not go very far before finding it.

When cream gathering creameries were first being operated the cream was expected to be delivered at least three times per week. Costs of labor and our creamery managers, in endeavoring to lessen the cost of manufacture, came to the conclusion that this cost could be materially lowered by hauling the cream only once. We now find that whereas the cream was hauled three times a week a few years ago, it is now being hauled only once a week, and in many cases only twice per week. There can be no doubt but that the good accomplished by the educational work of our instructors towards a better cream supply has been largely nullified by this practice of lessening the number of deliveries per week.

One of the benefits of this educational work having a beneficial effect on the quality of the butter, it has been made use of to lessen somewhat the cost of haulage and the cream as a consequence has not been delivered at the creamery in any better condition

wishes to occupy the position which should rightly be hers that she can do better than can the sample set by those younger sister Provinces.

I am thoroughly convinced that as a method which we can employ will produce results as quickly and effectively as this system which shows how engaged in the industry the privilege of profiting by their own individual labour. Our defect is not in a lack of education or of knowing how to produce a high grade product but rather, a system which offers no reward to the individual for individual merit.

Why Butter Manufacture

By H. O. Watrud.

Great possibilities are in store for cooperation and Wisconsin dairying when cheese factory patrons will get together to form a cooperative creamery. You ask, "Why should they organize a creamery and not a cheese factory?" They organize a cooperative creamery to make into butter the whey cream which is a by-product of a cheesemaking a secondary industry.

In the whey resulting from the manufacturing of cheese there still remains about .7 per cent. butter fat, or roughly, one-fifth of the original butter fat. This butter fat is largely

Secrets of Success

The most successful farmer and wife I know are content with a snug little farm. They don't overwork, yet have plenty to eat. Their children help indoors and out and thus are trained in hand and eye, mind and spirit. This couple have no influence in church schools and are not interested in any student. Though not deeply learned in books, both possess a GREATNESS OF MIND—good sense, self-control, wisdom, politeness. They are firm, firm—firm in their own minds. They are not easily swayed by the latest craze which passeth understanding. Neither do they stuffily mind their own business, but are sympathetic and kind. They are not afraid of life, mean suspicion, evil scandal, foolish gossip, or the latest fashions. They are not afraid of life, but they are not afraid of life to its rightfully highest plane.—Farm and Home.

than formerly. In short it is a clear case of a sacrifice of quality for a doubtful saving in cost of manufacture. I feel that I cannot too strongly condemn this practice, which is perhaps the most prevalent one in all lines of dairy production. We are too prone to effect a small visible saving at the expense of a much larger loss in quality.

CONDITIONS BLAMED.

Perhaps, after all, the chief blame for this practice does not lie with the producers, but with the conditions with which they have to contend. Our efforts as educators have been largely directed towards raising the general average quality of our milk and cream supply, but what reward have we to offer the individual producer when he has succeeded in furnishing a high grade raw material. Does he as an individual receive any more for his superior article? It is true he helps raise the general average quality and indirectly shares this benefit with his neighbors, but does he receive the full reward for his individual labor? This is evidently the crux of the whole question.

In proof I might point to the rapid strides made by some of our sister Provinces in raising the standard of quality of their butter from the lowest to the very highest. This has been done by the simple expedient of a system of cream grading at the creameries. This system, I am informed, is to be further extended by applying it to the butter which is sold strictly on its merits. The advantage of this method is that the individual reaps the full benefit of his labor or is made to suffer for his carelessness. The careless producer who makes an error can no longer POOL his interests with his more progressive neighbor, nor shift his personal responsibilities to the shoulders of others.

It is quite evident that if Ontario

wasted before it gets to the cans and hogs on the farms. Furthermore, the hog has a hard time of it trying to make cheap pork of concentrates worth thirty cents per pound.

The advent of the whey cream separator of later years is doing much to reclaim this butter loss. These separators are installed in cheese factories and the whey is immediately put through after the curd has been removed. The quantity of cream thus produced is not sufficient for each local cheese factory to make into butter, hence a central mill must be sought. The cream thus has largely been delivered at or shipped to nearby creameries or to large cities.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Ruralism

The farmer should be a specialist. This requires preparation. Education counts for as much as experience in the preparation for profitable farming. Two years special work is more valuable than 20 or 25 years of the ordinary farm experience. Yet farmers should get both the slow training and experience.

It is not the cow that makes the milk or the cow that eats the best of the best cow, but the cow that makes the best use of what she does eat.

Butter made from cream which has been allowed to remain too long before being churned never loses in addition to this. Its flavor is spoiled and it is thought to be.

The horse has the sense of direction very highly developed, and distinguishes sounds, and probably also differences in sounds, from a great distance.

Noise has a frightening effect on some horses, and simply an exciting effect on others, especially as trained ones, who, being well-adjusted, remain under control and do not let their feelings in the matter

Durable

A SIMPLE, practical use in the acre a feeding trough could be easier of this character. Old lumber-knobs make an everlasting tractor simply made of two boards on a board platform face and surround frame or surmount with concrete.

Of white fresh and very rude purpose. The rough will, of the length and forms. Smaller are troughs with equal facility.

A STRAITJACKET. Another simple small trough boards half of a cotta pipe to the boards are to all the surface with the concrete removal of the one of part bars sand, and concrete suitable for.

To prevent bogging into the should be held for bolting that should be bored required intervals with the thread of

should so long as the action for the stand the nut. The "slippy wet" muddled in the front in the form protected from the

then sufficiently surface to resist thumb-nail, the concrete finished twice a week.

The strength character will increase by being easily checked the hardest usage smoothed to the wear it will become

Some of the admirer rate are raised immediately in this rate leave it there where it



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. Wae, 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 trowled 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 trowled 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
Total	\$18 50



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.

Take advantage of this and visit British Columbia's Capital City.

For Information Prize Lists, apply to

GEORGE SANGSTER, Secretary
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Western Canada Offers You

150,000

Free Homesteads

On the lines of the

Canadian Northern Railway



For booklets and information apply to the General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.



MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES



An offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large stock of quick maturing strains of the best breeding, Pairs and trios supplied not at all. Also Sows in pig to a show heat.

G.T.R. and G.P.R. Long Distance Bill Phone H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS

ELGIN DISTRICT

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS Can supply your wants in outline of the showing types, combined with great producing ability. A full list of breeders will be sent on application to the secretary.

GEO. A. LAIDLAW, Aylmer, Ont. BOX 254

SHOW COW

We are offering for sale, Lady Gretchen De Kol, No. 1041, B.M. 1130. This is a Fine Young Cow due early in Aug. in good condition, nicely colored and has an outstanding record.

BROWN BROS., Ltd., LYN, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGER WEID, FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PIETETTE HENGERWEID'S COUNT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 2341 Junior bull, DUTCHLAND COLAN THA BIE MONA, a son of COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL.

Write for further information to E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

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 to Wm. Higginson - Inkerman, Ont.

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. Animal's name, color, number up to No. 2500, over that give name of Sire and Dam, with number. BOX 182 - ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

AVONDALE FARM

Offers an extra good lot of Bull Calves all ages up to 14 mos., sire by King Pontiac Artie Canada, the best bred bull in Canada, dams of these calves all have advanced Registry Records. Reasonable prices.

A. C. HARDY, ROCKVILLE, ONT.

P.S.—We offer special fit for service at specially low prices to make room.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Offers some good Young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE and out of carefully tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herd. Young bulls out of 40-pound cows at prices that will astonish you. We must sell within the next thirty days. Come and see this offer.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK. NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT

HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS

KING SEGIS and KING OF THE PONTIACS' BLOOD

No. 1—a grandson of the great KING SEGIS No. 2—a grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, with "Calamity Johannes" Nig., 25, milk cow. Dams evenly marked and a beauty. Priced reasonably. Write at once, or, better still, come and see. JUBER O'REILLY, ENNISMORE, ONT. - Peterboro Station

To Our Advertisers

YOU depend upon your announcements in this paper to bring business to your firm. You expect results, and get them.

Why miss any issue—and the results also—because your advertising copy reaches this paper too late for insertion? Aim to have all new copy with us one week previous to date of publication.

NOTICE

Our New Rates take effect August 1st. Better send in your Contract now, in order that you may be protected for one year at our present low rate.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Toronto, Monday, July 20.—Are we approaching another period of over-production? Such is the opinion of the Farm and Dairy marketman had a conversation recently with an agent well conversant in the dairy business. He recalled conditions in the provinces when farmers were producing more than the market could absorb. The result was a great depression on the part of the dairy farmer. He pointed to the farms and a ruin to the city. The result was a great depression on the part of the dairy farmer. He pointed to the farms and a ruin to the city. The result was a great depression on the part of the dairy farmer. He pointed to the farms and a ruin to the city.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Stocks of butter continue to accumulate at all produce centers in Eastern Canada. There is a fair local trade, and few shipments have been made to Vancouver. The New York market is going up, and the Canadian market is going down. The result is a great depression on the part of the dairy farmer. He pointed to the farms and a ruin to the city. The result was a great depression on the part of the dairy farmer. He pointed to the farms and a ruin to the city.

WHEAT.

The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week. The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock markets this last week with receipts so light that there can hardly be any question of a surplus. The market for live stock is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

COARSE GRAINS.

Oats in Ontario will be a fair to good crop. The oat situation in Western Canada is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

WHEAT.

The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

HAY AND STRAW.

There is little odd hay on the market. The new crop has been cut, and there is not so much hay as there was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

WHEAT.

The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

MILL FEEDS.

Mill feeds are in active demand and firm in price. Local quotations are: Bran, 82½; shorts, 85; middlings, 86 to 87; feed flour, 83 to 84; Montreal quotes: feed flour, 82½; shorts, 85; middlings, 86; feed flour, 83 to 84.

WHEAT.

The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

An easy feeling is developing in the egg market that was altogether unexpected. It is due to a falling off in consumption, which, in turn, may be due to some extent to inferior quality. Dealers are now seeing the reaction to many as a loss of interest in their trade. Wholesale quotations now of fresh eggs are: 25c to 26c; extra fresh to small, ordinary frats, 25c; extra fresh to small, ordinary frats, 25c to 26c. The country price runs around 23c to 24c; selected, 26c to 27c; No. 1 stock, 28c to 29c to 30c.

WHEAT.

The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

New potatoes are now being supplied in quantities large enough to supply the demand at a reasonable price, and are now quoted at 81.50 to 81.75 per bushel. New Irish potatoes are 83 a bushel. Montreal quotations are: 81.50 to 81.75 per bushel. Montreal quotations are: 81.50 to 81.75 per bushel.

WHEAT.

The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Wholesale quotations are: Best, doz. 15c; clematis, doz. 10c; cabbage, case, 22 to 25.00; tomatoes, bkt., 65c to 70c; green peas, 1 to 2½; early apples, 81.50; beans, bkt., 15c to 20c; early apples, 81.50; to 81.75 a hamper; gooseberries, 11¢; raspberries, 8¢ to 12¢; currants, red, bkt., 30c to 40¢; black, bkt., 81.50 to 81.75; cherries, doz., 40c to 45c; sweet, 11¢; strawberries, doz., 1.00 to 1.25.

WHEAT.

The situation in the Canadian wheat crop is not so favorable as it was some time ago. It is not so great as the one harvested last week.

OUR FA... CORNE... HAN... ELLERHOUSE... HALLIBUR... A COMP... A gasolin... Waterloo J... WELLI... FERGUS... very hot; but... farmers have... have very ligh... both have adv... offered yet. T... rain—V. Waterloo J... bring weather... will be mak... talk to me;... below the ar... and shewer... and much ben... are a good c... OXF... WOODSTOCK... spill of wet... water is well... the hay... and very good... will be on... of us that... data are doing... the most be... are to count... for sales;... in 1849 up the

CAST
DUCE.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited
NOVA SCOTIA

ELLERSHURTS, 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. Some damage was done by frost in the majority of the valleys. Peaches are holding fair. There is little sign of black spot so far. Cooperative fruit companies are increasing now over 40 in the province.—B.B.

ONTARIO

CARLE ON CO., ONT.
ANTONIA RAY, July 10.—An improvement is noticed in crops since a fine rain was had. The hay crop will be light, owing to the dry weather, which, however, is fairly tall. The corn and roots have also come along fine. Hay is \$17 to \$19; oats, 50c; butter, 30c; wheat, 70c; pork, 35c; real, 15c a lb by carcase.—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, \$7.50; eggs, 15c; butter, 30c; 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 2c; 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, and the average acre is 19 times as plentiful as last year. Berries are plentiful; berries a failure; very few peaches; apples will be a fair crop.—D.A.

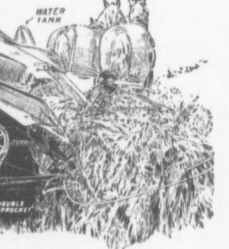
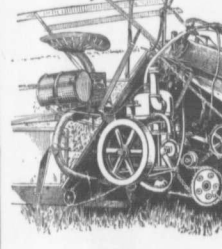
SASKATCHEWAN

QU'APPELLE CO., SASK.

FT. QU'APPELLE, July 7.—The weather has been hot and dry. The weather has done great work, with one good rain. Weeds made dry headway. A large proportion of grass is now heading out. A good rain

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, July 11.—The weather has



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 growing to good nights and drought. Hay is very uneven, the low land being good and some upland poor. Better meadows and pasture are good. Cattle are still being shipped, selling at \$45 for sweet-ole, or to a 10; cows, 50 to \$75; lambs, 60c; sheep, 5c; butter, 30c; 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 growing to good nights and drought. Hay is very uneven, the low land being good and some upland poor. Better meadows and pasture are good. Cattle are still being shipped, selling at \$45 for sweet-ole, or to a 10; cows, 50 to \$75; lambs, 60c; sheep, 5c; butter, 30c; 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 a heavy shower and farmers have started haying, which will be a very light crop. Butter and eggs have been better this summer, but both have advanced a cent. Chickens, turkeys and ducks are many are offered yet. The apple crop also needs rain.—B.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 being cut. The hay crop is an average one and very good quality. Most of the farmers are cutting hay and fall wheat will be on soon. The wheat shows some signs of rust, but it is well on, so that it will not be hurt much. Barley crops are doing fine—very little peas now out in the section. Corn is doing well. We are about to cut great deal of corn for silage. Those who have mowers are being cut now, and a great help in keeping up the milk.—A.M. McD.

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. Nobbit, Brantford, Ont.; L. J. Wooley, C. P. Bosford, and W. Cole, Toronto; L. S. Bruner and R. S. Muller, Montreal.

Wayne County 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 subsoil 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 this part of the Dominion. 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 other Canadian Counties. 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 even a 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 concrete of 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 to get 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 deficient in protein. We may find this case where the farmer has good clover or alfalfa hay, and along with this, feeds quite large quantities of gluten feed, bran, or oil cake. On the other hand, it may be that the food lacks sufficient protein to supply the nutrients for a cow giving liberally and yet be feeding extravagantly; in the one case too much protein, in the other not enough, either of which would not be economical feeding.—Extract from address.

Extravagant Feeding

E. P. Brait, B.S.A., Dundas Co., Ont.

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ALBERTA

RED DEER DIST. ALTA.

RED DEER, July 6.—The latter part of June was dull and cool with lots of moisture. Since then the weather has been bright and hot, and all the crops are looking fine. Farmers are getting dunned for hay-making. There is a good demand for hay, butter fat, 25c; eggs, 25c; milk, \$1.50 per wt. cream. From 25c to 30c; butter fat, 27c.—B.B.M.

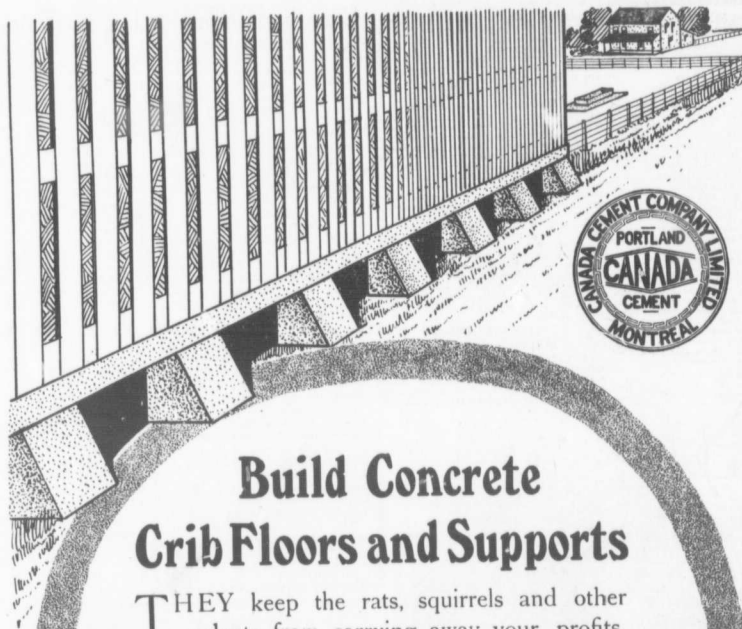
EDMONTON, ALTA.

EDMONTON, June 6.—This is our rainy part of the season, and we are having much better weather. Crops at large are ahead of last year. Grass and feed were never better. The dairies, and we have some very large dairies in this district.—G.E.T.

JERSEYS IN RECORD PERFORMANCE.

Two-Year-Old. Nellie Seedorf, 5490; 7054 lbs. milk, 224 lbs. fat, 672 days. O. H. & H. Cunn, Cheongin, N.S. Lady Mand, 5730; 624 lbs. milk, 465 lbs. fat, 575 p.c. fat, 338 days. C. H. Cunn, Cheongin, N.S.

An old Scot who was a great golf enthusiast, while his face lighted up with a pleasant smile. "It is a grand day," he said, "I have just won a prize." "Dae ye think ye could come again the next day?" "Weel," answered the young man reflectively, "I was to ha' been matriculated, but I can put it off."



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