

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

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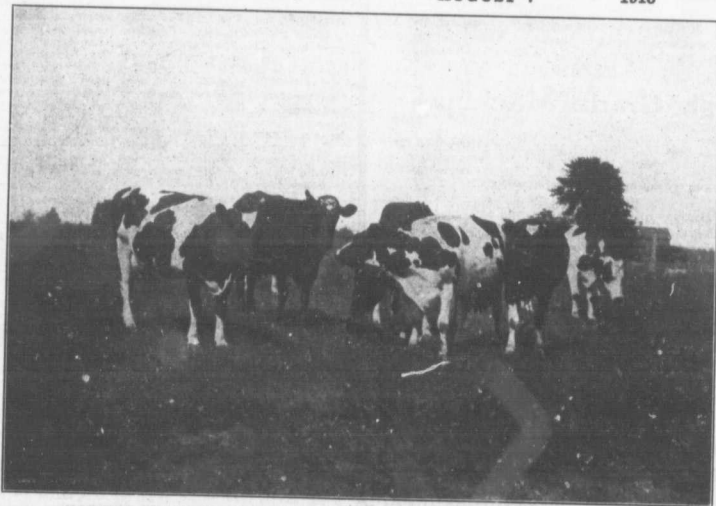
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 7

1913



NOT THE THOUSAND DOLLAR KIND BUT MONEY MAKERS JUST THE SAME

This herd is a splendid example of what can be done in a grade herd by the consistent use of pure bred sires. One cow from this herd, Cherry, was sweepstakes producer in the dairy test at Guelph last December, with a record of 206.6 lbs. of milk and 7.85 lbs. of butter fat in three days. Another member of the herd, a three-year-old, was first in her class at the same test. The poorest cow in the herd produced over 9,000 lbs. of milk in the year, the best 13,500. The milk from the 10 cows for one year resulted in creamery checks for \$1,348. And there wasn't a pure bred animal in the lot. Is it any wonder that Mr. Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont., their owner, is an enthusiastic advocate of grading?

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Another "Simplex" Feature

Easy Access To Gearing

NOTE the illustration. Instant access to the gearing of the separator is had by removing the large housing on the rear of the machine, and without disturbing any of the moving parts.

THE entire machine can be taken apart in two or three minutes and reassembled in about the same time.

THE clutch is the one-piece automatic safety clutch that has been so successfully used on the previous "Simplex" models.

AS far as possible the parts in all four sizes have been made alike and interchangeable. These include the principal parts of the frame, the gearing, bearings, tinware, etc. It is only by this system that such a

High Grade Machine

can be purchased at the prices.

THE ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the "Simplex" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

THERE are other advantages in favor of the "Simplex." These are explained in our literature, which will be mailed to you free on request.

BEAR in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

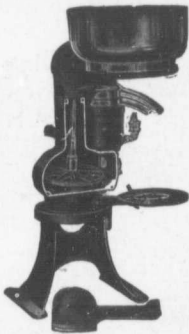
SEE our Exhibit of Milking Machines and Cream Separators at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

THE IDEAL BACON HOG—A COMPROMISE WITH THE PACKER

J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.

I WAS pleased to notice the amount of discussion on my article in the Farm and Dairy last spring, on the present day hog raising. There is nothing like discussion to bring out the pros and the cons of an important question.

The old time Canadian hog of 20 years ago which I recommend to go back to is not to be compared with the American corn-fed hog by any means. Canada never provided the American type of hog, simply because she couldn't not having any corn to feed. The Canadian hog, therefore, has always, and always will be, a sort of bacon hog, by reason of the variety of feeds given the animal.

Very little corn is fed to pigs in Canada except, perhaps, in some parts of Western Ontario. The feeds given the Canadian hog never make an American thick fat or lard hog. Then, too, Canada is strictly a dairy country and large quantities of dairy refuse, as skim milk, whey, buttermilk, etc., are constantly being fed hogs which tends to lengthen the body and make lean meat. The few importations of Yorkshires and Tamworths by the Canadian packers made the Canadian bacon hog. Canada always produced the bacon hog, except that formerly the pig was held for heavy weights, as 300 to 500 carcasses, while now, light pork, of 160 pound carcass, is preferred and fetches the highest price.

THE DUROC-JERSEY YORKSHIRE CROSS

The Duroc-Jersey breed of pigs are few in the provinces of Canada. The splendid qualities of this breed should be better known by Canadian farmers. A few years ago my father, who is quite a hog-man, bought a young sow of this breed at the county exhibition where it stood for a prize winner. So well was he pleased with this young sow that he purchased her from the same breeder; in fact this man was the only farmer in the county that bred Duroc-Jerseys, and in the latter purchase he was not disappointed either. I never knew a pig to thrive as this Jersey bear did, and I never knew a breed of pigs so easily kept fat. This, indeed, is the breed that is "always ready for the knife."

Another great point of excellence in the Duroc-Jersey is their remarkable docility; and this point is of no small importance. A dog is not a more docile than are those Jersey Reds. In this point, and also in their easy keeping qualities, they are superior to the Yorkshires.

But the Duroc-Jersey is not a bacon hog by any means, from the packer's standpoint, and for this reason would not, some years ago, when the market discriminated, fetch the price the Yorkshire did. The pig demanded by the modern market is exactly opposite in traits to the Duroc-Jersey, except one thing, its easy keeping qualities and early maturity. The bacon hog must be long and deep in body, light in the shoulders, head, jaw, and neck, fine in the bone and oval, with a large proportion of lean meat, and one of quick growth in its youth. The Improved Yorkshire comes nearer to this ideal than most breeds, if we except the Tamworth, with the exception of the last requirement—quick growth in its youth.

WHY CROSS IS DESIRABLE

Now the Yorkshire is remarkably light in the head, neck and jaw, of great length giving a long side of bacon, but not nearly of such easy-keeping qualities as the Duroc-Jersey-Reds are. On this account a cross of the Duroc-Jersey on the Yorkshire will make a bacon hog ideal both to the farmer and the packer. This one

breed will be compensated by the other.

How shall we cross? Shall we use the Duroc-Jersey sire, or dam, or vice versa. This is a most important point, and one that is easily settled. It is a fixed law of breeding that the dam should show evidence of being large and the sire, on the other hand, short and compact. The Yorkshire, then, is nothing if not rangy and lengthy, capable of farrowing large litters, and owing to his great length can accommodate, i.e., suckle, a large litter.

To get the short and compact bear, the Duroc-Jersey eminently fits the bill, and in addition we have the easy-keeping qualities and remarkable docility. Then, for the ideal bacon hog we cross the Duroc-Jersey bear on the Yorkshire sow, using in all cases, if at all possible, pure breeds, on each side, that is pure bred sow and a pure bred hog. This is what my father worked into and advises others to do the same. The progeny of such a cross are fairly long, and certainly deep in body, with medium neck and jowl, and of good, easy-keeping qualities, that will attain a weight of 200 pounds, at six months without much forcing; and will "ship" ways be ready for heavy weights.

This cross is very popular wherever tried. A Duroc-Jersey bear of my father's served eighty-six sows one fall, for outside service, in addition to his own. Every one was pleased with the results of this cross.

The Farm Automobile

(Western Farmer)

The farmer needs to choose his automobile more carefully than the city man because of his many and varied purposes. He is also going to use it on worse roads and put it to more severe strains.

A machine that will glide along fine on city pavements may prove very useless on bad country roads. On the other hand, a good machine for country roads is equally good anywhere.

Farmers use the auto for hauling things to town—sort of a rapid delivery affair. There are cars that have removable seats so a deck can be made to haul milk, grain—anything. There are machines that can be transferred into portable engines for running many things by attaching to shafts underneath.

One thing sure, farmers want a high wheel car—whether of the buggy type or the low-down type. Nearly all recent makes are of higher wheel type, formerly known as "runners." An under part provided by a certain top keeps wheels from getting wound around the working parts.

Simplicity and strength must be considered, for you are far from an expert repair man. After getting a car, don't monkey with the thing. If it balks get an expert to have you the trouble or repair it. Better spend money on expertise than ruin a good car. Just a little out of adjustment and the car works hard, or use too much gasoline, or is uncertain in its action.

Don't be in a hurry after getting the auto fever. Investigate carefully. Get catalogues and study them until you dream about autos. If possible examine the car of your choice carefully and have an expert explain it to you.

A Reminder.—Did your subscription run out July 1st? Just look in the wrapper on your paper and see. If it did, please send in your renewal at once; we'll be looking for it. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Does our System of Letting
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E. C. Drury

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Mr. Drury, the writer of
believes that the day is past
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article, advising, which is
status.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



Safety

Why does the squirrel take to the oak instead of the sycamore when climbing for protection? Because it means safety, whereas the sycamore means accident.

Why does the experienced man choose the O.W.E. & P. Co.'s Engines, Windmills, Pumps, Scales, Grinders, Tanks, Troughs, Water Basins, Wood Saws and Well Drills? Because they mean guaranteed satisfaction and safety, whereas others spell disappointment and loss.

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Issued
Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7, 1913

No. 32

THE ETHICS OF TAXATION DISCUSSED BY A FARMER *

E. C. Drury, B.S.A., Simcoe Co., Ont.

Does our System of Levying Taxes Apportion the Burden of Taxation among Citizens in Proportion to the Benefits They Derive from Its Expenditure. The Question Answered by One Who Has Given the Subject Much Careful Thought

I THINK it will be generally admitted that the man who improves a farm, builds a barn or house on it, drains it, or plants an orchard on it; or in a city or town, builds a factory, store or residence on a vacant lot, is doing a service to the public as well as to himself.



E. C. Drury

Wealth, that is those things that increase the efficiency and happiness of life, comes, it is true, from the land in one form or another, but from the land improved, not unimproved. The savage covers, shivering and hungry, in his wigwam, in the midst of unimproved land, which could yield many times over, all he could possibly need, had he the industry or knowledge necessary to improve it. He who improves land, creates wealth, not only for himself, but for the whole community. All our national wealth and all the advantages of civilization have their origin either directly or indirectly, in the improvement, the use of land. Yet, how do our laws reward the improver of land? By inflicting on him a heavier burden of taxation.

IN A NEW SETTLEMENT

Let us illustrate. Here is a school section of 4,000 acres in, say, New Ontario. Let us suppose the land is worth, when the section is opened for settlement, \$5 an acre. Of the 4,000 acres 2,000 are held by actual settlers, and 2,000 by absentees who are holding the land for speculation purposes. There are 20 settlers, each holding 100 acres of land, originally worth \$500. The settlers proceed to improve their land. They build houses and barns, clear, drain and fence the farms, each putting \$1,000 worth of improvements on their farms. Their investment is now \$1,500 each, \$500 in land, and \$1,000 in improvements.

But meantime their industry has made the section more desirable as a place of settlement. The value of land has risen. Unimproved land is now worth \$10 an acre, instead of the original \$5. Each hundred acres held by a settler is, on this basis, worth \$1,000. The rise of land values, due to the enterprise and industry of the settlers, has increased the value of their investment by 100% per cent., while the investment of the speculator has increased 100 per cent., for which he has done absolutely nothing, nay more, he has

been a hindrance and a clog to his industrious neighbors.

REAPING WITHOUT SOWING

But now a school must be built. Five hundred dollars is required for this purpose. The land and improvements under our present system, are assessed to raise the money required. On this basis the 20 settlers each holding 100 acres, valued at \$2,000, each are taxed \$50 for this purpose. The 20 speculators are taxed \$25 apiece. But the

Three Kind Friends

ACCORD the slower sweet its place,
The proven friend of soil and kine,
The proven servant of our race—
A precious gift divine.
And let the plains the kison tread,
A Red Man roamed so long.
Be turned to golden corn fields broad—
Signs of a new race strong.
And may a wealth of roots abound,
Throughout our fair domain!
Where'er these three kind friends are found
Their fruit follows in their train.
The farmstead dot with flocks and herds,
On pastures green to roam;
And make the whole make sweet the words,
"Our farm is farm and home."
Then let us build both broad and sure—
I'll prove a present meed,
And leave a heritage secure,
To mark a worthy deed.

presence of the school again raises land values, say \$1 per acre. The settler, who had paid \$50 toward the school, finds his holding increased in value by \$100, by its erection. The speculator's land has also increased \$100 in value, while he has paid but \$25 toward the school.

And so with every municipal improvement which increases land values, the settler receives proportionately less value for the amount paid, than the speculator, for land values are increased by municipal enterprise, while the values of improvements are not so increased. And thus our present system of direct taxation discriminates against the land improver, the maker of wealth, in favor of the land holder, who is not in any sense a maker of wealth, but merely a taker of the wealth which others have, by their industry and enterprise, made.

WE EXEMPT SPECULATIVE CUNNING

It may be said that this is an extreme instance. I am not at all sure that it would be extreme in very many of our pioneer sections. But, granted, that it is, the principle illustrated holds good, not only in pioneer farming settlements, but in older localities and in towns and cities. We tax industry, skill and foresight. We exempt idleness,

thriftlessness and speculative cunning. One would think that the activity of the land-speculator was that most valued by the state, and must be encouraged, while that of the land-improver must be discouraged. Nothing more grotesque or foolish could be found in the entire kingdom of Popsytryrdom.

Nor can this system be defended on the ground that it taxes men according to their wealth. Quite as often, perhaps oftener than not, it exempts the wealthy and taxes the poor. That land is improved does not necessarily mean that its owner is rich. Quite generally, improvements are made with borrowed capital, while unimproved land is held by the rich as an investment for their surplus money. There might, of course, be individual instances where the introduction of the only sensible system, that of exempting improvements and taxing land values only, would result in a poor man paying a larger share on his unimproved land than he now does, but in general it would undoubtedly be found that more often it would result in the rich man paying a fairer share on his idle holdings. The best that can be said for the present system is that it is a survival of a past age of ignorance, unscientific and inefficient and that in its operation it discourages all good citizenship, and encourages all bad. It surely is not ideal.

EXAMINE THE INDIRECT TAX

But if this can be said of our present system of direct taxation, what shall we say of our system of indirect taxation, by customs tariff? That surely does not discourage industry! Do not its advocates claim that its effect is quite the reverse, that it encourages industry, gives employment to the working-man and raises wages? Does it not keep money at home, and protect us all from devastating deluges of cheap foreign goods? Let us see how much truth there is in these claims.

The direct effects of a customs tax are: First, it raises the price of imported goods by the amount of the tax, the rise in price going into the public coffers through the customs' house, and second, it effects a similar rise in the price of all home-produced goods of the same class as those imported, the rise in price going into the pockets of the producers. Thus it collects two taxes, one for the public and one for certain private individuals. It is this portion of the tax which it is claimed is such an encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let us see how it works out.

The private tax-collected by a customs tariff has several effects. First, it may so raise the price of certain products not normally produced in the country, that it becomes profitable to produce them. O Joy! A new industry is established, and workmen are employed. But this means a loss of wealth to the community instead of a gain. The same men and money employed in other natural forms of industry would produce more wealth than in this more or less artificial one. In the good old days, before the Interests laid their deadly grapple on both political parties, we used to be told that by means of a high enough protec-

*Mr. Drury, the writer of this article is a farmer who believes that the day is past when a farmer's interests are best served by his own line fences. National Farmers' Union has a share of the farmer's attention. One of the main taxation questions, Mr. Drury discusses in this article advising, which we take from the Farmers' Magazine.

tive tariff on oranges, we could establish a hot-house orange industry in Canada. So we could, but no one will claim that the country would be richer if men were taken from wheat-raising to engage in orange-growing. So instead of encouraging useful industry, we encourage useless, when the tariff tax results in establishing otherwise unprofitable industries.

A HARD INDICTMENT

In other cases it may go, as in the case of the Dominion Textile Co., mentioned in my last article, to pay excessive profits, thus enabling those who share them to live in unproductive idleness. Here, obviously it encourages idleness, not industry, mismanagement, not thrift, and inefficiency rather than efficiency.

One thing it does encourage, and that is stock-watering. Shrewd men of business are quick to see that the privilege of private taxation conferred by the tariff, may be capitalized and cashed in for their own benefit. Thus the promoters of mergers and combines designed to take full advantage of the privileges conferred by the tariff, make their millions. But the industry of stock-watering and merger-mongering can scarcely be classed with our useful industries, nevertheless.

But does it not attract foreign industries. True, an International Harvester Company came across the line and built a great factory in Hamilton. They used to make their implements in Chicago and pay a tax to the Canadian Government when they sent them into Canada. Now they make them here, collect the tax themselves, and send it out of the country to pay dividends to foreign shareholders. That is all the difference. Do we profit much by the change?

IT RAISES WAGES

One thing that is claimed for it, it certainly does do. It raises the workman's wages. It so increases the cost of living that if he is to live he must get more money for his work. But money is not wealth and, except, for the fun of taking in money with one hand and paying it out with the other, he is no better off.

But does it encourage legitimate industry, those industries which are naturally suited to the country, and which would flourish without artificial aid? Rather, it burdens them at every turn. A farmer has an ambition to increase the productiveness of his farm. He drains it, builds new fences, better barns and stables. Surely his activity is beneficial to the nation and should be encouraged. But the tariff singles him out for special taxation. He pays the tax on the spades and plows he digs his drains with, and wires for his fences, the very nails and staples he uses. His less enterprising neighbor escapes. No one in Canada can build a railway, dig a mine, or engage in any other productive industry without being subject, in a peculiar way, to the tariff tax. Surely a poor way to encourage industry.

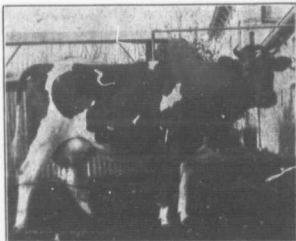
A BONUS FOR CHILDREN

The fact that our birth-rate is low, and that our young people do not marry is often complained of, and certainly this is a very grave question. Various remedies are suggested. Some favor paying a bonus for children; but there are serious objections to this plan. It would undoubtedly be a far greater encouragement to the propagation of the unfit and indigent than to that of the fit and independent. Some would tax bachelors. I do not approve of this plan, believing that in most cases their single condition is their misfortune rather than their fault, and that they are sufficiently punished already. But undoubtedly the married pair who are carefully rearing and educating a young family are doing a great service to the state. How do we treat them in our system of taxation? Again we single them out as special victims.

Here are two brothers. One is a bachelor and

lives alone. The other has a wife and three children. Both earn equal money. The bachelor pays, when he gets an outfit, of say clothes, an indirect tax on one pair of boots, one set of underclothes, one suit and one hat. The married man pays taxes on five outfits. Moreover, the more carefully he rears his children, and the better he educates them, the larger is his share of taxation. Isn't this a rather queer way to encourage the rearing of more and better children? And these conditions are undoubtedly having a very real effect in decreasing the birth-rate. One of the chief causes given for the unsatisfactory birth-rate is the high cost of living. This is the direct outcome of our system of indirect taxation. Is it not time we did something?

Besides these serious effects in discouraging industry and good social conditions, the method of collecting taxes by means of customs tariff has other faults. First, it is expensive. It necessitates the upkeep of a small army of detectives, spies and custom officers and of a chain of customs houses. It would cost nothing to raise our Federal revenue by direct taxation, for the machinery is already there in use for municipal purposes. The whole costly outfit of customs tax-



A Holstein in Her Home Land

This is Kleine Zwart II. This big growthy two-year-old is the property of D. Schoenmaker, Hoopkranspel, The Netherlands. The Dutch correspondent for Farm and Dairy. This heifer dropped her first calf March 25th, 1913, and up to May 17th produced 2,431 lbs. of milk, testing 3.6 per cent fat.

tion is so much sheer waste. It is easy to evade the tax. In spite of precautions, smugglers thrive.

One instance. There is one jewelry firm in Ontario who have on their advertisements this motto, "Diamonds enter Canada duty free." And so they do. Now, if there is one thing under the sun which should be taxed heavily it is the useless and ostentatious diamond. But it is impractical to do so. They are too small, too easily concealed. So one system sits helpless and lets them escape taxation altogether. Lastly, it is wasteful. For every dollar collected in revenue, almost three dollars finds its way into the coffers of the protected interests. Surely every sane man would prefer to pay one dollar in direct taxation rather than three dollars indirectly.

A CAUSE OF WASTEFUL EXPENDITURES

But, with all its faults, the raising of revenue by means of a tariff, indirectly, remains popular with politicians, with those who benefit by the protection which enables them to exact higher prices for their wares, and with a great body of the people at large. The politicians are in favor of it because it enables the Government to get money from the people without their being directly conscious of the fact, and to spend it lavishly without being subject to popular criticism. The spending of public money on useless works has long been a favorite means of influencing votes in favor of the party in power in Canada. The Trent Valley Canal was built for this purpose, and has served both parties usefully in this regard. The Newmarket Canal has no other func-

tion. The same object sent the Intercolonial Railway meandering like a tortured snake through Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, impacting its uselessness for all time. Every little town has its Postoffice building or its Armory, built at an entirely disproportionate to its use, for the same purpose. Around Lake Simcoe, near which I live, the value of the wharves built by the Federal Government to accommodate a small and intermittent excursion business, is vastly greater than the whole value of the shipping on the lake. And Lake Simcoe is not alone in this regard.

Do you think the electorate would tolerate the waste, if as a result they saw their tax bills increased? Not for a moment. But being unconscious of the taxes they pay indirectly, they regard Federal money as a sort of manna falling from Heaven, and thus Governments are able to buy the people's votes with their own money.

ITS POPULARITY WITH POLITICIANS

There is another reason, even more sinister for its popularity with politicians. It creates a class of wealthy beneficiaries who profit by the protection it affords, and so are willing to pay lavishly to election funds. Did you ever think where election funds come from? Did you ever know an ordinary citizen, not benefited by Government favors in one form or another, who subscribed to them? Examine the tariff and its protected favorites, and you will find their source. But, as Goldwin Smith once said: "What orruption can be more pestilential, or more dangerous to the commonwealth than the surrenders of the commercial policy of the country to private interests in return for the support of their money in elections?" That is the condition in Canada. Is it not time the people wakened up?

The greatest question of the day is that of Taxation. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen, or everyone who has the welfare of his country at heart, to study this great question in all its bearings and relations, a few of which I have endeavored briefly to point out. It is our duty to do our utmost to create an enlightened public opinion on this question, for from the people, as from the rulers, must come deliverance from conditions which are seriously retarding and defaming the growth of our young nation.

Prepare Now for the Root Crop

H. C. Blair, Pictou Co., N. S.

In the preparation of the soil for next year's root crop, we use methods quite different from those we followed some years ago. The old system of plowing up a bit of grain stubble had fallen into disfavor. We now prefer to plow the root crops on a clover sod.

As soon after haying as possible, depending generally on the amount of rain we have, we plow the sod. We roll in order to compact the furrows and then disc. Before fall we cultivate a couple of times. This destroys any weeds that show themselves. This in the fall is a big aid in keeping down the weeds the following summer.

A SECOND PLOWING

In late fall, before the frosts set in too heavy we cross plow. By this time the sod has become partly rotted. The land is not touched until the following spring. We go over it early with the disc and from time to time give it a run with the spring tooth to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. This applies to our turnip ground. The mangels, of which we grow a smaller acreage, we endeavor to get in as early as possible.

Circumstances alter cases, we are told, and sometimes we are obliged to put our roots on stubble land. In that event, we disc as soon as the frost is off, harrow a few times and fall plow. Good land which is not considered too valuable is plowed the same way. We consider the after-herbicide cultivation of prime importance: in the right place weeds; particularly wild mustard or cadlock.

Head Sale

J. P. Cassels,

"Like bogota like," holds as true in grain as in else.

Increasing our grain but the very best seed can help out the hired the grain through to itself not sufficient. is bound to contain grain heads or from weak it will produce good straw head that will contain plump grain.

A 'FARMING

A visit to the Better passed through our corner of the great advantage best seed. The comparison different quality were formed a striking illustration good seed.



The C

over crops have a very strong bloom. By taking in bushes and ripen. The bi

There is no need for good money for choice seed produce it ourselves. a breeding plot for the p

Three years ago I began selection of grain as Canadian Seed Growers' Association before I cut my grain, I field and gathered some basket. The following from those heads by itself for seed.

PREPARED

That same spring I planted Banner oats. I found that yielded almost as well as last year I used seed of grain.

Many farmers believe that I should not select "I have not found it." My main seed supply I planted and thresh it by itself selection and used a breed. The result of such selections are from 10 to 15 bushels ago. I would say,

Head Selection of Grain

J. P. Cassels, Victoria Co., Ont.

"Like begets like," we are told and this adage holds as true in grain growing as in anything else.

Increasing our grain yields by sowing nothing but the very best seed is one way in which we can help out the hired help situation. Running the grain through the fanter once or twice is in itself not sufficient. Seed prepared in this way is found to contain grain from poorly developed heads or from weak straw. We want seed that will produce good straw and an ideally formed head that will contain the maximum amount of plump grain.

A "FARMING SPECIAL" LESSON

A visit to the Better Farming School, which passed through our county, would convince anyone of the great advantage of sowing only the best seed. The comparative yields from seed of different quality were shown in glass tubes and formed a striking illustration of the benefits of good seed.

Feeding Grain in Pasture

By "Cowboy."

Now that the pastures have not turned out as well as you had expected and the green feed is running short, you probably feel like kicking yourself for not having made better provision for the shortage.

Crying over spilt milk, however, will not remedy matters. It is important that the cows should not be allowed to go down in their milk flow. Once they slacken off it is a mighty hard proposition to get them back again. The idea is to give them some additional feed before it is too late.

While feeding grain to cows on grass may appear to you as being rather expensive feeding, it is much more economical to feed the grain now and keep the cows up to their flow than to let them go down now and then feed perhaps double the ration later on in an endeavor to bring them back. To feed the grain now is true economy.

If the pastures have become unusually bare, some of those green oats that are now in the milk stage could be fed to advantage. If you are for-

Succulent Food for Dairy Cows

By Prof. T. L. Haecker

We know that cows usually give the largest amount of milk when they are on good pasture. Their chief feed is, then, new-grown grass. This would indicate that such feed is better for milk-production than are the dry feeds fed in winter.

Green feed is more easily digested than is dry, coarse fodder, such as hay, fodder corn, and corn stover. Moreover, less energy is required to digest it, it tends to keep the body and digestive system in better condition, and it stimulates the appetite. We know this from human experience. In the winter, when vegetables are scarce and we eat potatoes, bread, and meat for a long time, we become tired of them, and crave something succulent, like fruit or green vegetables. In well-regulated homes, such food is supplied by canned or fresh vegetables and fruits.

The barrel of apples in the cellar is not especially valuable from the standpoint of the amount of nourishment contained. The great value of the apples is due to the fact that they aid in toning up the whole system and satisfy the craving for something succulent. In like manner it pays to supply the live stock on the farm with something to take the place of the green grass they get in summer. The whole ration need not be of a succulent material but that a portion of it should be such is quite essential to best results. Just as an apple or two each day is good for a boy or girl, so are a few pounds each day of succulent feed, such as roots or silage, good for farm animals.

Feminine Wisdom on Hay

"Sunbeam," Leeds Co., Ont.

A great many of our best meadows have been visited by the mower. Much of the hay is safely stored in the barn. But in a great many instances the work in those fields has not been completed, though doubtless the farmer would tell you he had finished. As I was driving recently I noticed much aliphod work; for instance, fields with fence corners unmown.

Why does the haymaker not give thought to the loss he sustains by this practice? Besides, as these corners are left year after year, they soon grow up to brush and shrubbery, and present a most sorry spectacle. Much land, which cost so much, is entirely wasted in this way. And the beauty of the fields is marred. The most expensive farms will, if treated in this way, soon decrease in value. And appearance counts for so much. There is but one way to do our work, and that is the right way. We should have a perfect system and never vary from it.

Most farmers, I believe, have far too many fence corners for profit. If all unnecessary fences were removed and this land tilled there would soon be a vast difference in the crop yield, and in many many ways there would be a vast improvement. A good rule to follow is to have as few fence corners as possible, and keep the necessary ones tidy, free of all stones, brush, etc.

The Best Floor

Cement concrete, although somewhat higher in first cost than wood, meets the requirements of a good stable floor better than any other available material.

They are economical because they are durable. Wooden floors last from three to five years with a maximum of about 10 years, if of the best construction, while the durability of good concrete floors equals that of the building.

They save labor because of their evenness which permits of thorough and easy cleaning.

They are sanitary and not only because they can be kept clean, but because they are easily drained and are water tight enough to exclude ground water and prevent the liquid from leaching into and polluting the soil.



The Colder the Climate the Greater the Necessity for Cover Crops

Cover crops have a very important place in orchard management in any climate where there is danger of frost and ripen. The buckwheat cover crop here seen is in the orchard of G. A. Wade, Lambton Co., Ont.

There is no need for us farmers to spend our good money for choice seed grain because we can produce it ourselves. Every farmer should have a breeding plot for the production of next year's seed.

Three years ago I became interested in the head selection of grain as advocated by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. That summer, before I cut my grain, I went through my best field and gathered some of the best heads in a basket. The following spring I sowed the seed from those heads by itself and threshed this patch for seed.

PEDIGREED SEED TRIED

That same spring I bought some pedigreed Banner oats. I found that my head selected seed yielded almost as well as the pedigreed seed. The next year I used seed only from the pedigreed grain.

Many farmers believe that a change of seed is an absolute necessity or the seed will "run out." I have not found this to be the case. For my main seed supply I pick out the best grain I can and thresh it by itself. I also practice head selection and seed a breeding plot each year.

The result of such selection is that my grain heads are from 10 to 15 bushels larger than four years ago. I would say, "breed to type." It

timate enough to have a field of alfalfa (you should have it), you need not stay awake at nights worrying how the cows are to be filled up. Alfalfa is a splendid soiling crop, and it would pay you well to feed some of it now.

As to the amount of grain that the cows will require; that depends on the milk flow. For cows fairly well along in the lactation period, probably four to eight pounds of chop and a little oilcake meal will be sufficient. The heavier milkers will require more; probably eight to 10 pounds.

Bran is not as economical a feed for summer feeding as for winter feeding. Its laxative properties are not required when the cows are on the grass. In winter, the relative high cost of the nutrients contained in bran, especially protein, is offset by the lightness that the bran gives to the grain ration.

Don't think that you can't afford to feed grain now; you can't afford not to. Keep the cows up to their flow; it will pay you well.

With no other crop is full development and maturity so necessary to the maximum content of nutrients as is the case with corn. Cultivation should be continued almost until the crop is ready for harvesting. The last few weeks are the most important of the whole growing season of the corn crop.



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Foul Feet in Cattle

C. C. Lipp.

It is not at all uncommon for cattle to show a very sudden lameness which on careful examination proves to be an abscesslike formation between the hoofs.

The starting point is usually a small scratch or abrasion in the skin, which offers a suitable avenue of entrance for a germ causing the trouble. These germs live in the soil, manure, and other filth about the yards and feedlots. During dry weather they cause very little damage. When the yards are muddy, or the stables unclean, the growth of germs is favored. At this time also the continued action of the wet, foul material makes the skin between the claws tender and easy to injure.

An examination of the lame foot will usually reveal swelling and tenderness. If the space between the claws is cleaned out, the skin abrasion is usually plainly evident. Sometimes there is a thick, cheesy covering of grayish pus over the surface of the sore. At other times the pus may burrow beneath the skin, and even form pockets that are filled with this cheesy material.

Treatment consists in keeping the affected animals out of the mud and wet manure for several days. Thorough cleansing of the part with any of the coal-tar dips, using five tea-spoonfuls per pint of water once daily, is very necessary. All loose shreds of skin should be cut away, and pus pockets well drained. In mild cases, the application of pine tar proves a very effective treatment.

The severer forms should receive, in addition to a thorough cleansing, a dressing of equal parts of iodoforn and boric acid under a bandage for several days. Taken in time and vigorously and persistently treated, healing should not be prolonged beyond a week. If left alone, some cases soon assume the most severe type, which means delayed healing and more bandaging and dressing.

Veterinary Notes

Dr. F. A. Orms, San Francisco Veterinary College.

All sick animals should be immediately removed from contact with healthy ones, at least until the nature of the disease is known. They should be fed and watered from separate vessels.

The outside wall of a horse's hoof should never be touched with a rasp or file, as the covering (periole) provided by nature is removed, thus permitting the penetration and absorption of filth that causes the hoof to become contracted and brittle, producing a predisposition to quarter-cracks.

Overfeeding and irregular feeding is the cause of more sickness among horses than any other known cause. The stomach of the horse is so exceedingly small compared to his size that he should be fed and watered at least three times a day, the capacity of the horse's stomach being 18 pints. The capacity of a cow's stomach is 62 gallons.

The old familiar saying: "If a horse has a broken leg, remove the shoe and examine the foot anyhow," should certainly be kept on to the horse that every lame horse should have the shoe removed and the foot thoroughly examined.

Manure should not be allowed to accumulate inside the stable, as the inhalation of noxious odors in many instances causes an irritation of the air passages and renders them liable to coughs and colds.

A mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, turpentine and sulphuric ether, applied once daily for several

days, will stop the growth of the spoints.

The horse should be shod at least once every 40 days, whether the shoes are worn or not, as the hoofs must grow the shoes, this being the cause of inflammation of the feet and legs.

Some of the causes of colic are loading the stomach, dirty water, constipation, retention and hardening of excrementations matters, calcium concretions, intestinal worms, prolonged fast, unusual movements (rolling on the back when cast), retention of urine and boiling the whole from gluttony or hunger.

Painting the New Barn

Paint adds value to the farm, but paint gives much better service if put on till the lumber is thoroughly dry. New lumber is apt to be green and if painted before it is dry, the paint will often blister and peel off. The unpainted new barn does not look well. But let it stand a season and then coat it with a good quality of paint and it will hold its color many years. It will take more paint to do the job then, but it will pay in the end.

And just a word in regard to old buildings. When real estate in the city want to sell a building, they give it a coat of fresh paint. It pays to have the buildings well painted even though they are not for sale. A building lasts longer if it is repainted, as well as impressing upon one favorably who looks upon it. A farm never appears prosperous with unpainted buildings. Where paint cannot be afforded, a barrel of lime and a whitewash brush will do. White wash is the poor man's paint.

There is a state law in Minnesota requiring all dairy barns to be whitewashed on the inside every year. It is a good law and it should be copied. Whatever is gotten out of the purifiers and sweetens and lightens the inside of the barn. It is done and easy to apply.

You don't need the "government" recipe. Get a barrel of quick lime put about two parts in a half barrel, fill the half barrel three-fourths full of water, mix with a hoe till the lumps dissolved and apply while still hot. Skim milk instead of water or buttermilk will improve the whitewash. A spraying machine will be greatly in applying the whitewash but a brush will do the work all right. Every building on the farm in which live stock are kept should be whitewashed every year.—The Farmer.

Cabbage Root Maggot

I would like to know what would be the best way to get rid of the little white worms that are destroying my cabbage. The worms appear to be the substance out of the roots and the plants soon die.—S. T.

Evidently the pest attacking your cabbage plants is the Cabbage Maggot. The adult insect is a fly that lays its eggs on the stem of the plant or on the ground near the plant. About the only preventative is to place a disc of heavy paper over the stems of the plants, which prevents the maggots when they begin to come down into the soil. The disc should be several inches in diameter with a slit cut from the edge to the centre.

When the maggots come out into the soil, however, different treatment is necessary. The ground around the plant should be sprinkled with a mixture of equal parts of lime and powdered sulphur, or with a solution of crude carbolic acid, one pint to five gallons of water. Hoisting the ground up about the stems of the plants will help, as the stem will send out additional roots.

SEWAGE

THE general use of the modern toilet bath and the means of disposing of the sewage which is nothing but a tight cistern through age passes very slow. Located underground, a leak of bacteria, if it get up the sewage and less in much the same other kind causes ci-

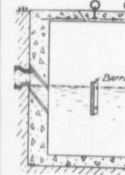


A Septic Tank That

Modern conveniences, the difficult problem on the part of a septic tank entirely

The purified sewage, if water, may be discharged into a farm drain tile.

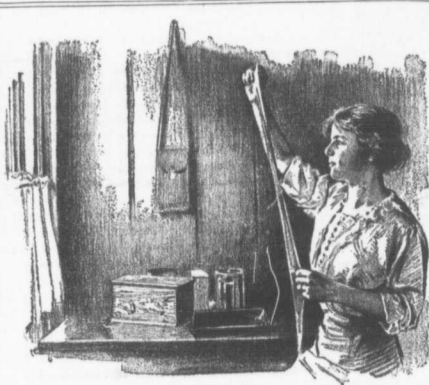
Although the odor from the tank is practically not so bad as it is best to locate the tank from the house, where it can be sunk and will be out of the way. The tank should be high enough to hold the contents one day. For a family plan a concrete tank of masonry each four by four



A Section of the

ing. Since the top of each foot is inches thick and the sidewalls eight inches four feet eight inches four inches wide and

If the ground stands side forms will be needed each four by four by Old one-inch lumber siding. The compartment the sewage first enters wooden form for this is a wooden form for a five-inch tile pipe of the hole 16 inches bottom of the form. If the sidewalls of this inches from the inlet and a half and two feet one-inch holes and ground wooden posts



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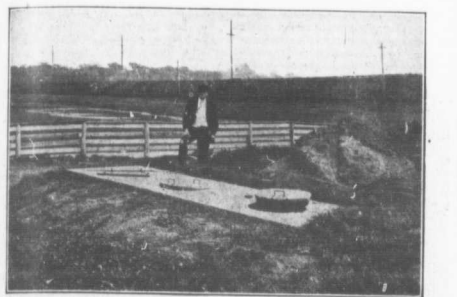
TORONTO.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOMES

THE general use in country homes of the modern conveniences of the bath and toilet has made necessary some effective and inexpensive means of disposing of the sewage. Otherwise the drinking water will be polluted and the health of the family endangered. Entire satisfaction is obtained by the use of the septic tank, which is nothing but a long, water-tight cistern through which the sewage passes very slowly and evenly. Located underground, it is warm and ideal conditions for the development of bacteria, little germs, which eat up the sewage and render it harmless in much the same manner as an other kind causes cider to ferment.

inches into the future sidewalks. Likewise, in the other form for the discharge tank, cut openings for a five-inch tile, this time with the lower edge of the hole two feet above the bottom.

POURING THE CONCRETE Mix the concrete one part Portland cement to two parts sand to four parts crushed rock, or one part cement to four parts pit gravel. Place the four inches of concrete in the bottom and trowel to an even surface. Immediately set the forms in place so as to leave room for eighth-inch division and sidewalks. Fill the forms with muddy wet concrete. At the proper heights insert the five-inch



A Septic Tank That May Be Constructed Without Expert Assistance

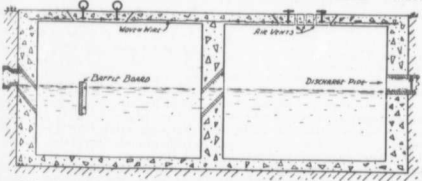
Modern conveniences, the bath and toilet, have made sewage disposal one of the difficult problems on the farms of to-day. In an adjoining article, the construction of a septic tank entirely of concrete is described. The septic tank system is the very best system of disposing of sewage.

The purified sewage, then merely clear water, may be discharged into an ordinary farm drain tile.

SIZE OF TANK REQUIRED

Although the odor from a small septic tank is practically unnoticeable, it is best to locate it at least 150 feet from the house. Choose a spot where it can be sunk to ground level and will be out of danger of flood waters. The tank should be large enough to hold the entire sewage for one day. For a family of eight to 10, plan a concrete tank of two compartments each four by four by five feet

drain tile through the holes in the forms. Be careful that the outside end of the inlet tile to the charge tank is two feet and its other end 16 inches above tank bottom. The pipe leading from the charge tanks is also set at the same sharp slope. The outlet tile from the discharge tank is two feet above bottom and with both ends level. By this arrangement of pipes, the sewage is kept in the tank to the depth of two feet and the ends of the tile in the charge tank are trapped or air-sealed, which aids the activity of a certain kind of bacteria. Likewise,



A Section of the Septic Tank described in the Article Adjoining

long. Since the top and bottom are each four inches thick and the division and sidewalks eight inches deep, dig the pit four feet eight inches deep, five feet four inches wide and 12 feet long. If the ground stands firm, only six side forms will be needed. Make two each four by four by five feet long. Old one-inch lumber will do for the siding. The compartment into which the sewage first enters is called the "charge tank." In each end of the wooden form for this tank cut openings for a five-inch tile with the lower edge of the hole 16 inches above the bottom of the form. Through each end of the sidewalls of this same form, 18 inches from the inlet end and one and a half and two feet above bottom, bore one-inch holes and insert in them pressed wooden pegs extending four

other bacteria are developed in the discharge tank by means of the free circulation of air through the discharge drain tile and holes in the manhole cover.

REINFORCED TOP AND MANHOLE COVERS

After the sidewalls are three days old pour over the top of the forms concrete to lay the four-inch concrete top. As molds for the manhole covers have the timer make two round bottomless diaphragms, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom and 24 inches at the top. Grease these diaphragms and set one on the wooden floor over each compartment. Bore six one-inch holes in the floor inside the one manhole mold over the discharge tank and insert in them greased pegs projecting upward six inches

(Continued on page 9)

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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole holder of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY.

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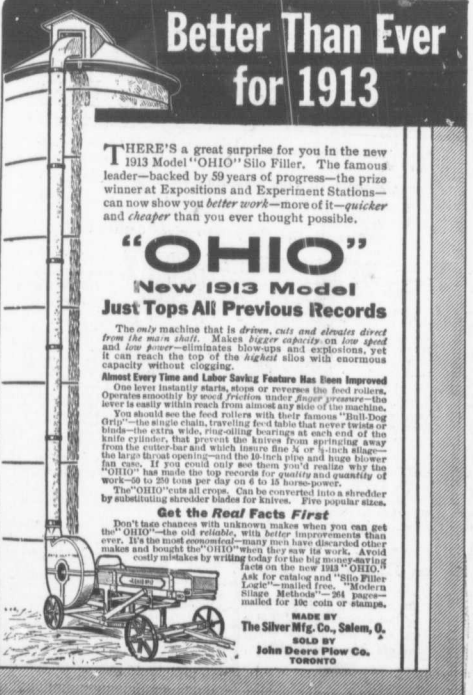
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It not only pays, but has kept thousands of boys at home interested and happy.

Two Of The Many Who Were Satisfied

July 16, 1913

Farm and Dairy
Peterboro

Received my pig O. K. It is a dandy, and I am much pleased with it, and it is much larger than I expected.

W. O. LINT

P.S. Will send photo of it later on.

Notice the interest displayed by the boys whose letters appear above! Will they be likely to leave the Farm? Are they more interested in the City than the Country?

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Keep your boy at home by helping him to get Nine New Subscribers to our paper, and a Pure Bred Pig.

Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity. Fill in the blank now and be sure to get your supplies right away.

HORTICULTURE

Spraying More General

A. McNeil, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Correspondents are unanimous in saying that spraying was never more general than this year. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec, the infestation of tent caterpillars is responsible, no doubt, for many farmers securing spraying outfits. We have reports, also from wholesale dealers and cooperative associations showing that there has been a very large sale of spraying outfits this year. Nevertheless, the number of well-sprayed orchards compared with the unsprayed ones is still exceedingly small.

In some cases spraying was done under very discouraging circumstances. In nearly all districts it was no uncommon thing for a shower of rain to fall immediately after the spraying operation. The rain was scarcely enough to do more than wash the spray material from the leaves and fruit, and keep things moist for the propagation of fungous diseases. Consequently, even in orchards that have received the orthodox number of sprays, a large quantity of fungus is to be found. Notwithstanding this, it is noticeable that the sprayed orchards are infinitely cleaner than the unsprayed orchards and, even though full results were not obtained from spraying this year, the benefits have offset the cost many times over.

Arsenate of lead is rapidly taking the place of Paris green as a poison mixture. The cost is slightly greater with arsenate of lead, but it is much more convenient and has other advantages that recommend it. The Paris sulphur wash as a summer application, also becoming quite common.

stitute for the Bordeaux mixture. Here, too, orchardists appear to be following the line of least resistance, and they are using lime sulphur as a summer spray not because it is more efficient than the Bordeaux mixture but because it is less trouble to prepare. Nothing takes the place of the lime sulphur wash on dormant wood, so most orchardists have a stock of it on hand and use it in preference to the Bordeaux, even if it is not quite so efficient a fungicide.

Controlling the Railroad Worm

A pest that has become general throughout almost the whole of Ontario is the railroad worm or apple maggot. The former name is derived from the brownish, winding burrows, which the maggot bores through the fruit, external grooves often appearing on the surface, due to the insect working just beneath the skin. The maggot is the larva of a fly

The keeping of hogs of sheep in the orchard is an easy way to get rid of the wind falls to advantage. Poultry also should be given the run of the orchard, as they are very fond of the pupae and will gather up a lot of them.

OTHER CONTROL METHODS.—In the United States sweetened artificial sprays have been tried as a method for killing the flies. The spray is applied to the trees at about the time the flies are due to emerge from the pupae. The sweetened spray attracts them and they eat the bait before they begin to lay their eggs. Further investigation along this line, however, will be necessary. It has been suggested by some that fall plowing would bury the pupae so deep that the flies would not be able to emerge the following season. It has been shown, however, that flies are able to emerge even when plowed under quite deep.

The results of experiments which



One Phase of Orchard Management Not Yet at all Common.

Experiments in thinning the fruit on the trees in this orchard showed a difference in profit between two trees of \$4.20 in favor of the thinned one. This orchard, that of Mr. Nichol, is one of the demonstration orchards in Durham county.

which is somewhat smaller than the ordinary house fly and black in color with yellowish head and legs. The fly appears during the latter part of July, having pupated in the ground during the winter.

The females soon begin to lay their eggs. The ovipositor is long and sharp and suited for puncturing the fruit. In a few days the maggots hatch. They are at first very minute being almost imperceptible to the naked eye. The maggot develops with the fruit as the time the fruit is fully ripe the maggot has become full grown. When the fruit falls the maggot makes its way into the soil to a depth of several inches and goes into the pupa stage until the following summer.

The manner in which this pest has become so widely distributed throughout Ontario is not fully understood. The flies migrate but little. Probably the insects have been distributed by infested fruit being shipped throughout the country and then thrown away as waste. It is quite probable too that the maggot pupae in the barrels and become disseminated in that way.

The investigation of this pest has as yet not been thorough. Investigation work is being carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College. So far the best known remedy is to gather and destroy all drops. This does not mean that all fruit that falls during the June drop will need to be collected. As the flies do not make their appearance until the latter part of July, only the fruit that falls after June or twice a week is often enough to gather the drops.

have been conducted up to date has been the collection of all drops is the best remedial measure. These should either be fed to hogs or other stock or sent to the cider mill. When sent to the mill it is well done this pest can be kept in check if not entirely eradicated.

Orchard and Garden Notes

String beans may be sown early in August for late fall use.

Winter radishes and turnips may also be sown at that time.

Sweet corn is due for table use. Golden Bantam is an excellent variety for home use.

Keep all weeds from going to seed. Well graded, ripe, and clean fruit will always sell.

Now is a good time to make up a list of flowering and fruit shrubs to use on the farmstead.

Lettuces may be sown during the second or third week of August if either or greenhouse use later.

Early apples and plums will soon be ready for use or market. See that they go to market in clean crates. Rhubarb should not be allowed to go to seed if the best root growth is wanted.

The red and yellow berries of the Tartarian honeyuckle made it a very attractive bush the latter part of July. It is one of the easiest ornamentals to grow.

Budding of apples and plums may not be done. Try a few buds on the limbs of some of your trees. Small trees are preferable, but large ones may be used. Some nurserymen claim better results are obtained from budding in the tops of the trees than from grafting.

POULTRY

Poultry House

Hose suffer from overcooling. The house should be tightly retards the heat and takes all out of the older ones.

In a state of nature, the birds are able to emerge even when plowed under quite deep. That is hardly feasible, but we believe in the nature as possible, colony house system or hogs being a cheaply with a water, the studding on the covered with cotton, keeps out high winds and of hot days.

The open front of a splendid in winter ventilated as it would summer. The ventilation is not enough to heat the air and if the birds such a house all summer, the ventilation by substituting the side for one of laths.

The Poultry Business

By A. C. The body louse around the body of a bird. These lice breathe through the claws and is commonly to the fowl, are to the poultryman that the fowl expends less on feed than although, the accumulation for egg production.

When a hen has accreted dust, fine dry sifted coal ash, also of many body lice, but rid of all of them with some destroying agent. At intervals of a few days these lice breathe through the small tubes or pores, these with oil or kerosene or fine powder, bran, and the lice. In the account of the hen, it is easier to dust with Persian insect powder, or air-slacked lime, to reach the loose with.

Marketing of Poultry

In marketing poultry as well as quality must be a crate of chickens of a size will find more ready market of all sizes. It will cost the farmer a market for his poultry if he is within twelve to, so that he lives to a select trade. The retailers, but try of quality are in demand above the market.

Eggs vary in color and are two principal factors in their sale. The birds lay eggs of all shades, but eggs of all shades. For market eggs should be increased to size and quantity of poultry. Consuming more rapidly increasing more rapidly. The large cities quantities of eggs and New York City four million. At the time the greatest demand for average farmer has ample in his poultry and which returns will be

POULTRY YARD

Poultry House Ventilation

"Poultryman," York Co., Ont.
Hens suffer from heat. When we humans find ourselves hot we can unceremoniously throw on the heat, seriously retards the growth of the young birds and takes all laying ambition out of the older ones.

In a state of nature the hens are out in the open air in hot weather. That is hardly feasible on our farm, but we believe in keeping as near to nature as possible. We follow the colony house system in the summer, our houses being constructed very cheaply with a water tight roof and the studding on the sides is simply covered with cotton. This cotton keeps out high winds that are a source of discomfort and is very cool on hot days.

The open front house that we find so splendid in winter is not as well ventilated as it would appear to be in summer. The open air, though the air is not enough to remove the hot air and if the birds are to stay in such a house all summer, I would supplement the ventilation at the front by substituting a solid door at the side for one of the laths.

The Poultry Bole Louse

By A. C. Smith.

The body louse crawls rapidly around the body of the fowl, irritating the skin with its very rough, file-like claws and is consequently very annoying to the fowl, and very expensive to the poultryman, for the energy that the fowl expends in fighting lice was up food that should be used for growth, the accumulation of fat, and for egg production.

When a hen has access to a bed of road dust, fine dry loam, sand, or sifted coal ashes, she will rid herself of many lice, but she cannot get rid of all of them without the aid of some destroying agent applied regularly at intervals of a few weeks.

These lice breathe through very small tubes or pores, and consequently with oil or filling them with very fine powder, breathing is prevented and the lice are smothered. On account of the hen's long feathers, it is easier to dust with Dalmatian or Persian insect powder, tobacco, sulphur, or air-slaked lime, than to try to reach the louse with oil or grease.

Marketing of Poultry Products

In marketing poultry, uniformity as well as quality must be considered. A crate of chickens, one brood and six will find more ready buyers than a mixed lot of all sizes and colors.

It will pay the farmer to cultivate a market for his poultry and eggs in the city if he is within reasonable distance to it, so that he can make deliveries to a select trade or ship regularly to the retailers. Eggs and poultry are the market in demand at prices above the quality.

Eggs vary in color and size and these are two principal factors in influencing their sale. The smaller breeds lay small eggs and mixed breeds lay eggs of all sorts and conditions.

For market eggs should be assorted according to size and color.

Consumers of poultry products are increasing more rapidly than produce. The large cities use enormous quantities of eggs and chickens. In New York City four and one-half million eggs are consumed annually. At the time there is the greatest demand for eggs, the average farmer has ample time to devote to his poultry and this is a field in which returns will be greater than

can be had from any other work involving similar labor and expense.

Dairy Cattle at Brandon

The Dominion Exhibition at Brandon this year was truly a National affair. In spite of the many pessimistic prophecies that the fair would be purely a Western one, it was well represented. In dairy classes particularly Eastern Canada made a splendid showing.

Heifers were particularly strong, the exhibit being the largest ever seen on the Western circuit. In addition to the herds shown at Winnipeg, Logan & Robertson, of Edmonton, had a splendid exhibit. Among the other exhibitors were: A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.; W. J. Cummings, Winnipeg; A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.; Jas. Herriott, Souris, Man.; H. Hancock, Dominion City, Man.; and C. W. Weaver, Lacombe, Man. A. C. Hallman placed the ribbons to the satisfaction of all.

Hardy's Prince Hengerveld Piet-erie was an easy winner in the aged cow class, with Cummings in second place and Logan & Robertson, third and fourth. King Pontiac Artis Canada, also shown by Hardy, was first prize two-year-old, with Potter second but hardly in show trim. In one-year-old bulls Cummings got first, and in senior and junior calves Hardy was again on top.

There was some radical changing around in placing the aged cows. Belle Model Johanna, Hardy's first prize cow at Winnipeg, was put down to third place on account of her faulty udder, while the fourth prize cow at Winnipeg, Belle Fensie, also owned by Hardy, was put up first, while Logan & Robertson were second. Hancock's fourth with Velesira remaining in the same position. In the female classes, with the exception of the junior calf, where Cummings was first, Hardy took every first and second. Logan & Robertson secured all but one first. In the herds also Hardy secured first money.

THE AYRSHIRE EXHIBIT

Ayrshires were not so strong as at Winnipeg. There were no new entries, and the two herds of J. W. Biggs, Winnipeg, and Wm. Baird, Oak River, did not make an appearance. The two herds of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and his brother, Roland Ness, DaWinton, Alta., were the strongest competitors. W. J. Morton, Fairlight, Sask., had a splendid exhibit, particularly in the younger stuff, with animals bred by himself. F. Stephen acted as judge, and was in no wise misled by the placings made the previous week at Winnipeg. Most of his changes were popular.

Of course the outstanding animal in the ring was a Masterpiece, Morton Mains Senior, shown by Roland Ness, was second, instead of fourth as at Winnipeg. In two-year-old bulls Winnipeg placings held good. In the senior classes, R. R. Ness secured first on yearling bull, and his brother in the two calf classes.

Aged cows brought out a class of 10. Mr. Stephen acted as a judge, and was in no wise misled by the placings made the previous week at Winnipeg. Bloomhilt Flora, and putting her in first place. She is a wonderfully deep, strong cow, with straight lines and a good udder, advantage in being dry. She did not have much, however, over Burnside Lena, owned by Roland Ness, the fifth cow at Winnipeg. Torrs Bunch, of the Winnipeg Exhibition, was third and Morton's Gay Mains was fourth. In three-year-old cows the Alberta herd won first and R. R. Ness second. Mrs. Hobland Barbara was first in the two-year-old heifer class, and later was declared champion. In one-

year-old heifers, also, R. R. Ness got first money. In the calf classes Roland Ness showed up to advantage. In heifers R. R. Ness was first, R. Ness second and Morton third in both classes.

Sewage Disposal for Country Homes

(Continued from page 7)

Place one inch of concrete over the entire floor and at once lay on it, crosswise the tank, strips of heavy woven-wire fencing five feet two inches long, or three-eighths-inch rods running in both directions and spaced one foot. Likewise reinforce the manhole covers. Immediately place the remaining three inches of concrete and do not stop until the tank top is finished. The manhole covers and manhole covers are finished. Provide two lifting-rings for each cover by setting in them halves of old bridge-irons, or hitching post rings, fitted with knobs of wire with nuts and large washers.

If a square wooden manhole mold is used, the concrete cover cannot be cast at once. In such case, carefully remove the wooden manhole form five or six hours after the top has been finished. Three days later mold the cover the same as for the tin form with this important exception—place heavy paper or cardboard around the edges of the opening to prevent the fresh concrete of the cover from setting to the old concrete.

When the top of the tank is 10 days old, lift off the manhole covers, saw openings in the wooden top and remove the forms. In the holes made in the sidewalk by the greased wooden pegs, insert half-inch bolts and set them with mortar. To these bolts fasten the one- by 12-inch wooden flange-board which extends across the tank and breaks up the current of the inflowing sewage. To carry the sewage from the house to the tank, use four-inch sewer pipe laid with tight mitered joints. Connect the discharge end of the tank with a string of drain tile.

EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF MATERIALS

The materials required for the tank described above are 5 1/2 cubic yards of crushed rock, 2 1/4 cubic yards of sand and nine barrels of Portland cement. If good pit gravel is used, no additional sand will be required.

When the septic tank is two weeks old it may be put to use. It will need cleaning at intervals of two to three years. By its use the health of the family will be protected, and life in the country home will be made much more comfortable.

Coming Events

Edmonton Exhibition, Edmonton, Alta., August 11, 16, 1913.
Cobourg Horse Show, August 12, 16, 1913.

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 23, Sept. 8, 1913.
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, 1913.

Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 5-13, 1913.
Western Fair, London, Ont., Sept. 5-13, 1913.

Vancouver Exhibition, Vancouver, B.C., August 30-Sept. 6, 1913.
Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, N.S., Sept. 3-11, 1913.

Fredricton Exhibition, Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 15-20, 1913.
Ogdensburg Fair, Ogdensburg, N.Y., Sept. 22-26, 1913.

Mr. Harry Powell, of East Zorra, in Oxford county, is an enthusiastic owner of a new milking machine. He says that he can now milk his 17 dairy cows alone in three-quarters of an hour, as perfectly as four hand-milkers with cleanliness unsurpassed. He is now looking around for an opportunity to increase his stable and add to his present herd of Holsteins and grades.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on mules. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N. Y.

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SAMPLE GASOLINE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES—1 1/2, 3 1/2 and 6 H.P. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and will give like new before leaving factory. Prices and further particulars on request—The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, Walkersville, Ontario.

GINSENG, grown in woods, two year old roots for sale, Seed crop, 1912.—John Tambling, York, Ontario, P. R. No. 8.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pullers, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list. Material that you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Fifty tons Timothy and Light Mixed Hay, Well cured and, inside-D. F. Armstrong, Mallorytown, Ont.

SCHOOL AGRICULTURE

By Milo N. Wood

A book prepared primarily for schools, but valuable to any one desiring to obtain a general knowledge of elementary agricultural science.

Table of contents following will serve to give some idea of the arrangement, scope, completeness and general character of the work.

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School Agriculture is a book that should be in every up-to-date farmers' library. Copies profusely illustrated, 3-7 inches, 30 pages, substantially bound in cloth can be had, post paid for sale. Address

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Farm and Dairy Peterboro

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

For one hundred years we Canadians and our United States brethren have dwelt side by side in amity and concord. In our relationships with each other we have not always agreed, but always our disputes have been settled peacefully and we have come out of our misunderstandings better friends than before. For three thousand miles our territories are contiguous and from one end of our long boundary to the other there is not a single fort; nor have we had need of any.

What a contrast there is between our relationships and those of the various European powers. In the Old World every boundary is studded with fortresses. In the mad race of armaments otherwise sane governments are demoralizing their finances, and pauperizing their people in an effort to match ship to ship or man to man with their neighbors.

This is the greatest achievement of we Anglo-Saxons here in the New World—that we have lived side by side in brotherly concord and settled our disputes as Christians should. This year we celebrate the centenary of our friendly relationship. We may well be proud of the fact that we have set older nations an example in international peace and good-will.

THE FOREIGN INVASION

The ever improving facilities for the importation of foreign grown fruit into Canada is creating a new situation in Canadian markets.

At one time Canadian consumers had to eat home grown fruit or none at all. Now foreign grown fruit is sold in every village. Oregon and Washington apples are competing with the Canadian product in the prairie provinces. In Ontario itself Washington fruit finds a ready sale.

Even the imported banana to some of our apple growers is beginning to look like a serious menace.

The situation, however, is not so hopeless as some seem to consider it. This foreign fruit is not underselling the home grown product. In fact it is generally sold at a considerably higher price. For instance, Oregon apples were selling in St. Catharines a few months ago at five cents each, while Canadian apples could be had for half the price.

The difference between foreign and home grown fruit is largely in the packing. United States growers take great care in making their packages look as attractive as possible. Instead of the awkward and unattractive barrel they offer the conveniently sized and attractive box. And they pack honestly.

When Canadian fruit growers learn a lesson from foreign rivals, and pack as well as they do, foreign grown fruits will not find such a ready market in Canada.

A QUESTION OF TAXATION

In an article entitled, "Who Should have the Increase?" on page eleven of **Farm and Dairy** this week, Mr. David Currie, Westmont, Que., strongly criticises our stand on the land question. We fear that no amount of discussion would bring us together on this subject, so we refrain. We would like, however, to draw attention to one point that Mr. Currie has overlooked—the essential difference between land and all other kinds of property.

Land increases in value with every increase in population. Other property does not. Suppose that at the same time that Mr. Astor invested \$150,000 in that hotel site in New York eighty years ago, that he had invested another \$150,000 in a hotel building. We know that the land today is worth \$2,500,000. Would the building have increased in value at a similar rate? Certainly not. The chances are that it would have been torn down long ago, and replaced perhaps two or three times with more up-to-date structures.

The inference is clear. The value of the building and of all similar property is the equivalent of the labor

and capital required in its construction. A building is never worth more than it would cost to replace it, no matter how rapidly the population may increase. Clearly society had no claim on that building, as they have done nothing to give it value.

It is equally clear that society has done everything to give the land value. Even Mr. Currie will admit that the increase in value of Mr. Astor's lot, from \$150,000 to \$2,500,000, is due entirely to the growth in population of New York City, and to the city's increasing trade. Has not society a claim on what it itself creates? Which is the more reasonable object for taxation, the building created by the initiative and energy of the few, or that which owes its value to the presence of the entire population? The question answers itself.

Taking into consideration this essential difference between land and other property, perhaps, Mr. Currie will view the stand of the organized farmers of Canada on the subject of land taxation in a more favorable light. To all who, like Mr. Currie, are looking for more light on this subject of taxation, we would recommend the article written by Mr. E. C. Drury, a practical farmer of Russell Co., Ont., that is published on page three of **Farm and Dairy** this week.

WHAT OF THE SOWING?

That old and tried adage, " whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," like most sayings that are scriptural, has a very wide application to the practical things of everyday life. We farmers in particular can well afford to take the old quotation to heart. There is nothing truer than that, other things being equal, the abundance of our crops next year will be determined by the care with which we select our seed grain right now.

One farmer with whom we were talking a short while ago informed us that he had increased the yield of his oats 10 bushels an acre by the hand selection of his seed grain. Every fall, just as the grain is ready for harvest, this modern wise man goes through his fields and selects the best heads of wheat, oats and barley. He selects enough of each to seed about a quarter of an acre. This seed he sows on an especially prepared seed plot the next year. The harvest from that plot affords him the seed grain for his field crops the following year.

This method is rather elaborate, but it is worth while. Another of our farmer friends in Victoria County, whose grain is much sought after for seed, follows a simpler plan. He calls his plan "binder" selection. As he drives his binder through the grain he notices carefully the length of straw, fullness of head, and freedom from rust of the various sections of the grain field, and then threshes the best piece separately for his seed grain next year. This method combined with rigid fanning mill selection early the next spring, has given his grain a reputation.

Either of these plans is adaptable to any farm in the land. Now is the time to get busy.

To safeguard peace we must preserve war!"—I know that maxim; it was forged in hell. This words of blood and guns in flames the vulgar and makes the very war it guards against. So much with vested interests. The good of the people is not the object. The church-to bless and bury—castles, the army, navy, medicine, engineering, reding, department commissariat, stores, transportation, coal-stations, fortifications, cannon, powder, magazines, arsenals, camp, drill-hall, floating docks, war-torpedoes, military tailors, canvas-fabric-plant, war correspondents, horse-breeders, armors, armor-plate-makers, pipe-clip and medal vendors, bid-drum makers, gold-face embroiders, opticians, hatters, tent-makers, banner-weavers, powder-millers, crutches and cork-linings, manufacturers, balloonists, mapists, hallographers, inventors, flying machines, camera, number of all his hosts, who, whether in water, earth or air, among them pocket when trade is brisk a million pounds a week.—Israel Zang, will.

"Give me your ear," said the orator of ancient times to his audience.

Lately, preaching as a **The Latest means** of education **Innovation** seems to have fallen into disrepute. Educationalists have declared that words are largely vain, particularly when teaching the farmer, unless we can "show him." Hence the demonstration farm idea has become very popular. The Ont., is Department of Agriculture is about to adopt the most modern method of all. They are going to both teach and show the farmer. Institute lecturers are to be equipped with lanterns and stereoscopic views suitably illustrating the subject on which the speaker is talking. When the Institute lecturers of the future appeal to us through both ear and eye, surely those of us who have an opportunity to attend Institute meetings will not have the fate to plead ignorance on any subject that comes within the line of Institute endeavor.

Item 137A of the tariff, which provided for the importation into Canada of feed molasses free of duty from the United States, has been repealed.

Is this Fair? It is now a duty of one and one-half cents a gallon on this product when imported from any country other than the West Indies, or from British possessions. As **Farm and Dairy** readers know, molasses is being used more and more extensively for feeding of farm animals. It is one of the important raw materials entering into the composition of molasses meal and other feeding stuffs. This feed molasses heretofore has largely come from the United States. When it is the avowed intention of the government to remove the tariff from raw materials entering into the manufacture of goods in Canada, is it not fair that the duty should be increased on a raw material that is largely used by farmers? Have not the manufacturers of molasses feeds and the farmers who use feed molasses directly, the same right to free raw material as has the manufacturer of other lines of goods?

Easily Scurved

Editor, **Farm and Dairy**: I have been a regular subscriber to your paper for about 12 years and found it to be very interesting and the statements and the farmers.

In the editorial in issue, however, under "Easily Scurved" strange mixture of the calculated to convey a sense on the minds of the rural whose educational have been none of the following statement as "It was shown that which the Astor Hotel bought by the Astor for \$150,000. It is \$2,500,000. If you will not what this means, that the one small acre probably not an acre increased in value at

AD. TALK

XCVIII.

Are you kicking up your cornified these weeks? One of our dairymen fell fellow—has figured his yield of silage is proportion to the number trips he makes with up and down the aisle fields. Business men the same principle holds lines of business. Othering equaf, it is the m with the job who reaps turns.

The old Indian, who few kernels among the and then went on a fishing expedition until anticipate a very bound Nor did he get it. So enjoy but a few scores the family meal sack.

Building up a business thriving corner much respect a harvest you may regular visits to your customers expect you each cultivation promote growth and is good for you, each advertisement. Mr. Advertiser, constructive, educative and of your patronage. You will then appreciate it. Many a manufacturer expected it to flourish he gave it but little fruit. He finds his sorrow through neglect or attempted maturity.

Competition to-day is that we must continual goods before the people them.

Is business not as it should be? You had for the cause. Hard to be blamed always for it. Are you reaching the can afford to buy you? Are you reaching the need your goods? Dis- ventisements carry we they impressive? Are media that have the c their readers, such as Dairy—

"The Paper Farmers

Easily Secured Wealth

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I have been a regular subscriber to Farm and Dairy and its predecessors for about 12 years and have always found it to be very reliable in its statements and the advice given to farmers.

In the editorial in the July 3rd issue, however, under the heading of "Easily Secured Wealth," there is a strange mixture of things which are calculated to convey a wrong impression on the minds of farmers in general, whose educational opportunities have been none of the best. Take the following statement as an example:

"It was shown that the land upon which the Astor hotel now stands was bought by the Astor family 80 years ago for \$150,000. It is worth to-day \$300,000. If you will stop to figure out what this means, you will find that this one small piece of land, probably not an acre in extent, has increased in value at the rate of

\$30,000 a year, or \$80 a day for almost a century.

"It is needless to say that Mr. Astor did nothing to create (?) this increased value. It was created solely by the public at large, including many thousands of the farmers of the United States who, by shipping their produce to the New York city markets and by buying articles manufactured in New York created employment for people living there and thus increased the value of New York real estate.

"Are we acting in our own best interests when we allow individuals like Mr. Astor to pocket immense sums of money like this, which are created by all of us and not by the individual?"

It is quite probable that the Astor family by means of their business transactions did more to increase the wealth of any 100 farmers in the United States than these 100 farmers did to improve the value of the Astor investments. It would scarcely require the aid of a pair of oxen to draw the inference that the benefits were mutual.

If the original \$150,000 paid for the land on which the Astor hotel now stands, had instead been loaned at five per cent. interest—which could have been done readily—and the interest compounded at the same rate, instead of having a piece of land worth \$2,500,000, there would be a cash balance of over \$7,436,000 or nearly three times the present value of the land in question.

I have been reading a good deal of the single tax literature recently and from it I learn that the idea is to bleed the land owners in this country during a 10-year course of increasing taxation, until the taxes amount to five per cent. of the value of the land, the money to be used to pay all public expenditure, municipal, provincial and federal. Should there be any balance remaining after all public expenses are met, "Then the rest belonging equally to all the citizens, a per capita dividend might be declared."

AGAINST THE LAND TAX

You will not find many honest farmers who will favor such barefaced public robbery as these single tax gentlemen propose. When public improvements are made, which directly benefit the land, the owners of such land should pay the bill. But when money is spent for schools, police, fire fighters, street lighting, street clearance, etc., the people who are directly benefited by this expenditure should not be permitted to shirk paying their share of the expenditure. To saddle it on the land owners is contrary to all British jurisprudence.

When a large manufacturing plant is erected in a town the benefit is mutual and it would be unjust to make the people of the town pay to the manufacturer the increment on the increased value given to their property by the establishment of such manufacture.

When a railroad is built in a town it would be unjust to make the people pay to the railroad company a tax on the increased value of their property by the advent of the railway.

When a progressive farmer introduced a new and improved system of agriculture or stock-raising, into a district he greatly benefits that district, but are the other farmers to be compelled to pay the man who was the cause of this increased prosperity?—David Currie, Lansdown Ave., Westmont, Que.

Alfalfa should be cut when just beginning to bloom, say when there is 10 per cent. of bloom. Do not let it stand long after that as it will form large, coarse stems and the leaves are apt to fall off.—J. H. Gristdale, Ottawa.

HOT WEATHER
the Ideal Time to Use a
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR

There is no time when the use of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of midsummer.

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

Moreover with a DE LAVAL the advantages over other cream separators are greatest at this season because the separation is more complete and the cream heavier and more even in texture. The machines turn more easily and the capacity is greater, getting the work through more quickly.

If you haven't a separator you can scarcely afford to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL, or if you have a separator which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a DE LAVAL, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



AD. TALK
XCIII.

Are you kicking up a "dust" in your cornfield these warm days?

One of our dairymen—a shrewd old fellow—has figured it out—his yield of silage is in direct proportion to the number of weekly trips he makes with his cultivator up and down the aisles of his cornfields. Business men know that the same principle holds true in all lines of business. Other things being equal, it is the man who stays with the job who reaps the best returns.

The old Indian, who scattered his few kernels among the virgin soil and then went on a hunting and fishing expedition until fall, did not anticipate a very bountiful harvest. Nor did he get it. Seldom did he enjoy but a few score meals from the family meal sack.

Building up a business and cultivating corn are much akin. If you expect a harvest you must pay your regular visits to your field. Your customers expect your call. As each cultivation promotes healthy growth and is good for the corn, so, each advertisement you send out. Mr. Advertiser, should be instructive, educative and for the good of your patrons. Your customers will not appreciate your visits.

Many a manufacturer has germinated a good stand of business but expected it to flourish even though he gave it but little further attention. He finds to his sorrow that it starves through neglect or attains but a stunted maturity.

Competition to-day is so keen that we must continually keep our goods before the people who need them.

Is business not as brisk as it should be? You had better look for the cause. Hard times cannot be blamed always for lack of trade. Are you reaching the people who can afford to buy your products? Are you reaching the people who need your goods? Do your advertisements carry weight? Are they impressive? Are you using media that have the confidence of their readers, such as Farm and Dairy,—

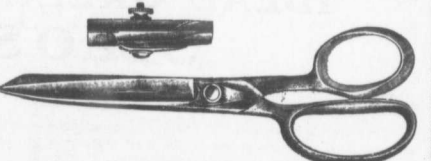
"The Paper Farmers Swear By!"

Are You Going to Get Mother a Pair of

Farm and Dairy Premium Shears?

Just think how much it will please her to have a pair of these shears. And just think, you can get them FREE; they won't cost you a single cent. They are a prize we are going to give you.

Don't you think mother would be pleased to have these shears, which her little boy or girl has won as a prize? I do. I think she would just love to have them.



They are of splendid material, always ready to cut anything and adjustable screw, that can be loosened or tightened according to the work to be done.

Don't Miss This Opportunity

Now that the young people are having holidays, they should all make the very best use of their time. Get out and do a little canvassing, and do some hustling. You will win your premium and it will be good experience for you.

Send only ONE new subscription to Farm and Dairy and we send you a pair of shears. Isn't that easy, one subscription? Can't you get one of your neighbors to subscribe? Let him have your paper for a couple of weeks, then ask him for his subscription. You are sure to get it. Please mother by getting one subscription to

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro

The Western Fair

LONDON, CANADA
SEPTEMBER 5th to 15th

Dairymen Attention

This year's Prize List
is very Attractive for

Cheese and Butter Exhibitors

One Cheese only for the first six sections and the prizes go to sixth place, besides some good Cash Specials and Silver Cups. Send for Prize List and Entry Form. **Butter-making Competition Daily.** All information from the Secretary.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

W. J. REID, President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary

What Does a Silo Cost?

Experienced dairy farmers claim that a good silo will pay for itself the first year. That being the case it costs nothing.

AS a matter of fact, if you are keeping dairy cows or raising stock for the market there is no better investment which you could make which will pay you better returns than an Ideal Green Feed Silo.

The cost is a secondary consideration and it is not a question of whether you can afford to erect a silo this year but rather whether you can afford to be without one another winter.

A good silo is a necessary part of the dairy equipment of every cow owner who wants to realize a profit from his herd.

If you have no silo a little investigation will be sure to convince you that you ought to purchase one right away.

Don't buy anything but a wood silo. Cement, or stone, or brick not only cost a great deal more than wood in the first place, but there is too much waste in the spoiled silage with anything but a wood silo. Our silo book explains why so much better results can be obtained with a wood silo in our Canadian climate than with any other kind.

The shrewdest and best posted farmers in Canada are installing

IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS

so rapidly that although we have doubled our factory facilities in the last year it is about all we can do to keep up with the demand

We are the oldest and best known silo manufacturers in Canada and thousands of our Ideal Green Feed Silos are in use on the most prosperous and best paying farms in the Dominion, and these silos have always given satisfaction.

If you have about made up your mind to build a silo this year you want to be sure and get your order in early so that we can make delivery before it is too late in the season.

Our Ideal Green Feed Silos are constructed from the very best material and by reason of the special solution with which we treat the staves our silos last from two to three times longer than ordinary wood silos.

Be sure and get our free silo book

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Montreal Peterboro
Winnipeg Vancouver

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Makers' Department.

A Universal Difficulty

We all are apt to regard our own troubles as peculiarly bothersome. Any of the boys who have laid awake at nights wondering how to "get it over" on the patron that good cheese can't be made from poor milk may take heart when they learn that in far away New Zealand cheese makers have the same worries. Just notice the following from an address by Mr. John Sowers, of that far Dominion, reported in a recent number of the N.Z. Dairymen:

"If the question was directly asked

me: What is the principal requisite for success in the manufacture of dairy products? I should be compelled to answer, Cleanliness first, last, and all the time. From this answer you will readily realize that the very foundation of successful cheesemaking is clean milk.

For this very reason we must first see that the milk supplier is right, be assuredly the man who milks the cow is the man who determines the fine quality in cheese-flavor, and to a very great extent the body texture and strong keeping qualities also. Unfortunately, a very large proportion of the milk delivered to our factories is present in not in such a sound condition as to enable the makers, however good to make a really first-class cheese from it.

Apathy, and the general introduction of the milking machine are without doubt, the main causes of the serious decline in the condition of the milk delivered to our factories. Before the introduction of the "Bibcock" milk tester, and the payment of milk in accordance with the amount of butter it contains, the addition of milk by adding water, or skimming, called forth the severest condemnation, and rightly so, but the actual losses caused suppliers, and the industry as a whole, from this cause are extremely small in comparison with the loss being caused to the industry by day through carelessness and neglect in not properly caring for the milk at the farms.

You all know, or should know, that the milk not properly cared for at the farm acquires many undesirable characteristics. It may develop high acidity, acquire objectionable tastes, and produce many gaseous and other fermentations, which make the milk unfit for the production of the finest cheese.

Doesn't it sound just like a Canadian cheese-maker talking! That is all except the reference to the milking machines.

Second-hand Machinery

It appears to us that the considerations affecting the economy of buying second-hand machinery or equipment of any kind are fairly obvious. Most all are using machinery and equipment with more or less satisfaction which would be second-hand if the sold it to others.

There are various reasons which induce people to sell used machinery and equipment. Perhaps the most common reason is that the machinery is worn out or defective in some way, so that its use is troublesome and uneconomical. Therefore second-hand goods must be regarded with suspicion.

But there are often other reasons for selling used machinery and materials, such as the closing of a plant, a wish to supplant with machines of larger capacity, a change of style of machine, a change of power, etc., and there is no question that under such conditions second-hand goods may sometimes be procured at comparatively low cost that are practically as good as new. But probably these opportunities are comparatively rare, and it is not often that they occur just at the time when the buyers' want occurs.

Of course there are some things, such as pulleys and certain utensils and glassware, which, unless very badly used, do not wear out and if an opportunity offers to get them cheaply when wanted we can see no objection to buying them. Neither can we see any objection to buying any needed supply or machine, if money can be saved, simply because it has been used, provided it is in good order and the use to be made of it is in accordance with general principles when a machine is needed we wouldn't spend much time looking for second-hand goods.—M. Produce Review.

Creamery

Butter makers are contributions to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to the Creamery Department.

Exhibition

Geo. Nielson, Vancouver, has the real value of or any purpose living quality. To train made but amongst Canadian exhibited one 14 lb. Calfery Exhibition, recently.

The Australian Vancouver about the 13th of some butter out and on June 24th it express to the Governor, Calgary, and until June 30th, when the exhibition by the brand of the rawing and was made Wales, Australia.

light color and almost ing its voyage from Australia to cold at ver, it must have been frozen several times.

of this butter cannot surely could not have seven months old, sample represents a butter that has been sea and railroad specially for exhibition purposes worked so as to be high as possible under and color.

The highest score in butter score were Highest Aus

Flavor (45).....	84
Texture (55)..... <td>24 23</td>	24 23
Color (10)..... <td>10 10</td>	10 10
Color (10)..... <td>10 10</td>	10 10
Package (10)..... <td>10 10</td>	10 10
Total (100)..... <td>97 85</td>	97 85

(Sieved) 9100.

In comparing the butter exhibited does the daily commercial butter made especially for Geo. H. Barr, chief department of the Dominion was the judge, faintly pleased to lose good dairy authority positive at the exhibition. Quoting from a Calgary stated that the would compare favorably that was shown at the east and was better than at Ottawa.

I would suggest to thores in charge of ventions in the east tional purposes, butter countries being purchased at their copy exhibited attractive in butter makers and those the product.

About Wash

Water used for wash pure if the butter is to termination. All waters and sparkling are not desirable contamination from some other material used may tend to the effect of bacteria in the keeping quality of butter frequently indicated. pay to pasteurize, even wash water and may to wash fatty butter cream with a high grade The plan of heating or



Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department... all questions on matters relating to the manufacture of butter...

Exhibition Butter

Gen. Nielson, Vancouver, B. C. The real value of butter for export or any purpose lies in its good keeping quality...

The Australian butter arrived in Vancouver about the middle of January. On the 13th of June I worked some butter out of this shipment...

The brand of this butter was Burawang and was made in New South Wales, Australia. It was of a very light color and almost saltless.

The highest score was the Australian butter score were as follows: Highest Australian Remarks

Table with 3 columns: Flavor, Texture, Color, Package, Total. Scores range from 42.4 to 97.5.

In comparing the above scores we must remember that the Canadian butter exhibited does not represent the dairy commercial output...

Quiting from a Calgary paper Mr. Barry stated that the creamery butter would compare favorably with any that was shown at the big fairs in the east and was better than that shown at Ottawa.

I would suggest to the proper authorities in charge of the dairy conventions in the east that for educational purposes, butter from various countries being purchased and exhibited at their conventions should attract considerable interest amongst butter makers and those interested in the product.

About Wash Water

Water used for washing must be pure if the butter is to suffer no contamination. All waters that are clear and sparkling are not innocent of undesirable contamination.

wash water in the cream ripener from which the cream in the churn has been drawn strikes us very favorably. If it is easy to run water quickly from a ripener to churn, such an arrangement has a number of points in its favor.

It economizes on water, the receptacle into which water is pumped is more likely to be kept clear and the temperature of the water can be regulated without the direct introduction of steam or ice of doubtful purity. It might also be possible to pasteurize the water in this direction and have it cooled to the desired temperature by the time the butter is ready to wash.

Creamery Success in Manitoba

The creameries in Manitoba are doing a more successful business this year than ever before, and the prospects are that the output of creamery butter will be about one million pounds greater in 1913 than in 1912.

In two matters especially the methods have been radically altered in most centres within the past two or three years. One is in the method of collecting cream. Years ago drivers travelled long gathering routes, and collected the cream for the factories.

PROMPT PAYMENT RULES

In one very important respect the general practice of butter-making factories has been made more satisfactory than hitherto. This is by prompt payment for cream. A large number of the factories now pay by cheque for each individual lot of cream.

It was a very noticeable fact that at almost every point on the Better Farming Special stopped on the C.N.R. the interest in the dairy work was strong, and the most general complaint seemed to be that there are not enough good cows available for the business.

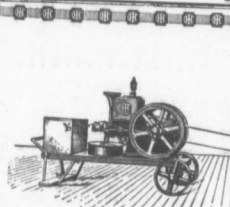
been the large demand from the big creameries of Winnipeg and Brandon. The consumption of butter has now advanced to the point where good prices are assured for every pound of cream, whether sent to the local plant or expressed to the big factories of the city.

Perhaps the most important advance now needed is for well directed enterprise in the way of introducing into the Manitoba districts some better dairy blood, and no doubt progress will be made in this direction also in the near future.

Washing the separator once a day is poor policy in winter. It is criminal in hot weather.

There is nothing like a dry season to further the silo idea. Notice the number that are going up this summer.

BEAVER DAIRY SUPPLIES. Look for the Beaver Crest trade-mark when buying any Dairy apparatus. Contains information re labor-saving devices and is sent FREE. Write for it now. Address: DEPT. "B" W.A. DRUMMOND & CO. 214-KING ST. EAST. TORONTO CANADA.



Look This Square in the Face

LET a man ask you six months after you buy an I H C outfit, "Why are you using a cream separator? Is it making more for you?" and the question will sound as sensible to you as though he had asked why you used a binder.

I H C Cream Separator Dairymaid, Bluebell or Lily will do for you. Then the one-horse power back-ganged I H C engine will be your most efficient helper. It is mounted on a portable truck, is economical, steady and reliable. International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto

Wanted - A Creameryman. Capable of taking full charge of a large creamery after a few months' trial. Good yearly salary to a progressive, energetic young man.

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED. You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not. So why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

SWEET MILK WANTED. Shippers required to send milk daily in eight gallon cans to Toronto. Good prices. Write for particulars to: S. PRICE & SONS, Limited TORONTO, ONT.

Principal requis... could be equipped... this first, last, and... successful chemical... on is right, the... to million of the... determines the finer... and to a very... texture and... also. Unfor... of the proportion... our factories... on a sound coach... makers, however... first-class ches... general intro... machine an... main causes of the... r factories. The... n of the "B... of the payment... with the addition... the amount... of water, or... the severest ex... ly, so, but... suppliers, an... eriora seem... in comparison with... the industry... ness and neglect... for the milk... could know, th... red for at the... your undesirable... y develop high... the most advan... and any gasous... which make the... oduction of the... Like a Car... ing! That is... to the milking... machinery... in the consid... y of buying... or equipment... evidence seem... ery and equip... and easy satisfacti... hand if the... reasons, which... used machinery... haps the most... the machine... re in some w... bleness of the... to second-hand... with sup... other reasons... nery and main... ng of a plat... th machines of... of style of... lower, etc., and... that under su... l goods may... at comparative... practically a... ably these op... rarily run... they occur just... buyers' vast... some things... certain unuse... unless very bak... and if as... to them cheap... on no object... that under su... any need... money can be... it has been... to good order... But on get... machine is... and much the... goods.-M.



HAPPINESS and virtue rest upon each other; the best are not only the happiest, but the happiest are usually the best.—*Bulwer.*

The "Sunshine Special"

By REBECCA N. PORTER

(Farm and Home)

(Continued from last week)

"I FORGOT. Oh, that new doctor's wife that's just moved here from the city took one. I don't guess she's much of a cook herself; buyin' cake that way."

The next night Martin brought home another report of the "oldish woman's" sales at the store. Toward the end of the week he waxed jubilant over her success.

"Say, Lola," he cried, "what do you know? That old woman sold six cakes today! And the doctor's wife has ordered a double-size one for a blow-out that she's goin' to give to-morrow. She came into the store this morning to leave word, and then she said she might as well open an account with me, for it was easier to get all her stuff at the same place. They're on Easy Street, too, and their trade'll mean something."

His wife was looking at him with tired eyes into which had crept a new interest. "I didn't suppose in a town like Miller's that folks would pay for cakes," she said slowly. "Most all the women would think it was just throwin' money away to spend it for cooked things."

"That's just the reason they want to buy 'em," he answered, with unexpected shrewdness. "They've always made cakes, and buyin' 'em is a luxury. I bet you, in a month's time, not a woman in town will be makin' her own cakes. They'll save on somethin' else to buy 'em, especially now since the doctor's wife said that it ain't nothin' like her home in the city, to be able to buy her cakes again. If I've had one, I've had a dozen women ask me to get the recipe for that yellor cake 'Sunshine Special' the old party calls it. But she ain't givin' it out."

For two weeks the sale of "Sunshine Special" was all that could be desired. At the end of that time Martin's store had regained all of its waning popularity, and Jim Meadows' show windows were pasted with "Removal" signs. On his way home that night, Martin pondered a new idea, long and gravely. "Yes, it'll pay me to do it," he concluded.

He had been in good humor all afternoon, but somehow, as he jogged homeward with the white alkali rising in clouds as settling upon him, a reaction from his good spirits swept over him. His thoughts turned persistently to Lola. It came to him that she had looked more tired than usual of late, and the thought stirred him uneasily. "Guess she's kinder beat out with the heat," he suggested. "Pretty tough to stand over the stove so much these days."

With this idea came the picture of the stifling kitchen, with its long, oilcloth table, over which the flies swarmed ceaselessly. A wave of disgust surged over him. He detested that kitchen, with her greasy odors,

its stonily yellow walls, and the oblongs of sticky fly paper covered with sprawling victims. The picture which he conjured up took away his appetite and his new sympathy for Lola melted into an absorbing self-pity. "That's what a man gets into when he marries," he told himself fiercely. "Ties himself up till he can't move hand or foot. If I was a free human bein' now I could have stayed in town to-night and had my supper at the Commercial Hotel."

He sighed. They would serve supper in the screener dining-room in

HONOR to any man who in the conscious discharge of his duty dares to stand alone; the world, with ignorant, intolerant judgment, may condemn; the countenances of relatives may be averted, and the hearts of friends grow cold; but the sense of duty done shall be sweeter than the applause of the world, the countenances of relatives, or the hearts of friends.

—Charles Sumner.

the hotel, he knew, and there would be no flies. But there would be cold drinks, iced, and big chunks of ice in the glasses!

He unblinded moodily. Even the remembrance of his regained prosperity could not entirely rouse him from his new depression. "I'm livin' the best part of my life right now," he mused sulkily. "But what am I gettin' out of it?"

Reluctantly he made his way down the sun-baked path to the kitchen. Almost there, he turned off suddenly in the direction of the front porch. "I'll rest a minute there," he muttered, "before I go into that h— of a room."

His step upon the rough boards brought a child's head to the window. "Tell your mother I'm here, Mollie," he growled.

The child disappeared, and he heard her shrill: "He's come, mamma! He's out on the front porch!" There was a note of excitement in her tone, that half roused him.

"Poor kid!" he muttered. "She's tied up in all this mess, too."

His hand went to his pocket, and he cursed himself for having forgotten his weekly offering of cheap stick candy. There was a sound of clattering dishes somewhere; then the front door opened, and Lola's voice came to him.

"Supper's all ready, Martin."

It held the same thrill of suppressed excitement that he had caught in the child's. He before had. His eyes flew open suddenly.

Lola stood before him—a transformed being. Her hair was done high, as she had worn it when he had first known her, and a band of blue

velvet ribbon encircled her head. The faded pink paper had been replaced by a cool, crisp, dainty thing bespattered with sprays of flowers. At her throat was a bow of wonderful, filmy stuff, almost too delicate to be real. The man in the chair stared, open-mouthed.

She laughed, a coquettish little laugh that he remembered well, and that he got up and came toward her. The vague, primitive longing that had been stirring in his soul, leaped swiftly into a glowing flame of definite desire. She led the way down the front steps, and he followed in silence. Past the lean-to kitchen they went, and out under the broad fig tree at the side of the house Martin took a spoke and saw that Lola had taken the round one from the front room, and covered it with a real tablecloth, snow white. In the centre, brave in a shining fruit jar, glared a bunch of pomegranate blossoms. The pitiful garden had contributed its all to make gay this unwanted festival. Martin surveyed it all dazedly.

"Eat," he began, but Lola waved aside his questions.

"Eat," she commanded. "After a while we'll do the talkin'."

She lifted the baby into his high chair and spoke to Martin noted that both children were dressed in their best—white, with broad blue ribbons. "Henry's had his supper," Lola explained, "so there's just the four of us."

Without further comment he began eating the supper that Lola had prepared. Salad first, cool, refreshing

the spread's all for!" he cried, shamefacedly. "You're birthday, old son, girl, and I forgot it clean. I'm some chump, Lola. Wake me up early next time."

She cut large slices of the cake, and he ate appreciatively. "Class," he pronounced it.

"Is it as good as 'Sunshine Special' she asked, jealously.

"When the birthday feast was over he followed Lola into the kitchen where the dishes were piled on the draining board. "You get out of here now, Lola," he said, with awkward tenderness. "This ain't no place for you with that dress on. I'll make Henry do these dishes when he comes home. Let's go out on the porch."

A little flush of pleasure swept the woman's face, as she followed him. He pushed the big rocker toward her and sat down on the steps.

"You bet, we'll spread all over right, Lola," he said. "Havin' it outside that way, too; it was great. Say, can't we do that way all the time now, while the weather's so fine?"

"I guess so."

"And say," he went on, "you go ahead and buy another dress just like that one, kiddo. Charge it to me, and add it to the bakin' department; I don't care."

For a while they sat, in contented silence. Then Lola asked suddenly: "How's 'Sunshine Special' doin' now?"

"Great," he answered. "And I've got an AI idea about that, Lola. That old woman's been a find for me, and I'm goin' to ask her if she can't do an ad in the bakin' department to the store, same as they have goin' in the cities. There ain't any place in town, you know, where you can get stuff already cooked, and the place is gettin' big enough for it. What do you think?"

Lola nodded.

"Look here." He drew a paper from his pocket and handed it to her. "It's sort of a contract, I wrote it so that it would seem some like business to her. I'm goin' to ask her to sign it to-morrow. She ought to be willin' to, for I'm offerin' to pay her a real good sum, you see. There ain't any uncertainty about it for her. Here, take my pen and touch up anything in it that ain't up to the mark."

She read the brief document carefully, and when she handed it back her own name was written in the space below him. He stared, bewildered. "Say, what—?" he began.

Lola came over suddenly, and so did the baby. "That's him, it means," she said simply, "that I'm 'Sunshine Special.'"

Then, all at once, she found herself in the midst of incoherent explanations. "I only did it first because I was so comin' out of my own, Martin. I got that old woman who does cleaning around the neighborhood, Mrs. Nelson, to come around and take the thing to me, and I was frighted, but I knew I'd earn that little more, and I glad I could trust her. It was only a trial; I had no idea they would do so well, and when the orders began comin' in, I was frighted, but I kept me hard at work, but I haven't felt like this before, Martin, and we've been married. The supper was all my treat—everything; the ice at the tablecloth, and even the dress. I bought myself, and I live it better than anything I've ever had, because you'll never know how much I paid for it."

She stopped, out of breath, but the man sat still and asked: "Was that the way women wanted things? Willing to add all that extra to her already?"

(Continued on page 16)

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The Upward Look

Who is My Neighbor?

Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Jesus spoke much when on this earth of the duties that we, individually owe to God and to our own selves and our own families. In one inescapable parable He speaks of our relations to the rest of the community. In the story of "The Good Samaritan" He endeavors to show His followers that their neighbors are not those who live next door to them, not even those who may worship with them in the temple at Jerusalem. Instead, He selects as a type of good neighbor a man of the Samaritans, a race whom the Jews despised and hated.

Jesus taught in that parable His vision of the neighborhood of the world, the brotherhood of man. His lesson was needed two thousand years ago. It is needed vastly more to-day. In those old days a man's interest and influence were bounded by the limits of his own little village, at most by his own nationality. To-day the Christian citizen, by virtue of his position as a voter in a democratic country and his opportunities through the platform and the press has an influence one hundred times greater than had the Hebrew farmers to whom the

commandments were originally given or the humble folk to whom Jesus spoke. His great parable.

Have we fully realized our responsibilities as citizens? Has it ever occurred to us that that parable of "The Good Samaritan" is a parable of citizenship? A parable capable of far wider application than ever before. Is it any concern of ours that many of our "neighbors" are cut off each year by the great curse of the liquor traffic, that thousands of other "neighbors" are carrying aching hearts because of the same curse? Is it any concern of ours that "so-called" Christian nations are spending millions upon millions of dollars on armaments when thousands of their citizens find that the burden of taxation is more than they can bear? Is it any concern of ours that millions of its any concern of ours that millions of human beings are crowded together in the filthy, unsanitary tenements of our cities because of the greed of the land speculator?

Truly, there are many great evils in the world to-day! Every one of us has an influence that can be used for the suppression of these evils. What would Jesus do if He were in the world to-day to interpret His parable as it applies to our conditions? From time to time in the next few weeks we propose to discuss the attitude that the citizen, as a Christian, should take towards a few great public questions. In public, as in private, life should not our standard be, "What would Jesus do?"—I. H. N.

"Sunshine Special"

(Continued from page 14)

heavy days, in order that she might have what? A new dress? He pictured swiftly what the day's celebration had meant for her; the big baking in that stifling kitchen, the care of two fretful children, the long, hot drive into town with them in the baggage cart, to get the ice and other things. Perhaps an hour more of work at the machine finishing that dress. Surely, he had never known this woman before!

During the rest of the evening he was silent. When they went inside Lola picked up one of the latest magazines. "I got this in town to-day," she said carelessly, "because it looked like it had some good stories. Shall I read one?"

It was the first time she had suggested reading aloud since the days of their honeymoon. Martin suddenly recalled those former cosy evenings now and with them came another picture; the picture of his solitary smokes on the front porch when the rocker squeaked a discordant accompaniment to Lola's voice as she hushed the children to sleep. Why, they hadn't spent an evening together for years! Of late they had both fallen into the habit of "turning in" in dull silence, without even the exchange of a "good-night."

All these things passed, like swift phantoms, across the man's mind, but he only answered as he stretched himself in his chair: "Sure, read, if

you can find something short and with 'go' to it. I hate those 'to be continued' things."

It was when they were undressing for bed, that Martin referred shamefacedly to 'Sunshine Special.' "Guess that contract's legal, all right, Lola," he said, "if you want to hold me to it. And, say, since it's been such a good thing for the store, why not go on with it, and have the old lady come in and help you around the house? I'll pay."

Lola finished folding the crisp dimity into careful creases. Then she came over to where he sat on the edge of the bed. "Martin, you liked everything to-night, didn't you?" she said. "Well, let's have it that way often, even if it does cost something; even if the barn doesn't get a new coat of paint this spring. The children are beginnin' to take notice of things now—how we look and act and all. And we're livin' the best part of our lives right now."

"Sure," he answered. The next morning, when Lola went into their room to make the bed, a white envelope propped against the mirror, caught her eye. On the outside was scribbled her name and below, the printed words: "A Birthday Present." Inside were two crisp ten-dollar bills, and on the slip of paper, in which they were wrapped, her husband had scrawled the words: "To Be Continued."

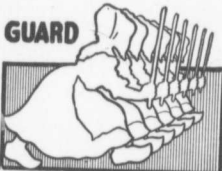
Use common baking soap instead of soap when washing the churn.



Let's make a Jelly Roll—
With FIVE ROSES flour.
Its *Strength and Fineness* hold your batter together in the long well-greased pan.
Bakes evenly.
Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy, porous, yielding.
No holes, nor lumps to *oer* you.
And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot and *saovy*, and you spread the under side with "jell"—
It doesn't get *soggy* nor *crumbly*.
Roll it gently, carefully.
Not a *crack*—not a *break*.
Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—*Yours*.
Bake anything, makes anything.
Use FIVE ROSES—*bread and pastry*.
Melting puff paste—*flaky pie crust—crisply* fritters—*tooth some rolls*.
FIVE ROSES for anything—*everything*.
Be flourwise.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended



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WITH**

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Cleanser**

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Full Summer Service now in effect to all of above resorts. Write for full particulars and illustrated folders to any Grand Trunk Agent.
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WINNIPEG and RETURN \$46.00
EDMONTON and RETURN \$46.00
Low Rates to other points. Return limit two months. Pullman Tourist Sleepers leave Toronto each week on above dates running through to WINNIPEG via Chicago and St. Paul without change. Tickets are also on sale to Harris and Northern Navigation Company.
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A Pair Guaranteed 4 Months
Big Men, Women and Children. All styles, all grades. Guaranteed to wear without holes, or new Hosiery given FREE. Best value for agents. Big Profits, Easy Sales, Repeat Orders. Build a business of your own. No money out to you. Start increasing income. Send no money. No special skill. No special capital required.
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of the
North**

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtained on lease and sold at a low cost, are already producing grain and vegetable second to none in the world?
For literature descriptive of this vast territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to
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Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario



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Need Sugar**

Pure sugar is necessary to the health of young or old. Good home-made candy, sugar on porridge, fruit or bread—not only pleases but stimulates.
Buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated in bags and be sure of the finest pure cane sugar, untouched by hand from factory to your kitchen.
Bags 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 30 lbs.,
Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs.
FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.
Sold by best grocers, U. Montreal
St. Lawrence Sugar Refining, Limited.

DON'T FORGET that we have still a large number of copies of Glendon's Veterinary Hand Book. You can secure a copy free by sending us your subscription to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

Early Vegetables
Miss M. J. Duboué, Nipissing Dist., Ont.

Why do not our Canadian gardeners grow more early cucumbers? It seems to me that many more might be grown where the climate is not so severe as it is up here in the Nipissing District. Last year I had my first experience in the use of a hotbed. The seed was not put in until the last week in April nevertheless I succeeded in securing lettuce and radish, besides cucumbers. I secured the first cucumbers on June 25th.

From some that I transplanted to the open ground on July 12th I gathered a cucumber which weighed a pound. I was somewhat astonished when our fruit dealers told me that such a handling imported cucumbers which they were selling at 10 cents a pound. I also surprised my neighbors by growing some early ripe tomatoes. These I kept pruned severely. The produced ripe tomatoes in August 1st, which I considered early up here for very few ripe tomatoes have been grown, and none to my knowledge before September when heavy frosts are usually expected.

Children with Defective Sight

A letter received by Mr. Gardiner, Principal of the Ontario School for the Blind, from the Superintendent of the American Mission School for the blind at Bombay, India, mentions that the estimated number of blind people in India is 600,000, of whom certainly not more than 500 have had any opportunity for education or training along industrial lines. Reports from many places in the United States, as well as from several European countries, indicate that blindness is increasing in the most highly civilized communities, largely as the result of geriatric knowledge, and more attention to preventive measures, on the part of physicians and nurses.

While the returns of the last Dominion census on this subject have not yet been tabulated and published, there is reason to believe that a similar statement is applicable to Canada. Nevertheless, it is probable that there are now—as there always have been—many young people in Ontario who ought to be enrolled as pupils in the School at Brantford, but are not. Some parents of blind children have never heard of the School; others are sensitive about letting it be known that their children are afflicted; many, from what might be described as excessive affection, do not wish to be separated from their children, even for the children's good.

To get into communication with the parents of those for whose benefit the School is maintained, the principal depends largely upon the kind of intervention of neighbors, teachers, ministers and municipal officers and he will be glad to get from any reader of Farm and Dairy the name and post office address of any person under twenty-one years of age, who is blind, or whose sight is so defective that attendance at the local Public School is not practicable. By the methods in use at the School, a good English education can be acquired by the sightless, and instruction is also given in such trades as are available to enable the blind to become self-supporting. There are many openings for board, tuition or boards. Address H. F. Gardiner, Principal O. S. B., Brantford.

"Did you get anything?" whispered the burglar on guard as his pal emerged from the window.
"Naw, de bloke wot lives here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust.
"Dat's hard luck," said the first; "did you lose anything?"

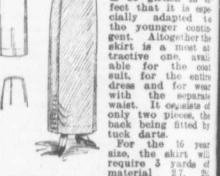
The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children give age, for adults give waist and measure for waists and waists. Measure for skirts and dresses refer to the Pattern Department.



This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

TWO-PIECE DRAPE SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 790



Yards 36 or 44 inches the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years.

NORFOLK OUTING BLOUSE, 710



This pattern is cut in sizes from 44 to 48 inches bust measure.

HOUSE GOWN IN EMPIRE STYLE, 788



This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

AMONG the various connected with Ontario during years, the growth of the rural life has been most noteworthy. It has provided both in the province within a shortening distance of the home, the stages of that isolation so early associated with country.

Whereas five years ago there were two thousand farm houses in Ontario, there are approximately 40,000, by provincially incorporated cooperative associations and individuals. In 1908 there were 30,000 telephones and now the capital investment exceeds \$100,000. Ninety per cent of the Bell Telephone Company's Ontario operations were initiated here and service and furnished excess capital, not a object of earning dividends, but a definite contribution to what experience has shown is a necessary adjustment.

FARMERS SOLVE THE PROBLEM

A few years ago the unknown among the municipalities. This was due to the fact that the most often as profitable stockholders of large cities and towns. In Ontario, therefore, the experiment of equipping their own the assistance of the also were only too anxious to create a surplus. In fact, they soon realized could provide them efficient service at a than was possible in the past. It is therefore, that these systems until they extend to the province, and in fact, in broken for a hundred miles in length. These systems are in regard to their maintenance, class of equipment service, ranging from ground iron wire poles with three-inch standard 25 and 30 seven-inch tops carrying from 100 to 200 pounds a central agency organization and furnishing a service to the up-to-date.

LONG DISTANCE COSTS

The majority of the cost of the long distance lines of the Company under agreement change of service which to be approved by the very Commissioners for the Ontario Railway Board, the charges for phone per annum, or per cent and upwards in condition.

The development of service in this province much greater in the future, no doubt, that if it is the movement will receive influence on the farmer by enabling his social conditions more able to effect the savings of the cost of electricity. It has been demonstrated that every experience that every



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Windsor Cheese Salt improves both the flavor and the keeping quality.
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WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

THE SPREAD OF THE TELEPHONE IN RURAL ONTARIO

(Ontario Railway and Municipal Board)

AMONG the various developments connected with public utilities in Ontario during the past five years, the growth of the telephone service in the rural districts is the most noteworthy, for the reason that it has provided thousands of farmers in the province with the means of annihilating distance and reducing to a minimum the disadvantages of that isolation which is necessarily associated with life in the country.

Whereas five years ago there were less than two thousand telephones in farm houses in Ontario, to-day there are approximately 460 systems owned by provincially incorporated companies, cooperative associations, partnerships and individuals operating nearly 30,000 telephones and representing a capital investment estimated at \$4,000,000. Ninety per cent of these systems, which do not include those of the Bell Telephone Company, were erected by farmers, who of their own initiative have established this service and furnished most of the necessary capital, not so much with the object of earning dividends, as from a desire to solve themselves what experience has demonstrated to be a necessary adjunct to modern farm life.

FARMERS SOLVE THEIR PROBLEM

A few years ago the telephone was unknown among the farming communities. This was, no doubt, due to the fact that the rural field did not offer as profitable returns to the stockholders of large companies as the cities and towns. The farmers of Ontario, therefore, sought relief in the experiment of building and equipping their own lines and, with the assistance of the manufacturers, were not only too anxious to aid in creating a market for their apparatus, they soon realized that they could provide themselves with an efficient service at a much lower cost than was possible under other conditions. It is, therefore, not surprising that these systems have multiplied until they extend to every part of the province, and in some districts form an unbroken chain of over a hundred miles in length.

These systems are widely diversified in regard to their manner of organization, class of equipment and cost of service, ranging from the single grounded iron wire line on 16 feet poles with three-inch tops, to the standard 25 and 30 feet poles with seven-inch tops carrying 10-foot cross arms with metallic circuits, operating a central agency selector, call system and furnishing a service equal in efficiency to the up-to-date city exchange.

LONG DISTANCE CONNECTIONS

The majority of the rural systems connect with the exchanges and long distance lines of the Bell Telephone Company under agreements for interchange of service which are required to be approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The charges for these connections ranging from \$1 to \$6 a telephone per annum, or from five cents per call and upwards, according to conditions.

The development of rural telephone service in this province promises to be much greater in the future and there is no doubt, that if properly regulated, the movement will have a far-reaching influence on the life of the farmer by enabling him to render his social conditions more enjoyable and meet all the conduct of his affairs. It has been demonstrated by actual experience that every telephone on a

farm effects a saving of not less than \$50 a year, and that in innumerable instances where a telephone has saved the user many times that amount in the same period.

A FRIEND IN NEED

When sickness is in the home and moments stand between the life of the sufferer and death, the value of the rural telephone cannot be computed in dollars and cents. When fire threatens destruction, a minute or assistance of neighbors and in this way many valuable buildings are saved every year. Thieves and tramps no longer go prowling through districts having a rural service, terrorists and hoodlums are deterred from harrying stealing whatever they can lay hands upon, for the telephone pursues them with relentless speed and renders escape impossible.

In busy seasons when threshing, breaks down, or extra help is required, the telephone avoids delay and the railway saving. When cars are expected on the railway siding, the telephone overcomes the waste of time in driving to the station to ascertain if they have arrived, and avoids the cost of unloading by making prompt loading

Every event of importance occurring in the outside world, all market and weather reports, etc., are made available to the farmer through the medium of the telephone, and in this way the sense of loneliness is banished and he is placed upon an equality with those who dwell in the city when, as far as he can acquire at will a general knowledge of every-day affairs.

Capacity of Silo

By A. D. Wilson.

The amount of silage required and the size of silo needed to hold it can be quite closely calculated provided the number and kind of animals to be fed from it are known before building.

An average cow or beef animal may be fed about 35 pounds of silage a day and the usual period during which silage is used in this latitude will be about 210 days. Large animals available to the farmer are fattened many consume considerably more than 35 pounds a day but this has been found a fair average.

In a silo of ordinary depth, the average weight of silage is about 40 pounds a cubic foot. Near the top of the silo, however, where the pressure is not great, it will weigh only 35 pounds a cubic foot while at the bottom of 35 feet silo it may weigh 60 pounds. Taking these figures, if a cow eats 35 pounds of ensilage in a day, she will eat thirty-five fortieths, or seven-eighths, of a cubic foot a day.

With this as a basis it is easy to determine the number of cubic feet of ensilage required to feed a cow or any number of cows throughout the season. The diameter of the silo must be such that the stock on hand can use one or two inches of silage off the top each day during the winter and at least three inches a day when summer feeding of silage is to be craved. This is necessary to keep the silage from spoiling.

A silo 10 feet in diameter is adapted to feeding 10 mature cattle. One 12 feet in diameter will feed 15 head, and one 14 feet in diameter will meet the needs of 20 head; but if there are 30 or more cows to feed, a 16-foot silo should be erected. These silos should be 30 or 40 feet, or even more in height.

A Hired Man on Rural Depopulation

From South Monaghan, Peterboro Co., Ont.

When we see the above caption we feel inclined to say, "Oh, its the old story." You know the kind. Do you begin in just the same style as the Grimm's Fairy Tales, which commence like this: "Once upon a time I worked on a farm," or "Once upon a time a youth lived on a farm." There are two classes of immigrants who cause the great influx into our cities. First, the sons and daughters of the wealthy farmer and second, the emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland or other countries, who come out here as I did two years ago and hire on a farm, being filled with enthusiasm at the great opportunities promised them by the unscrupulous emigration agents at home.

I will not attempt in this article to deal with the first mentioned class, but let me as a hired man and one who is still farming, deal with some of the causes as enumerated to me by fellow hired men of why they give up the best life and healthiest work on the face of God's earth,—agricultural pursuits.

In the premier place, experienced men do not get the wages that they expect and ask for quite innocently. They have been led to expect these wages by lecturers and agents at home. This has been told me by more than one hiring. Farmers are not getting the crops they used to and so cannot pay the enormous wages asked.

Then there is the "holiday question." This is a question that has been asked over and over again and every little while we see it in the legal columns of farm papers. Holidays do not bother me, yet like others of my class I do not like to work when I can get a holiday, especially when it

can be got without losing a day's pay. Some farmers are generous enough, but others tell us that if we were in town we would lose our day's pay. Certainly we would if hired by the day, but one can go to any concern that hires men by the year as do you farmers and find a certain sum is decided upon including holidays.

I would like if some readers would give their opinion on this great question of the hired man's free holidays, say Dominion Day, Victoria Day, Labor day or any other three days he might happen to want. I have lost only four days and if these holidays are granted me and excluding my day's road work or statute labor, I will have lost only one day.

This is a great question on the mind of many a hired man, but as laborers they are afraid to speak. Are we who hire by the year not as good as the business fellow who hires by the year in town or city and gets his week's holiday pay simply thrown in?

Again when visitors come I have heard it remarked, "Where's the man?" or "Where did you leave John," meaning the hired man, and the reply has been, "Oh, he's locked up in the kitchen. He can put on a fire if he likes and wait until we get back." When we are introduced to these farmers they treat you very nicely, but at the same time do not trust you.

I do not complain of all farmers, for my best friends are farmers and I love the work. I look upon my daily toil in the fields as one long vacation, only I am making that vacation profitable by farming. And so hired men, if you only think of your work as I do and do not care a jot for the way you are looked in one room when the boss and family go away, but simply do your duty, farming will be a pleasure to you instead of a drudgery.

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Send forward this week for English...

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August 7, July 25-30 boxes of white...

July 25-30 boxes of white and 4 boxes of colored cheese sold at 13c...

July 25-30 boxes of white and 4 boxes of colored cheese sold at 13c...

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July 25-30 boxes of white and 4 boxes of colored cheese sold at 13c...

THE JERSEY HERD BOOK

In the mail that reached the editor's desk...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited. QUEBEC. SHERRBOURNE, QUE. LENNOXVILLE, July 7.—Haying is in full swing...

HASTINGS CO. ONT. RIDNEY CROSSING, July 28.—Drought continues unbroken...

WELLINGTON CO. ONT. PERDIS, July 28.—Farmers have almost finished haying...

NORFOLK CO. ONT. HEMLOCK, July 25.—We are favored with pleasant weather...

BRUCE CO. ONT. NEWTONVILLE, July 26.—Haying is about over and it is raining...

GOSSIP

Holstein breeders generally and all who were personally acquainted with Mr. H. G. Benfield...

HOLSTEINS HOLSTEIN BULLS 1 Bull, raised by 3 yrs. grand sire of Pontiac Korydink...

Ourville Holstein Herd Bulls of service age all sold. If you want them from here...

RIVERVIEW HERD 9 Young Bulls, from 3 to 12 months, bred by King Isabella Walter...

THE ONLY ONE place in Canada where you can buy a Bull calf...

Lyndale Holsteins We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 to 18 months...

O. A. C. STOCK FOR SALE Four Holstein Bull Calves out of deep milking cows...

Canadian Record The Graceland Herd Established on or after Nov. 1st, 1910...

HET LOO STOCK FARM Present offering a son of Missie Landis, Lee Cheneau DeKok Burke...

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD Offers some of PONTIAC KORYDINK, ready for service in the near future...

MANOR FARM Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs...

HOLSTEINS Lakeview Holsteins Bull calves only for sale for the present...

KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONINGEN Combines in the closest degree the blood of...

Mercedes Jullius Pieterius Paul This great young bull broke the herd at LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM...

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed...

OXFORD DISTRICT The Holland of North America Is the place to buy Holsteins of quality...

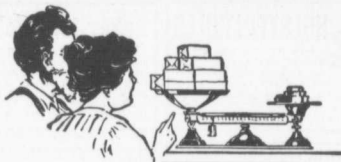
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(Near Prescott, Ont.) NEW YORK

GORDON S. GOODERHAM - BEDFORD PARK, ONT. No Heifer Calves for sale at any price



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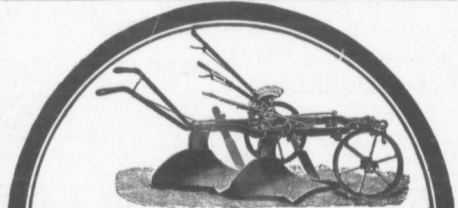
It pays, for sure, to keep Cows in a clean Stable. Give them clean stalls and lots of pure air, which they need just as much as pure water and good food, and they will give *more milk, more cream, more butter.*

19

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited, GALT, ONT.

O.K. CANADIAN STALLS AND STANCHIONS

Our little book "The Proper Housing of Cows" will be sent free to Dairy Farmers. Write for it to-day.



The Crown

This is a light-draft, heavy-service plow for use on those farms running to clay. Wheels have dust-proof roller bearings. Lever furrow straighteners are in easy reach. In this model, our idea was to give the maximum strength for

difficult service, without designing an unmanageable or heavy plow. This strength is mostly attained by clever frame design in steel.

See our Catalogue of the 'Crown' and other gang and sulky plows, —sent Free.

Cockshutt Gangs



The Maple Leaf

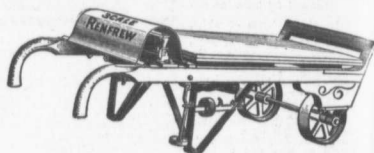
THIS Gang has an adjustable frame, and can handle loamy soil to 20 ins. wide by 8 ins. deep, or less. It meets the need of the man with 3 horses and a big farm to plow without help. The "Maple Leaf" handles a wide variation in soils,

and may be fitted with a straightener, and gets plowing done in the quickest time your farm soils allow. The adjustable frame gives you full advantage of every favorable acre of loamy land—yet meets clay, hard-baked or sticky soil by a narrower furrow.

Write for our Plow Catalogue

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THE FROST & WOOD CO. LTD.
115
Smiths Falls, Montreal,
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HAVE YOU A VEAL CALF FOR SALE?

An intelligent young farmer once had a bunch of veal calves ready to sell. He asked his "old man" how much they were worth. The "old man" had always been getting from the calf butcher a dollar a week getting the age of the calf four to six weeks.

But the youngster was onto his job. He had just graduated from Guelph College, where he learned that farming for a living and farming for profit were two different things.

He knew the market price of veal and when the butcher came along he sold the calves on a **weight** basis instead of an **age** basis and they averaged **fourteen** dollars a head. If he sold them the **old** way he would have got only **Six** dollars a head. In that one transaction alone he made **more** than the cost of his Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale and he has been making a profit on that scale every time he has used it since.

There are hundreds of ways in which the Renfrew Handy pays for itself several times a year on the farm. In weighing Milk or Cream or feed or sending Chop to the mill or when selling Barley, Oats, Peas, Buckwheat to a dealer or for seed.

The Renfrew Handy **tempts** you to weigh things. It is convenient to use, is always at hand when you want it, can be wheeled around to any part of the farm and **always** gives the correct weight.

Every Renfrew Handy is inspected and **guaranteed** by the Canadian Government, and is sold with a government certificate attached. If you haven't a Renfrew Handy Truck Scale on your farm you are probably **losing money** on what you sell and buy. If you are farming for **profit** you can't afford to be without a Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale. It will pay for itself several times over every year.

Sit right down now and send for our book "The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells you all about the Renfrew Handy, what it costs and how you can pay for it out of the profits it makes.

The Renfrew Scale Company
RENFREW, ONT.