

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., July 9, 1914



TWO PROMISING YOUNGSTERS

ED EACH WEEK

**Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers**

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

These  
Are  
The  
Busy  
Days

### On the Farm—and in the Shop of the Implement Agent

MORE farm machinery will come into use in the next few weeks than at any other time of the year.

IT is the buying season for harvesting machinery.

YOUR agent will be busy these days making sales and filling orders.

GIVE him every assistance now that his prospects are prepared to buy.

HE will sell more—and easier—will make more money for himself and for your firm, if to his customers you continually suggest your line of goods.

BIG manufacturing firms find that it pays to advertise right through the Summer Season. TAKE a tip from them. Try it—

Farm and Dairy

## The Farmers' Movement Progressing

IT is a little more than three months since the farmers of Ontario, at a largely attended and representative meeting held in Toronto, organized The United Farmers of Ontario and The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd. The organizations were due to the farmers of Ontario what the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Company have been to the farmers of Western Canada.

It was realized that Ontario's two new organizations had much work before them and many difficulties to overcome. It was only natural therefore that the farmers of Ontario should be anxious to hear definitely what progress has been made since both associations were launched. Last week an editor of Farm and Dairy attended a meeting of the directors of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., held in Toronto. The reports presented showed that the progress made to date has been most gratifying. As yet The United Farmers of Ontario, which is to be largely an educational organization, and which will deal primarily with the economic problems of the farmer, has not undertaken much work, as it has been waiting for The United Farmers' Cooperative Co. to become firmly established so that both organizations would be able to put their work together. The main work to date, therefore, has been concentrated on getting The United Farmers' Cooperative Co. in a first-class business condition.

For a while after the company was launched considerable time was required to consult with lawyers to make sure that the by-laws and charter of the company were completed in first-class legal shape. This has been attended to and the company's headquarters have definitely been located in Toronto.

It is realized that Secretary Morrison will soon be utterly unable to answer all the correspondence and attend to the work of organization. The directors, therefore, have engaged Mr. C. E. Birkett, of Brantford, to act as assistant secretary. Mr. Birkett has had business training in Ontario, he owns a farm in Western Canada, and has experience in connection with The Grain Growers' organizations in the West. Mr. Birkett is now in Western Canada, where he is endeavoring to dispose of his farm, with the intention of taking hold in earnest of his new duties in Ontario about the middle of August. As yet an office has not been engaged in Toronto, but one will be opened shortly.

#### SALE OF STOCK.

No effort has been made as yet to sell stock in the new company. It has been deemed wiser to defer doing this until the company was in shape to send a completed price list to all farmers' clubs, subordinate granges, and other similar organizations, and thus be able to show them the advantage of uniting with the company and with the association. The main efforts of the officers, therefore, have been concentrated on perfecting business arrangements so that they will be able in the fall to start business on a satisfactory basis. In spite of this fact, however, quite a little stock has been sold, worth \$500. In this way the western organization is now directly interested in the Ontario company. A number of applications have been received for stock from parties

who desire to show their interest in the movement. This stock has not yet been allotted. As soon as the directors feel that the time is ripe the sale of stock will be pushed energetically.

#### BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

When the officers of the company first started to approach large business concerns to find the terms on which they would be willing to do business through the company, it was found that many of these firms were distinctly antagonistic to the cooperative movement among the farmers. They stated frankly that they found it necessary to sell most of their goods through dealers and middlemen, and that if these dealers and middlemen found that they were selling to the Farmers' Cooperative Company they would raise a row and refuse to handle any more of their goods. For this reason the companies they did not want the business of the farmers' company. Gradually, however, the directors have been overcoming these difficulties and already they have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with the manufacturers of many leading lines of goods. In one case they found it necessary to tell the manufacturer that if he did not furnish his goods they would arrange to make direct importation from Ireland, and this is being done by The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg. This brought him to terms and now he is in a position to handle his goods. Recently the directors sent out a preliminary price list to the various Farmers' Clubs and Subordinate Granges which were asking for assistance, and already an astonishing amount of business has been done. The credit notes for the goods received and fill orders for various kinds of feed, as well as for sugar, tea, grass and root seeds, hardware and hardware specialties, harness, all binder twine and some other similar lines. The credit notes for the goods worth of orders have been filled by local organizations. The volume of business done furnishes proof that when the company is firmly established it is certain to do an immense volume of business. The directors are negotiating now with a large company that manufactures fertilizer and expect to come to satisfactory arrangements with them. When it comes in mind that the directors may have to interview a dozen or more dealers in each line of goods before they can come to satisfactory arrangements with any of them, it will be seen what an immense amount of work the directors have seen already in the hands in making satisfactory business arrangements. It is necessary, of course, to make sure that the first deal with are reliable and that they will be able to fill all orders promptly.

Already the officers have seen clearly the great need there is for a central organization of this kind as the farmers' organizations would be helplessly helped were they to attempt to undertake the work that is being handled by the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.

To date the directors have had five meetings, one on April 13, April 20, June 30, and July 1. The next meeting is in addition on April 23 and May 10. Another meeting of the executive will be held shortly.

Secretary Morrison informs that he has received a large number of letters from Farm and Dairy readers who are members of organizations that desire to take part in this movement. He has asked us to report everywhere throughout the province the response to the movement.

(Continued on page 10)



W. Welcome Pro

Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIII.

## How

MANY boys never because their chance. This is a one. The glimmer blinded the eyes of welfare; not but intended to go to the glitter of the city but there has also been boys never "amounting glad to say "here are giving their boys affords—the chance to thy, robust bodies and ed minds. Let me illustrate my point. I see mythical characters but that I have wa from youngsters in their young manhood whereof I speak.

Likewise he believed Had John decided the sion of law was the he been best suited if he been right on hand to get a law education ar the inspiration that John a good lawyer.

Time his ambition was should be an efficient farmer. He did not this. He just made that attractive as possible. Every opportunity to and when all that he country school was day to the nearby town years of the high school not made a drudgery older and his judgment over his plans with his working partners. It should go to the agr than his father did important questions to

#### ALL LINES

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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1914

No. 27

## How Children are Robbed of Their Birthright

BY E. L. McCASKEY

MANY boys never "amount to much" in life because their fathers never gave them a chance. This is a serious charge and a true one. The glimmer of the immediate dollar has blinded the eyes of many a father to his son's welfare; not but that the dollar was eventually intended to go to the son. The appeal that the glitter of the city has made to many farmer fathers has also been accountable for many other boys never "amounting to much." And I am glad to say there are an army of fathers who are giving their boys the best chance the affords—the chance to develop healthy, robust bodies and pure, educating minds. Let me take types to illustrate my point. These types are not mythical characters. They are boys that I have watched develop from younging in their trousers to their own manhood, and I know whereof I speak.

John's father was a good farmer. Likewise he believed in the farm. Had John decided that the profession of law was the one for which he was best suited he would have been right on hand to help John to get a law education and to give him the inspiration that would make John a good lawyer. At the same time his ambition was that his son should be an efficient and capable farmer. He did not tell his son this. He just made the farm as attractive as possible. John was given every opportunity to go to school, and when all that he could learn at the country school was digested he drove each day to the nearby town and went through three years of the high school course. Farm life was not made a drudgery to him. As John grew older and his judgment better, his father talked over his plans with his son, and they were really working partners. It was planned that John should go to the agricultural college, but just then his father died and John had a few important questions to solve unexpectedly.

### ALL LINES OPEN TO HIM.

John's father was comfortably well off when he died, so well off that John could have had an education to develop him for any line of work he chose to undertake. He would have had capital enough to have started him in a first-class business in the city. But John had been taught to love the soil. Everything about the farm appealed to him and he stepped right into his father's place, and there he has been ever since, happy and contented, and, as his neighbors say, "making things go." He is interest-

ed in more than his own farm. He is one of the leading lights of the community in everything that leads to community improvement, and I would not be surprised if some day John will be one of our farmer members of Parliament.

Fred's father considered farm work drudgery. From the time that Fred was big enough to take notice of the things going on around him and to understand what was being said, the most common subject of conversation was the trials and tribulations of farming. Fred heard that

school at the same age and at the same school, John was ready for high school two years ahead of Fred. Fred is now in the city. He has substituted the "drudgery of the farm" for drudgery as a cheap bookkeeper in a stuffy office. He has never made any progress in his occupation, and the chances are he never will. He is in the same class as thousands of others who have been attracted by the glitter of the city.

### THE COUNTRY DRUDGE.

My third type represents the most serious problem of all. We will call this boy Alec. Alec's father was one of the wealthiest farmers in my home district. His farm was probably worth as much as any other three farms in the neighborhood. And one of those farms was the good farm on which John lived. Alec's father had an idea that the only way to get on in the world was to work hard. When Alec was six years old he was milking a couple of cows night and morning. When he was nine the number had been increased to five cows. It was at about this age, if I remember correctly, that Alec began to be frequently absent from school. At every possible excuse his father took him out of school for a day or two to help around the farm. Up to this time, in spite of the multitudinous chores, Alec had been making fair progress with his studies. Absences now became more frequent, and he got so far behind with his work that he lost

heart, and in a few years he found himself a big boy in a class of smaller children, and gave up school altogether. Even when he was in school Alec had no time for "home work." He was up every morning at five o'clock doing chores. Often he finished so late that it was necessary to run all the way to school. After school in the evening it was the same process over again, and when chores were done he was glad enough to drag his tired little body to bed.

Here we have the problem of the country drudge, and it is the most serious problem of all. Alec has several smaller brothers, and all are undergoing the same treatment as he did. I could place my hand on a dozen other farmers right in that immediate locality whose children are drudges. The father worked hard; he expects his children to work harder. These children have had no opportunity to develop their mind. They will never be fitted for anything but the hardest and most poorly remunerated toil.

(Concluded on page 11)

### Federal Appropriations for Agriculture

Civil Government .....	\$ 513,637.50
Experimental Farms; Maintenance of Central Farm, and establishment and maintenance of additional branch stations .....	776,000.00
Public Works Votes for Experimental Farms .....	41,500.00
For the development of the dairying and fruit industries and the improvement in transportation, sale and trade in food and other agricultural products .....	225,000.00
Towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products .....	200,000.00
Health of Animals .....	500,000.00
Dominion cattle quarantine, buildings, repairs, renewals, etc. ....	60,000.00
For the administration and enforcement of the Meat and Canned Foods Act .....	355,000.00
To enforce the Seed Act, to test seeds for farmers and seed merchants, to encourage the production and use of superior seeds, and to encourage the production of farm and garden crops .....	125,000.00
For the development of the Live Stock Industry .....	600,000.00
Exhibitions .....	400,000.00
Division of Entomology .....	20,000.00
For the administration and enforcement of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act .....	50,000.00
For the administration and carrying out of the provisions of THE AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION ACT .....	25,000.00
National Photodist Laboratory .....	25,000.00
Grant to Dominion Exhibition .....	20,000.00
For renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, and assisting in the maintenance thereof .....	5,000.00
Total .....	\$4,496,384.16

no man on earth worked as hard as the farmer, that no man had such disagreeable jobs to perform. If there is anything interesting or inspiring about farming, Fred never knew anything about it, for he never had a chance to see it at home. One thing Fred did hear frequently. It was this: "I never intend that my son shall work as hard as I have had to do. My Fred shall not be a farmer." Fred was given to understand that he was to go to the city and make a fortune. From the country school he was slated to go to the business college.

### OFF TO A BAD START.

Fred got the idea that his future was to be away and above that of many of the neighboring boys. He thought it his part to ape the town boys. Soon he was seldom seen without a cigarette between his fingers. Not regarding the farm as his life work he never seriously applied himself to the work around home, and developed dissolute habits. He did not know how to apply himself. Although they started to

## World's Greatest Cooperative Company

H. L. P., York Co., Ont.

ONTARIO farmers have made a good start toward provincial organization. Have we not our United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited? I would suggest that we might hold before us as our ideal the greatest cooperative fruit handling enterprise in the world—the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. This exchange has over 6,500 growers in its membership and its fruits are sold to the retailers on the markets throughout the world. Over 60 per cent. of all the citrus fruits grown in California are packed, shipped and sold by this one organization. The average yearly volume of business amounts to \$20,000,000, made up entirely of returns for fruit and receipts for supplies necessary to grow and market the fruit.

This great company is so efficiently managed that it is possible to market their immense crop at a cost of less than five per cent. I doubt if any crop in America is marketed at so low a cost. I can give no better illustration of their efficiency than to state that their apples are sold in practically every town and city in Canada and sold successfully in competition with the local growers.

### UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION POSSIBLE.

One of the secrets of the success of this company is that they operate on a sufficient scale to keep closely in touch with all the markets of the country. Hence they never glut the market as a small organization is apt to do. Their fruit is thoroughly and uniformly distributed. It is hard to find a province in the Dominion or a state in the United States, even in the most remote regions, where a California orange, packed in this company, cannot be purchased at a nominal price at any time during nine or 10 months of the year.

Our Ontario company plans to buy staple supplies for us. I can only hope that we will be as successful in this as the California enterprise. They do their purchasing through a department of the exchange known as the Fruit Growers' Supply Company. Supplies are purchased in very large quantities and hence at a low price. They handle such staple goods as box material, wrapping paper, nails, labels, fertilizers.

One of the remarkable effects of this cooperative enterprise is its effect on the prosperity of the country in which most of the growers live.

It has been recently announced that Los Angeles county, California, is the richest agricultural county in the United States. Thousands of acres are located in this county and a large percentage of the owners belong to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Such is the result of honest, mutual cooperation. If we men in Ontario stick together as those California men have done, all will be well with our cooperative enterprise.

## Cows That Wear Well

Chas. F. Whitley, Dairy Branch, Ottawa

ONE of the many advantages reaped from systematic cow testing is the fact that it not only detects cows of indifferent value (saving dairymen the burden of providing for worthless cows, instead of their having good cows to support them), but also it has frequently discovered valuable cows. For instance, a farmer at Ennismore, Ontario, had a small, undersized "native" cow which he intended to sell, not placing much value on her. But cow testing showed that she is one of the best in the herd both for milk and fat production. Don't sacrifice good cows.

This recalls another cow at Ayers Cliff, Quebec, bought at auction for \$28 because no one knew her value. Indeed, she was put in with three others as the four poorest in the herd of the man who was selling out. The present owner believes in cow testing, and has refused \$100 for her; she gave 322 pounds of fat in seven months.

The men who have built up herds that average 8,000 or 9,000 pounds of milk a cow are just those men who know, through having proved it, that cow testing pays. Your cows may be like fancy china, of very fine appearance, but they may not wear well. But the tested cows, that do produce, that do wear well, may bring you in \$60 or \$70 each during the seven months' factory season.

We have tried top-dressing with barn-yard manure on wheat and meadows and we are convinced that it gives much better results than the old way of plowing down all the manure for hoed crops. It not only helps to bring the young clover and timothy through the winter, but we get the benefit of the manure the season it is applied, while with plowing it all under, it is not in a condition to help the crop to the same extent, and much of it is wasted, especially on the soil that we have in this district.—"Subscriber."

## When Feeding Soiling Crops

E. F. Eaton, Calchester Co., N.S.

WE have been feeding soiling crops when the pastures are short for many years. We have not always followed the same practice that we do now. At one time we planted the soiling crop convenient to the pasture so that all that was necessary was to fork it over the fence. It is our observation that fully 60 per cent. of the farmers who practice soiling still soil in the pasture, a method that is wasteful of the food, and which does not ensure that every cow will get her fair share.

For the past eight or 10 years we have been feeding oats, peas, and vetches, or whatever the crop may be, in the barn. In this way there is less waste and, better still, we ensure that every cow will get a fair share. In the pasture the more pugnacious ones get all and some of the best cows from the milking standpoint get none. We also believe that the cows make better use of soiling crops when they eat them quietly in their stalls in the stable than in the excitement of the general rush in the pasture.

When we start to soil the crops are usually very green and watery. In this case we always cut a few hours before the crops are needed by feeding and allow to wilt. This removes some of the surplus moisture and the growth is more nutritious, if not more appetizing.

Our plan is to have an old mower right in the field. When the team comes in from its day's work it goes directly to the field, hitches to the mower, and cuts a few swathes. If the crop is green this is done at noon and the feed hauled in when the team returns from the field at night. Later on in the season it is hauled directly to the stable. We never cut more than enough for two days' feeding. Our system of soiling the cows is not yet followed generally, but we know that it pays. It is a simple matter to keep a cow up to a good flow of milk compared with restoring the flow once it has been allowed to fall.

We don't envy our neighbor his motor car, but if we had one and he had none, we'd remember him once in a while.

We hear a whole lot about men attending to their own business, but what is a man's own business?

July 9, 1914

## A Back to the

Rev. A. G. McMillan  
Addin.

IN these days the city and town is the demand for staple things the supply. Where does the remedy lie?

Forty years ago the with feed that had been to nothing on the prairie has become too valuable for purposes, and is under (hence the main beef is half, while the consumer few more million settle.

We all need these subsequently the bulk of farly be great. This fo to the more luxurious a to the crate-fattened ca reared squab. Rural d hand, with the incessan "back to the land" on much attention. The these three social prob rd, viz., "the high co population," and "back In this article I will Land."

### WHY BANK?

It is most pathetic to of Jno. Stevens in Fa would-be "back-landers" make good if only they right way, and given cannot help but realize practical scheme being such people. The bank depositors' money held the question for them people on such security near good cities or towns by keaps and bounds. would be liable to be m person returning to the out the cost of p-duct poultry, bees, garden s paper; but before the ret to be bought or got in paid for by ready cash. good crops need to be this means horse-power is no doubt that all can t returns, but, before the however small one sta necessary equipment an work with. And last, a to live on until the small a firm footing. Allow m the following plan:

### A SUGGESTION

The only practical scheme, would be to get t "back-landers," who have are willing to work an country conditions, on a secure the goodwill of so individual who would be scheme, and give these necessary assistance with high an interest. Work The philanthropist to b of land near a good mar up into 10 acre holdings and barns according to holder would want to do: fruit and bees, another or third m that gardening, sold put down from \$3000 payment, and then pay a



The Extensive and Profitable Apiary of one of our French-Canadian Brethren, M. Luc Dupuis, L'Islet Co., Que. Apiary Established in 1875.

### A Back to the Land Scheme

Rev. A. G. McMorine, County Lennox and Addington, Ont.

In these days the all-prevailing topic in every city and town is the high cost of living, with the demand for staple farm produce far exceeding the supply. What has caused this? And where does the remedy lie?

Forty years ago the world supplied the world with beef that had been raised and fed for next to nothing on the prairie. To-day this same land has become too valuable to be used for grazing purposes, and is under cultivation of some kind. Hence the main beef supply has been cut off by half, while the consumption has increased by a few more million settlers in the country.

We all need three square meals a day, and consequently the bulk of food consumed must necessarily be great. This food ranges from the potato to the more luxurious apple; from the simple egg to the crate-fattened capon and the scientifically-reared squab. Rural depopulation on the one hand, with the incessant cry of the town dwellers "back to the land" on the other, are attracting much attention. The question arises: How can these three social problems be successfully solved, viz., "the high cost of living," "rural depopulation," and "back to the land"?

In this article I will first discuss "Back to the Land."

#### WHY BANKS CAN'T LEND.

It is most pathetic to read such letters as that of Jno. Stevens in Farm and Dairy and other would-be "back-landers," who feel they would make good if only they could get started in the right way, and given a little assistance. One cannot help but realize the necessity of some practical scheme being put into operation to help such people. The banks, handling, as they do, depositors' money held in trust, makes it out of the question for them to lend money to those people on such security alone. Land anywhere near good cities or towns has gone up in value by leaps and bounds. A great mistake which would be liable to be made by the average city person returning to the land would be to figure out the cost of production. Good returns from poultry, bees, garden stuff, etc., look well on paper; but before the returns come in these have to be bought or got in some practical way, and paid for by ready cash. Land before producing good crops needs to be manured and worked; this means horse-power and implements. There is no doubt that all can be made to bring in good returns, but, before the returns can be realized, however small one starts, he must have the necessary equipment and appliances to go to work with. And last, and not least, something to live on until the small holder is established on a firm footing. Allow me to discuss or suggest the following plan:

#### A SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

The only practical solution, as it appears to me, would be to get together these would-be "back-landers," who have a little ready cash, and are willing to work and adapt themselves to country conditions, on a cooperative scheme, and secure the goodwill of some monied philanthropic individual who would be willing to finance this scheme, and give these "back-landers" the necessary assistance without charging them too high an interest. Work it in this way:

The philanthropist to buy from 300 to 500 acres of land near a good market, and then divide it up into 10-acre holdings and build small houses and barns according to what the particular holder would want to do: Say one would go into fruit and bees, another one poultry and pigeons, a third market gardening, etc. Say these people could put down from \$300 to \$500 cash as a first payment, and then pay not less than \$50 a year

on the principle, together with the interest until paid for. There should be a manager to give practical advice and see that operations are carried on right; also a couple of teams of heavy horses, and the necessary farm implements and tools to be provided by the financier, and hired out at reasonable rates to the holder. There should also be a salesman competent to obtain the best possible prices, and supply direct to the consumer. This could be done in weekly hamper, now the parcels post has come into existence. Say send out weekly hampers to city and town customers composed of the following items: Dressed poultry, dressed squabs, turkeys, geese,



Building by the Easy Method

Those whose silos were built by the old fashioned method that involved the mixing of cement by hand will appreciate the advantage of the method followed in the construction of this silo on the farm of L. C. McConnell, Norfolk Co., Ont. The cement mixer cuts away work in two "and then some. This silo has now been giving satisfactory service for two years.

ducks, fresh butter, eggs, honey, garden stuff, etc. according to the customers' requirements; or better still, have them delivered by motor truck, and when delivered, take orders for the next time. I am sure that the individual who is in the happy position to be able to finance this scheme would get good returns on his investment, provided the right sort of people were got together.

There are some of Job's comforters who would say, "If these small holdings were started we would soon be overrun with produce." That fellow is off his base. My dear reader, no doubt many city dwellers were off their base last winter when they were compelled to pay 60c and 75c a dozen for eggs, and not by any means new-laid ones. Think of it—Canada was reduced last winter to such an egg famine that we were forced to import Chinese eggs. Does that look as though the market would be easily flooded? Beef steak is 22c a pound in a town like Nanawau, and everything to keep body and soul together in proportion. I am afraid it will not be our lifetime that we can flood the market.

Now just a word. The writer is a "back-lander." No philanthropic millionaire helped me out to secure the little property, "Baldwood Croft," which comprises eight acres, where fruit, poultry, squabs, and bees are raised.

### The Same Old Bump

By "Uncle Jim."

I WAS driving down the lane the other day for a load of old rails that I had left after putting up a new fence, and as I got about half way down I was given a bump because of a deep rut in the road, worn there by a recent rain. This set me thinking. I recalled that that rut was worn there every year, and that over it had bumped nearly every load of hay and grain that I had drawn to the barn for 10 years. It occurred to me that I had better buy a few large tiles, do a little draining, and so get rid of the bump for all time. When I was at it, I ran the road scraper over the entire lane and left the whole lane ditched and graded as well as any road in the country. The result is a good road.

But it does not end there. Things will be easier for the machinery. Other years it did the binder and the mower no good to get the various bumps from that lane. Let it be remembered that this lane was no worse than the average lane of the countryside. At the same time it was rough enough to give the machinery many an unnecessary jolt. That rut in particular had grown into a nuisance. I had tried filling it up by putting a fence rail therein or filling it with a few shovelfuls of earth, but the bump was there nevertheless. It is fixed up now, and we have one of the best lanes in the neighborhood. The total cost in money was but a trifle and less than half a day did all the work. The benefit will be felt every time we drive over it.

The next move will be to fix up the grades of the barn driveway. In fact, ridding myself of this old bump has set me thinking what a fool I have been to let stiff driveways and ruts of one sort or another make it harder for me and my animals to get the farm work done when a few minutes' work would put us all on easy street as far as getting work done is concerned.

#### ANOTHER BUMP.

Then a funny thing happened. I was patting myself on the back about what an improvement I had made in getting my work done, and was telling my wife of the advantages we were to enjoy, when she looked hard at me for a moment and said, "Say, how would it do for us to get rid of a few of the bumps about the house? See, I have to carry all the water from that pump. Let us try one of those pneumatic arrangements and a gasoline engine. One will do for the barn and the house."

This set me thinking. For the price of a good horse and a cow the whole thing could be done, and I sent in the order. This fall a whole lot of bumps will be removed for madame by this arrangement. It will cost money, but I'm sure it will all come home. That bumpless lane and those improved approaches to the barn will admit of the hauling of heavier loads. Every improvement in the way of getting work done easier will make it easier for us to live and to produce the very best that is in us in the way of work and enjoyment.

The day of cooperative effort is at hand; we are beginning to recognize that cooperation is not only the life of trade, but the very life of national existence, but we must be careful to keep it unselfish, equitable, and cooperative. We must combine for mutual help, service, and protection; ours must not be the monarchical but the beneficent democratic combine, of the greatest good to the greatest number.—W. J. Tregillus, Pres. United Farmers of Alberta.

The worst thing about worrying is its uselessness.



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## Cow Costs in British Columbia

From our B. C. Correspondent

"What does it cost to keep a cow?" is almost as much of a chestnut as "How old is Ann?" but it is invaluable in ascertaining what a dairyman's conception of profit is. On a visit to Delta recently, where a milk condenser, the most modern in the province, has just been erected, and where there are scores of successful dairymen, the writer had an opportunity of putting this query to many farmers, and the diversity in replies was truly astonishing. In only one respect did they tally, and that was in flatly contradicting, as absurdly high, the estimate of \$148.50 a year promulgated by Washington State agricultural experts.

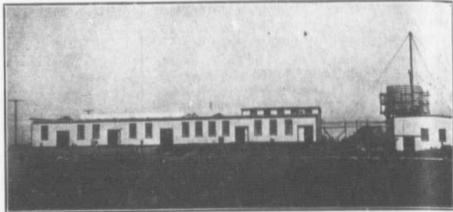
The highest estimate obtained was \$120, and the exponent was considered a theorist by his neighbors. For his opinion on this question he has received considerable notoriety in the district. "Notoriety" is used advisedly.

The lowest estimate was \$70.50. This man declared that he could find plenty of pasture during the six summer months at \$1.50 a cow a

umbia. It is not a dairying district in the sense that Chilliwack is, but live stock is kept on all the farms, hay, grain and roots are grown, and the fertility of the land is kept up and increased from year to year. Several years ago a creamery operated in the district, and it is a record that in order to sell some butter cold storage facilities had to be established that the output might be held over. Then prices went up, the creamery went out of existence, and milk has since been sold whole. Dairying in Delta is likely to receive an impetus with the establishment there of a large condenser, a snapshot of which is published herewith.

### AN EFFICIENT FARM

Sixty-odd dairymen gathered at Shannon Brothers' ranch, Cloverdale, sometime ago examined the up-to-date equipment of the dairy, participated in a judging contest presided over by Provincial Live Stock Commissioner W. T. McDonald, and listened to lectures on dairying by Mr. McDonald and Dairy Instructor Rive. Such occasions as this are good for the dairying industry. The ranch selected is



### Many Dairy Farmers will Here Find a Market for Their Milk

The condenser at Delta, B.C., here illustrated, was opened only recently. Dairy farmers in the district anticipate the summer with the decided advantage to them in that it affords a good market for surplus milk.

month, making a total of \$9. Through the winter he figured on feeding 1½ tons of hay, worth \$18, and three tons of roots, worth \$15, making a total annual feed item of \$42. The cost of a good man, who would take care of 15 animals in winter and 20 in summer, was, including board and room, \$55 a month, or an annual charge against each cow of \$38.50. He allowed for an annual depreciation of \$15 in the cow and \$1 for veterinary expenses. He credited her annually with \$15 for manure and \$10 for calf, leaving the net cost \$71.50.

"How about interest on investment and depreciation in buildings?" this farmer was asked.

"No interest should be charged on investment—that is working capital," was the answer. "The depreciation in buildings should be charged to the crops, not the cows."

\$120 to \$200 a cow. This point, indeed, was made by most of those consulted. There was some discrepancy in the estimates for feed, and more in the labor estimates. The widest difference of opinion was noted in the estimated annual return from a cow; \$120 a year, observed one, would be the average for the district, but another asserted it would be \$200.

"My neighbor," said one man, "made \$900 with eight cows last year. He has the figures to show it." Inasmuch as the neighbor attended to the cows and had considerable profit, at the end of the year was not so great a one as it at first sight appeared.

Delta is one of the most prosperous farming communities in British Col-

ombia. The demonstrations was happily chosen. Shannon Brothers not only have an efficient herd, but their buildings are abreast of the times. One notes stanchions of tubular steel, cement troughs and floors, litter and feed carriers, dust-proof and airtight ceiling. The milking is done by machine.

The Shannons are members of the Yorkshire Breeders' Association of British Columbia, and have in their stables two of the best registered bulls in Western Canada. The are now milking 30 pure bred. Mr. McDonald exhibited as a most desirable dairy cow an 11-year-old Ayrshire, Flossie, with a certified record of 11,650 pounds of milk, costing 446 pounds of butter fat, in 314 days in 1913. Four heifers, two of the full sisters, were the progeny of Flossie. They were used in the judging contest.

### Farmers' Movement Progressing

(Continued from page 2)

been most gratifying, and that prospects are very bright, that both organizations will accomplish everything that was expected of them. Patience will have to be exercised in some things, but none of the difficulties the company have met are likely to prove insurmountable. The directors present at the meeting attended by our Editor were: President W. C. Good, Brantford; Secretary George, Abthor, and Messrs. Morrison, Gairns, Warkworth, John Pritchard, Gerra, A. E. Vance, Lambton County, and Anson Gorb, Preston. The day previous other directors had been in attendance, including Mr. A. A. Peters, Orono, and Mr. James R. Anderson, Mountain View.

## Items of Interest

W. A. Brown, J. H. H. Ash are the authors of "Eggs Account," a pamphlet received by the Dairy Division, containing a comparison of the fat rate or calcium of purchasing eggs, dealers in produce to of payment according.

Farm and Dairy received a copy of the "B-I Farm Magazine," Beatty Bros., of Fort Erie, Ontario, which will be of interest in the interests of construction and betment. The first issue and will illustrated 1.

We congratulate the Marshall, Minister of Alberta, on the splendor of the Demonstration School Government, which deals fully of the Alberta Department, is one of the best illustrated bulletins reached Farm and Dairy. The magazine will be the highest order.

For people demand maple sugar because know how much more superior article is. Farm and Dairy had of sampling the sugar tributed on Dominion Pure Maple Society. take good sugar to Quebec sugar makers method of educating the mind of the best.

My Rilma, the w producer of butter fat and round to the Farm and Dairy. Her year's production of milk her butter fat an milk. Her average for year was 5.45. Her year Belle De Kol is 15 lbs. of fat.

The agricultural Canada tendered a agricultural publication of States on the following: Toronto. The guests present, American Poultry N.Y.; E. E. Althorn, Don, Selkirk, Pa. Orange, Judd Co. Minn.; E. T. Merer, Farming, Des Moines, Iowa; Normal Ins. Plans, Dansville, N.Y.; J. A. Martin, The mer, Birmingham, Ala. Orange Judd Co., Sp. W. C. Richardson, Papers, Associated Farmers, Associated Farmers, Canada, Ill.; F. W. Le some Agriculturnist, T. S. Barrett, Orange and Farm, and Hon. N.Y.; J. E. Pascual, Philadelphia; American Poultry Ad. N.Y.; H. C. Klein, The Farmer's Wife, T. D. Harman, N. and F. Pittsburg, Thiele, National Stomach, Pittsburg, Pa. representatives of the Canadian Country Farm and Dairy. Farm Threshermen's Review

Items of Interest

W. A. Brown, J. H. Hare, and W. H. Ash are the authors of "The Payment for Eggs According to Quality," a pamphlet recently issued from the Poultry Division, Ottawa. This pamphlet emphasizes the evil results of the flat rate or case count system of purchasing eggs, and urges all dealers in producing to adopt a system of payment according to quality.

Farm and Dairy acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the first issue of the "BT Barn Magazine," issued by Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont. This little magazine will be issued quarterly in the interests of better barn construction and better barn equipment. The first issue is a readable and well illustrated production.

We congratulate the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, on the splendid report issued on the Demonstration Farms and Schools of that province. This bulletin, which deals fully with the work of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, is one of the most attractive-ly illustrated bulletins that has ever reached Farm and Dairy office, and of the highest order.

Few people demand high-class pure maple sugar because they do not know how much more desirable the superfine article is. The editors of Farm and Dairy had an opportunity of sampling the sugar that was distributed on Dominion Day by the Quebec Government through the Fair Maple Society. Hereafter it will take good sugar to satisfy us. The Quebec sugar makers have taken this method of educating the public to demand the best.

May Rilma, the world's champion producer of butter fat, has added several pounds to the record published in Farm and Dairy some time ago. Her year's production is now 1,073.41 lbs. of butter fat and 19,673 lbs. of milk. Her average test for the whole year was 5.45. Her lead over Bonastine Belle De Kol is now more than 15 lbs. of fat.

The agricultural publications of Canada tendered a banquet to the agricultural publications of the United States on June 3rd, during the recent Advertising Convention in Toronto. The following is a list of the guests present. Wm. C. Denny, American Poultry World, Buffalo, N.Y.; E. E. Althouse, The Poultry Icon, Sellersville, Pa.; J. W. Hastre, Orange Judd Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. T. Meredith, Successful Farming, Des Moines, Pa.; C. E. Gardner, Normal Instructor, Primary Plans, Danville, N.Y.; J. L. Wolf, the Boston Rural Life, Rochester, N.Y.; J. A. Martin, The Progressive Farmer, Birmingham, Ala.; P. E. Ward, Orange Judd Co., Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Richardson, Standard Farm Papers, New York, N.Y.; V. S. Pease, Associated Farm Papers, Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Lovejoy, The Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.; T. S. Barrett, Orange Judd Weeklies and Farm and Home, New York, N.Y.; E. Pascall, The Farm Journal, Philadelphia; C. C. De Puy, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N.Y.; H. C. Klein, The Farmer and The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul, Minn.; T. D. Harman, National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. A. Thiele, National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa. One or more representatives of the following publications acted the part of hosts: Canadian Countryman, Canadian Farm, Canadian Horticulturist, Farm and Dairy, Farmer's Magazine, Thresherman's Review.

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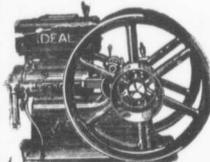
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tires per day. At our Bowmanville plant the production is likewise growing in leaps and bounds. And this growing output has revised all former factory costs.

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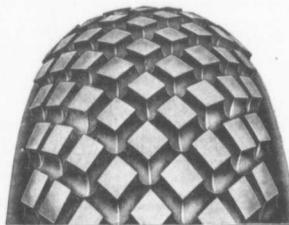
We made an anti-skid which runs like a plain tread—a flat,

smooth, regular tread. Yet a double-thick, tough and enduring tread which grasps wet roads with resistless grip. We call it the All-Weather tread. In no other tire at any price do you find these costly features.

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Goodyear has for years spent \$100,000 yearly on research and experiment. Thousands of tires have been built to find some way to lower cost per mile. Now all Goodyear experts agree that it can't be done in any way known today. And here in Canada we use these same proven methods.

Can you see any reason for paying more for tires than the price of such tires as these? If not, go to dealers who supply you with No-Rim-Cut Tires.



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The secret of the "Ohio's" power, almost unbreakable construction lies in its steady improvement for thirty-five years—ever since silo fillers came into use.

You cannot realize the speed and economy possible in a silo filler until you know what the "Ohio" is doing.

Almost without exception the men who operated "Ohio" silo fillers last year made the greatest and most satisfactory profits. They made the most profits because the "Ohio" did the most work in the least time and at the least expense for power and crew. The silage was raised up in uniform lengths—free from shreds and leaves—every job was finished with the least time lost through delays or breakdowns.

Why not operate such a machine this year? Write us—let us tell you how easily you can do it.

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One letter, so accurate that it operates under finger pressure, starts, stops or reverses the foot instantly. Five popular sizes allow to any height silo. Cut all single crop. Famous Direct Drive, with drive pulley, timing cylinder and blower fan all in the main shaft. Bottom for pit chain. Easily converted into shredder.

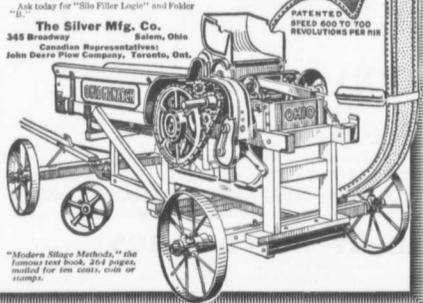
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## Orchard and Garden Notes

Plow the old strawberry bed and set the late cabbage, or sow rutabagas on it.

Tie tomato vines to stakes. Better not let more than one or two stems grow.

Leave no vacant places in the garden. Replant for fall use. Keep flowering stalks off of the rhubarb.

Another planting of string beans may be made. Early summer-flowering shrubs may be pruned just after flowering.

Keep the cultivator going. Every weed allowed to go to seed now means many weeds next season.

It is often a good plan to pinch back muskmelon and cucumber vines to make the fruit grow more rapidly.

Keep sweet peas, pot marigolds, and other annuals picked if you would have good flowers all summer.

Time of sulphur dusted over rose

The plow should then be used at each of the rows trimmed down to from six to nine inches in width, and the ground harrowed over with a light harrow. In these two steps you have cut down the leaf surface, and at the same time trimmed away the large part of the older roots. The result is that the plant is stimulated to make a new growth, and sends out new foliage, runners and root that will provide a heavier crop for the next season. Cultivation during the late summer and early fall is also utterly necessary, for upon the vigor of growth that is made before the winter sets in, depends the harvest of the next year.

## Striped Cucumber Beetle

The striped cucumber beetle appears early in June on cucumbers, squash, and melon vines and should be given frequent and generous applications of air slaked lime and Paris



## Western Orchard Men are Power Enthusiasts

In the large orchards in the Western States the small tractor is becoming very popular. This illustration could be duplicated in many orchards in Oregon and Washington; it shows a Bumble Bee Tractor drawing a spring-tooth harrow. The main requisite is a large orchard.

bushes or other plants that are beginning to midweed will often stop the trouble.

Are the onions growing nicely? Hen manure or nitrate of soda may be sown broadcast over the field or cultivated in if they appear to be standing still.

Plums and apples may be budded the latter part of July or early in August. Try a few. It is an easy way to increase good varieties.

## Handling the Strawberry Bed

J. E. Smith, B.S.A.

Many of us are persuaded that as soon as we have taken the last picking of strawberries we have nothing more to do with the bed until the coming season. This largely explains the smallness of the second crop of strawberries, and the big crop of bluegrass that we secure instead.

The strawberry bed requires more care after the crop has been taken off than before. If the yield for the next year is to be at all worth while. Just as soon as the last berries have been picked the patch should be gone over with a sharp scythe, a mower or a lawn mower, and the leaves trimmed off. When they have dried they can be raked off and burned, or if there is no danger, fire can be allowed to run right over the patch.

green mixed in the proportions of ten pounds of lime to one of Paris green. The squash bug which destroys plants of the same kind should be treated with lime alone.

The cucumber beetle often proves destructive to the roots of the vine. It appears as a pale straw-colored worm about the size of a cabbage maggot and may be treated with a mixture of one tablespoonful of commercial tobacco extract in a gallon of water. Apply one cupful of the solution around each infested plant.

## List of Fairs

Lethbridge Industrial Exhibition, Lethbridge, Alta., July 6 to 9.  
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, Man., July 10 to 18.  
Brandon Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Brandon, Man., July 20 to 25.  
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, July 27 to Aug. 1.  
Cobourg Horse Show, Aug. 18, 20.  
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 29 to Sept. 14.  
Western Fair, London, Sept. 11 to 13.  
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 5 to 12.  
National Dairy Show, Toronto, Oct. 22 to 31.

Weak footed marcs are apt to have weak footed offspring. And remember, "no foot, no horse."

## POULTRY

## Four Hens and

of Percy Blanchard, H. In the first place I to say anything about was merely put on the good looks and for con Also, as to the four h out for the farm; the have 40 hens and a ro former for eggs, the lat The four hens and no r the town folk to keep. Long ago I was a cle village; almost every m derly gentleman would young fellows for a so accidentally to tell he he got yesterday from I They were just simple your pure bred striped dotted somethings; y hens, whose sole duty eggs; and they certai

## SIMPLE MANAGE

The old gentleman— abse—was surely prod will be might be. On ted them? Oh, nothing from the table, a little v a cold day, occasionally nuts or wheat in their st remember; when all shake of buckwheat did Why didn't he keep his limitation was that a nice corner for the sun old shed for their hous But as I analyze his fo housing in the light of poultry science, it is app was unconsciously un Josh Billings and the si eg. From his well kno there must perform 1 scraps of meat, some gr tables, a shake of whea

## Old Time Favo

the Brown Leghorn w popular breed. His g grandfathers and grand saw he recognized as a breeder producing weedy and the old gentleman gri—enough to keep a ard lively.



## NOT A GROWING CO

His success is an e and a warning. He h less and succeeded; h dozen or more he migh Besides, for four hen from the table about s meant no money outy. hens it would mean buy —and so vanish the prof Nearly any man or a in the house could arrar in this example.

Four hens, buy the reliable neighbor. Rel he won't work off on y of antediluvian cluckers if you can, at a reasona pure bred stock. You n by get any more eggs. lively will it is that w they will be pets; and add a point for additi

# POULTRY

## Four Hens and a Cat

*By Perry Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.*  
 In the first place I am not going to say anything about the cat—she was merely put on the title for her good looks and for company's sake. Also, as to the four hens, they are not for the farm; the farm should have 40 hens and a rooster. The former for eggs, the latter for crows. The four hens and no rooster are for the town folk to keep.  
 Long ago I was a clerk in a certain village; almost every morning an elderly gentleman would drop in on us young fellows for a social chat, and incidentally to tell us how many eggs he got yesterday from his four hens. They were just simple hens; one of your pure bred striped or barred or dotted something; but just plain hens, whose sole duty was to lay eggs; and they certainly did their duty.

### SIMPLE MANAGEMENT

The old gentleman—peasant to his ashes—was surely proud of them, and well he might be. On what did he feed them? Oh, nothing; just scraps from the table, a little warm mash on a cold day, occasionally a handful of oats or wheat in their straw. Oh, yes, I remember, when all else failed, a shake of buckwheat did the business. Why didn't he keep more hens? His limitation was that he had only a nice corner on the sunny side of his coal shed for their house.

But as I analyze his feed, ration and housing in the light of present day poultry science, it is apparent that he was unconsciously up-to-date, like Josh Billings and the simplified spelling. From his well managed kitchen there must perform be some few scraps of meat, some gravy and vegetables, a shake of wheat for exercise,



### Old Time Favorites

The *Rouen Leghorn* will always be a popular breed. Since the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers they have recognized as one of the best egg-producing breeds of poultry.

And the old gentleman had loads of grit—enough to keep any hen's gizzard lively.

### NOT A GROWING CONCERN

His success is an encouragement and a warning. He kept only four hens and succeeded. He had kept a dozen or more he might have scrapped. Besides, for four hens the scraps from the table would suffice. This is meant no money outlay. For a dozen hens it would mean buying their food—and so vanish the profit on the eggs.  
 Nearly any man or any of the folks in the house could arrange to imitate this example.

For eggs, buy them from some reliable neighbor. Reliable, so that he won't work off on you a quartette of antediluvian cluckers for yearlings. If you can, at a reasonable figure, get some bred stock. You may not there by get any more eggs, though you likely will; it is that with four hens they will be pets; and it is nice to add a point for additional pride in

your poultry. Then, read the poultry column of Farm and Dairy. To know why as well as how put a keen enjoyment on any successful work, or even on victorious drudgery. There is \$10 worth of philosophy in this last sentence. Read it over again; there is no extra charge. Make your hen house for just four hens and put up a copper-riveted resolution: "Four hens the limit; only four and no more."  
 When a hen gets old, eat it; but boil it first to dissolve its mollicular tenacity.

### A BOLLED-DOWN SERMON

Try this, ye urban lover of the fresh egg; aim for eggs only, and eschew all thoughts of a sitting for chickens; and if you follow as to the care and feeding the directions of Farm and Dairy, you will not only have eggs in plenty for your small American family, but you will eventually become just what so cow boys, a quartette that, when you hear in the hen house a triumphant overture in E major, you will feel as proud and boastful as if every hen had laid a marble cornerstone.

### National Show will Continue

Last year the National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show held in Toronto in November, resulted in a loss to the Toronto ratepayers of about \$37,000. It has been doubtful ever since if the show would be continued another year. Last week, however, at a meeting of the city council of Toronto, after a discussion lasting nearly four hours, it was decided to continue the show this year. The deficit for 1914 was estimated at \$27,927.70.

The decision was carried by the narrow margin of 13 to 11 votes of the council. The opposition based their objections on the supposition that the Winter Fair would militate against the success of the dairy department of the Canadian National Exhibition and also claimed that the taxpayers were not in a position to assume the burden involved. They also pointed out that the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition had placed themselves on record as being opposed to the holding of any fair in Toronto that would interfere with the success of the Canadian National Exhibition. On the other hand it was argued that Toronto was the most suitable place in Ontario for the holding of this exhibition, it having the necessary facilities and accommodation.

### That Rural Survey

On the front cover of Farm and Dairy last week a report of Canada's first rural survey was announced for page three. Owing to the necessity of preparing charts it was impossible to get the article in the issue of July 2. The report of this Huron Co., Ont., survey will be published July 23.

The survey was conducted by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Canada, and some of the facts brought to light are truly startling. The question is, do the conditions discovered in Huron prevail generally? When you have read the article you would welcome comments and opinions of Our Folks.

Never let young chickens perch until their breast bone can endure the strain, as a crooked breast bone decreases a fowl's market value as well as breeding value.

Some people never appreciate the beautifulness of the bird's existence. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," until the humane officer reminds them of it.

# The Dairy Cow—A Critical View

Hollis W. Field in "Agricultural Advertising"

IN the old days before intensive farming was discovered, the cow was only a necessary sort of evil on a stock farm. It was a calamity when a heifer calf was born. Running loose and boarding at a wintry hay-stack in the open, the average cow used to kill about her weight in other live stock every year. Sheep, lambs, colts, horses and even hogs occasionally were impaled upon her spiteful horns. But she never charged the bull; never molested the innocuous steer. Being a cow herself, she never molested the cow or the job. Mr. Field is now a well-known advertising expert and writer, likewise a farmer, but his love for the cow is not greater than it used to be. His latest distribe on the cow is so readable that we reproduce a part of it herewith. We believe that had that family made a record for young Field he would have had a better opinion of cows.

WHEN Hollis W. Field was a small boy he had to milk the family cow. Evidently this cow was a very ordinary sort—she was never able to inspire in young Master Field much love for either the cow or the job. Mr. Field is now a well-known advertising expert and writer, likewise a farmer, but his love for the cow is not greater than it used to be. His latest distribe on the cow is so readable that we reproduce a part of it herewith. We believe that had that family made a record for young Field he would have had a better opinion of cows.

At this stage in her evolution, however, the cow had an advantage. Every stock farmer had no more milk than it could consume at table and milking the cow was woman's work. The hired men in the country entered into solemn contract with an employer never to milk a cow, so help him! He was as insistent in this as ever a city housemaid is nowadays in regard to only five in family, Thursday and Sunday afternoon off and no washing. This situation made place for the milkmaid, sung of the poets and famed for her rosy cheeks and dimpled arms.

Only for the milkmaid and the poets, the cow would have been negligible. Imagine, if you can, a Byron, Shelley, Browning or even a Cowper himself rhyming about the cow with only a sunburned hired man milking her! Now that the milkmaid has gravitated to a sales counter four aisles over and three aisles to the right from the floorwalker and when most advertisements for farm lands stipulate that he "Must be a good milker," the male population's enthusiasm for the cow is badly sagged.

Of course, ever since the milkmaid skipped her job for the new Feminism and left the hired man up against the right flank of the dairy cow, the men folk have been trying to make the measure up to the masculine dignity in spite of its musciness. Where the milkmaid owned a two-for-five tin skimmer on a bunch of tin pans from the Ten Cent Store, the hired man whirls a \$150 cream separator, whose she exhibited her elbow dexterity to fine advantage churning in a porcelain bowl with a tablespoon, he sparks up the gasoline motor attached to the power churn; he feeds the boat from a silo annex two stories higher than the barn; it reads agricultural bulletins on balanced winter rations, talks percentages of butter fat and protests to the crowd in the cross-roads store against milk inspection and the tuberculin test.

All of this costs money, naturally. But it has ranked the cow by the tail from the realm of posity into the ledger of economies. Here she's got to offset charges for the milking machine, white duck uniforms for her attendants and the steam heat, electricity and cold water and janitor services included in the modern dairy. And she's up against it, too!

In evoluting the dairy cow to pre-

sented specifications, some of the unexpected has happened. Beef as a by-product of the modern dairy herd is as impossible as soap from soapstone. The dairy cow when first sighted in the pasture, half a mile away, is an exaggerated odder. Closer up she appears to be a hunchback on the wrong side, stocky off-shouldering at three years old and rolling fat might weigh 855 pounds. This isn't wholly settled, however, as the state authorities never have allowed the inmates of the asylum farm for the insane to go quite that far with the experiment. All that the dairy cow lacks in beefness, however, is made up in mentality for devilishness. Of these breeds, too, it seems that the Jersey gets the

halo. There's a philosopher up the road who's just sold the last cow hair hide off his farm in order to quiet down for a little pre-deathed repentance. In this he's knocked down to the high bidder, was one lone Jersey which he reserved.

"She's sold," he explained to the auctioneer. Later he made some explanations that explained to inquirers.

"Two years ago I promised my wife that that Jersey was to be the last Jersey cow on my place. My body'd have to pay me a million dollars, cash, for her, or I'd feed her to some of them smart A'eds in town. And I'm fattening her now for the butcher; she was always too peart to stay anywhere except on a meat-hook!"

It is interesting to know how that particular Jersey got her first fattening feed on her way to the butcher's. It was in the good old summer-time and at the moment that Jersey was supposed to have been knee deep in June in her owner's own pasture. It was a sunny Saturday afternoon and on a broad board in the kitchen window of a neighbor, half a mile away, two down warm New England doughnuts were cooling. My neighbor didn't know this, of course, but his Jersey did; she was right there and when the housewife suddenly entered the kitchen, twenty-three of those fresh doughnuts had disappeared into a still fresher Jersey cow.

That great trouble with the Jersey is she's almost certain to develop temperament, as artists call it. As a calf she's so pretty that everybody on the farm pets and spoils her.

Later when the she's begun breaking her in to the milk pail she lets her put things over on him which in an old-fashioned Durham would have caused him to risk telescoping a new top boot against her starboard ribs. So by the time she's had a third or fourth calf, the Jersey cow can make more trouble for the dairy farmer than an incorporated trouble factory working three shifts.

What's the answer? Don't ask us! Five years ago Chicago's annual milk bill was \$25,000,000 and since that time we've read page after page in the ments of 161 new breakfast foods and fourteen new cereal coffees, all requiring cream as a top dressing!

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.**

**ADVERTISING RATES, 10 cents a line flat, \$1.40 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy delivered up to the Saturday preceding the following week's issue.**

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE**  
STICKNEY & SPOONER  
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building,  
New York Office—28th Avenue

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT**  
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

### Direct Marketing

FROM producer to consumer is usually a long and tortuous thoroughfare. A plan is now on foot in Winnipeg to eliminate some of the curves and bring the producer and consumer nearer together. A company has been organized under the name of the "Central Farmers' Market Association." The promoters and stockholders are farmers. The government is on the cooperative plan of one man, one vote, thus eliminating the danger of large stockholders manipulating the concern for their own ends. A market building has been rented in the city of Winnipeg. Stalls will be rented to farmers and their wives for direct sale of butter, eggs, poultry and other produce. Farmers who cannot attend personally may ship produce to the association, which will arrange for its sale direct to the consumer. But this is only the beginning. Eventually the association hopes to operate a public abattoir and provide cold storage facilities, thus enabling them to cater to the consumers' demands twelve months in the year.

This is an ambitious undertaking. Its success would seem to be assured by the presence on its executive of men who have been prominently identified with The Grain Growers' Association, such as R. McKenzie and T. A. Cregar. This, the first organized attempt of Canadian farmers to deal on an extensive scale, directly with the consumer, will be watched with keen interest by other farmers and farmers' organizations throughout Canada. Farm and Dairy wishes the Central Farmers' Market Association good success.

### A Lesson for Ontario

IF Ontario adopts the suggestions of its Good Roads Commission, \$30,000,000 will be spent in the next ten years on the improvement of rural highways. What kind of roads are going to be built? Presumably macadam. As the good roads movement has the unanimous support of both parties in the Ontario Legislature, good

roads legislation is apt to go through without the consideration that the magnitude of the expenditure should merit.

New York State is now building improved highways at a cost of \$30,000,000. Experts tell us that under modern conditions of traffic these roads will go to pieces before the bonds sold to build them have matured. The taxpayers will then face the alternative of going still deeper into debt or of having no adequate road system. Macadam highways were perfect roadways before the automobile came in vogue, but under present conditions the concrete or brick highway alone seems to meet the test.

Farm and Dairy would suggest a thorough investigation of highway construction before any further moneys are voted for highway improvement. If the macadam road is a thing of the past, and many experts say it is, let us know it before millions of dollars are spent on a method of construction that modern travel has rendered obsolete.

### Immigration to the Decrease

THE decline in immigration into Canada during the past few months has been almost startling. Immigration from Great Britain, for instance, brought to our shores in April and May of last year, 56,940 souls. In the same two months this year immigrants numbered only 30,375. Arrivals from the United States in the same two months last year numbered 33,507, and this year 20,713. Other countries sent us 37,065 this year as against 55,976 last year. Such serious declines as these call for an explanation.

Many factors influence the situation, but one, we believe, stands out prominently—Canada is no longer regarded as a land where a home and a competence may be easily obtained by every industrious worker. Free land was the magnet that first attracted the stream of immigration our way. The best of our free lands are now either homesteaded or are in the hands of speculators and held at a price beyond the means of the impetuous immigrant. People of other countries are also coming to know that the returns of farming in Canada are neither so large nor so sure as Government advertising literature would lead them to believe. In our haste to build up urban industries we have placed too great a burden of taxation on the shoulders of the farmer. Un-curbed land speculation has turned capital away from productive industry. Likewise we have failed to provide access to markets commensurate in importance with our increasing production of farm produce. Until some of these disabilities are removed from agriculture we may expect to see immigration decrease; particularly will the best class of immigrants shun our shores.

### Interest and Land Values

SPEAKING before the Canadian Club of Peterboro, Prof. Mavor, of Toronto University, threw some light on the relation of rates of interest to land values. The speaker stated that before British occupation in Egypt rates of interest were as high as 60 per cent. and land worth five dollars an acre. Thus the interest on the value of one acre for a year was three dollars. Since British occupation the rate of interest has been reduced to five per cent. and the land has increased in value until it is worth as high as five hundred dollars an acre. Hence the interest charged on the money required to buy an acre of this land runs up to twenty-five dollars a year as against three dollars when land was worth only five dollars an acre and interest at sixty per cent.

British protection made Egyptian loans a safe proposition, but the benefit of cheaper money was

immediately absorbed in increased land values. British capital built railroads through the country, enabling Egyptian farmers to market their crops more cheaply; this advantage, too, was absorbed in increased land values. Extensive irrigation projects under the supervision of the British Government have also tended to increase the value of Egyptian land. Hence these three improvements—cheaper money, cheaper transportation, and irrigation—that were intended to improve the lot of the Egyptian farmer have served only to increase his rent.

Does not this experience of the farmers of Egypt give us cause to doubt if cooperative credit societies and cheaper money will in the long run prove of as much benefit to Canadian agriculture as some of our cooperative enthusiasts seem to believe? Farm and Dairy is a strong believer in the merits of cooperation. At the same time we believe that a reform in our methods of taxation which will prevent landowners capitalizing all improvements in the value of their land is the fundamental reform and the one most necessary. Farm and Dairy shares this belief with the organized farmers of Canada, who, through their great central committee, The Canadian Council of Agriculture, have endorsed the taxation of land values as a much needed reform.

### The Isolation of Farm Life

THE greatest drawback of farm life, and at the same time its greatest advantage, is its isolation."

This is an exact quotation from our esteemed contemporary, Hoard's Cairyman. The statement may seem contradictory, but it is not so contradictory as it seems. For the superficial and shallow, the isolation of the farm is very real. Such people cannot take pleasure in their own company nor in the company of books. They must be in a crowd, or life for them is dead. For them the life of the city with its constant contacts is the ideal one. And it is a life that kills true development. Many engagements, frequent interruptions, and constant brushing up against other men leaves the average city man without time to study or think. He is not what he makes himself; he is what his environment makes him.

We once heard this comparison drawn so effectively in a rural school debate that we reproduce the speaker's simile. He compared the city dweller to a rock in the bed of a stream. The rock has been rolled about and rubbed against the other rocks in the stream until all its edges are rounded and smooth. Each rock is like every other rock. It lacks personality. Such is the influence of the city. The rock of the mountain side stands out by itself. It is not influenced by other rocks. It has its own peculiarities of shape. It has personality due to its very lack of contact. Such is the man of the country. The speaker then went on to show that rural environment has produced great thinkers and great inventors largely because of its isolation.

We are not advocates of an extremely isolated life. We believe that farm people, particularly farm women, should have more social life than they do. At the same time there has been much superficial writing and thinking on this subject of rural isolation that tends to obscure the fact that a certain amount of isolation is desirable and necessary to our best development. Let us count our blessings.

Tax collectors are held more in reputation than in Biblical times. Every merchant in the land is a tax collector; customs taxes that are added to the price of his goods.

### Violating Ho

It was the cat's fault, it was so cold I let her. The stall where I was An' that ends me an' She rubbed agin me while I was milkin' o' An' leaned up on me w She knewed that I co law. Plumb full of milk I An' so I did, just to Say! Myre that cat w She purred around as squazed Between the milk stool An' every minute she w In such a tone as if For me to give her on An' then, because I let She rose up on the cov Me not an' an' An' sharpened up her

W
In 1900 Canada
In 1911 Canada
In 1912 Canada
In 1913 Canada

Yes, that's the reason I The stall'd got a flim An' he didn't got one No cause to think I'd be That cow's foot hit me No brickbat ever hit no As hard as I did when I That door and smashed Kerplash in the cow's c All I could say was just Sar, when I crawled ba cat, he was happen' where the at! An' the cow horned at Had a fool notion it w That scratched her leg I'd She pasted me plum thr An' never kicked the ca That cat can mew till I But she stays out ne goes!

### How Children are Their Birth

(Continued from

It is not hard to pred of these three boys. will be a happy and pr He first started to be soon and had a chance appreciation and love of to get an education that had him in good ste nature's best certain a in 189 in 190 that he w in business and a dis discontented man. As ture is the worst of a with responsibilities too ad until work became a to him, who can great if his one ambition in l escape work, and if he had shiftless and develo of immorance and a along with idleness self-respecting efficiency to be boys for ever. These boys are but twenty boys to-day. One of my readers are boys of their birthright, who are parents work benefit of our children. have them only the we are accumulated we be for which to thank us. made the right use of he had let John nothin developed mind he woul in man for which to ber. No matter how

**Violating Hospitality**

It was the cat's fault, darn her skin!  
It was so cold I let her in  
The stall where I was milkin' at.  
An' that ends me an' that there cat!  
She rubbed agin me an' said 'M'you!  
While I was milkin' of the cow,  
An' leaned up on me with her paws—  
She knowed that I could squirt her  
Plumb full of milk if I'd a mind;  
An' so I did, just to be kind!

Say! Maybe that cat wasn't pleased?  
She purred around and then she  
squeezed  
Between the milk stool an' my leg,  
An' every minute she would beg  
In such a tone as if it hurt!  
For me to give her one more squirt!  
An' then, because I let her beg,  
She rose up on the cow's hind leg—  
Me not afootin' a bit—  
An' sharpened up her claws on it!

**What Will It Be This Year**

In 1900 Canada spent on her	militia . . . . .	\$ 1,000,000
In 1901 Canada spent on her	militia . . . . .	\$ 4,000,000
In 1912 Canada spent on her	militia . . . . .	\$12,000,000
In 1913 Canada spent on her	militia . . . . .	\$20,000,000

Yes, that's the reason I'm so sore!  
The stable's got a flimsy door,  
So I hadn't got one, I've  
No cause to think I'd be alive.  
That cow's foot hit me like a maul!  
No brickett ever hit no wall  
As hard as I did when I hit  
That door and smashed it. Then I lit  
Kerplash in the cow's drinking tub—  
All I could say was just "Blub, blub."  
So, when I crawled back, that there  
cat,  
Was lappin' where the milk spilled  
at!  
An' the cow horned at me! for she  
Had a fool notion it was me  
That scratched her leg and made her  
kick!  
She patted me plumb through the wall  
An' never kicked the cat at all!  
That cat can mew till a cat's froze—  
But she stays out next time—that  
goes! Ex.

**How Children are Robbed of Their Birthright**

(Continued from page 3)

It is not hard to predict the future of these three boys. John's future will be a happy and prosperous one. He has not started to hard work too soon and had a chance to develop an appreciation and love of the farm and to get an education that will always stand him in good stead. Fred's future is less certain. The chances are 99 in 100 that he will be a misfit in business and a discouraged and discontented man. As to Alec his future is the worst of all. Burdened with responsibilities too young, work-aholic until work became a hateful thing to him, who can greatly blame him for his one ambition in later life is to escape work, and if he becomes slack and shiftless and develops the habits of idleness and vice that go along with idleness. The path to self-respecting efficiency seems barred to him for ever.

These boys are but types of the twenty boys to-day. I trust that some of my readers are robbing their boys of their birthright. Those of us who are parents work mainly for the benefit of our children. But if we have them only the wealth that we have accumulated we leave them little for which to thank us. John's father made the right use of wealth, and if he had left John nothing but a well-developed mind he would have given him much for which to thank his father. No matter how much wealth

Fred or Alec had left to them, they would never have been able to use it well or to appreciate it to the full.

THE CHILD PROBLEM IS NATIONAL. This subject is a bigger one than the influence on the individual boys. The whole future wellbeing of the nation depends on the wellbeing of the country boy and girl. Sociologists tell us that were it not for the influx of fresh blood from the country the artificial life of the city would lead to the extinction of the race in a few generations. It is to the development of men of the type of John that the nation, both rural and urban, must look for its future leaders in the professions, in politics, and in business.

**Why Pay Teachers Well?**

Mr. O. Herold, Manager of Bow Park Farm, Beattorf, Ont., gave an address of convincing interest at

the Convention of Ontario School Inspectors held in Guelph last August. Mr. Herold is well connected at all with educational work. He speaks as an interested onlooker. The subject of his address was "A Comparison of Schools and Education in Ontario with the Schools of his own Native Land, Germany." After expressing his opinion that the public schools of Ontario are on the whole in very good condition, and operated on a good system, Mr. Herold made a plea for better payment of school teachers. The following is an outline of Mr. Herold's address as supplied by him to Farm and Dairy. It is full of practical common sense:

"In my old home in Germany every man earns less money than in Canada—with the exception of the teacher. The great mercantile and industrial development of Germany dates since the Government decided to pay higher salaries to the teachers. It is generally said that the great victories in the Franco German War were won by the teachers, or, in other words, by the good education of the soldiers.

**A LOGICAL CONCLUSION**

"I, therefore, recommend that higher salaries be paid to the teachers in Canada, in order to get people who are looking for permanent positions. In addition to higher salaries teachers need encouragement by moral assistance. The school should work more hard in hand with the home. Parents who have children going to school should consult the teachers from time to time about the behaviour and progress of their children. This is done generally in Germany. I find also that there is, in the German schools, more discipline than in the Ontario schools.

"I suggest that at election time the candidates for the two parties be asked what they be willing to do for the schools.

"The great schools and continuation schools are very much developed in Germany. All young people learning a trade must attend a trade school. In these schools they have a chance to learn the theory of their respective trades.

"All teachers in Germany get old age pensions after 10 years' service, and after 40 years' service they get their full salary as an old age pension. About 75 per cent male teachers are employed, and only about 25 per cent female ones."



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save much time and labor in summer

BESIDES GREATLY IN-creasing the quantity and improving the quality of cream and butter De Laval Cream Separators save much valuable time and labor.

THIS GREAT SAVING OF time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages

AS COMPARED WITH ANY kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery with a De Laval is a big item in its dairy.

AS COMPARED WITH OTHER Separators the De Laval saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

THESE ARE MERELY SOME of the advantages which make a De Laval Cream Separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every De Laval agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to any one at all interested.

SEE THE NEAREST De Laval agent at ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

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If your buildings are roddey you cut off two chances out of three of fire. Lightning Rods are **ALMOST ABSOLUTE PROTECTION.**

Some day you will rod. Why not this year?

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Makers of the Rod with the Lock-Joint. HESPELER, ONT.

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P. O. Box 705, VICTORIA, B.C.

**The Man from the City**

(Continued from page 12)

"Oh!" she exclaimed. "I didn't think you would be back so soon."

"There's a lot of shade on the porch," he said in a business-like tone as he took possession of the money; and, running away from her, added over his shoulder: "You go up there and watch me. I'll lay this grass low in a jiffy."

"You're the most industrious person this country ever saw," she said laughingly, following his instructions.

"Except you," he corrected, and there was in his voice a resentment which he immediately regretted.

That evening at supper she was unusually gay. She had wanted to go to a store three miles away, she explained, and had hitched up their one old driving horse to the buggy.

"When I got to Rocky Creek," she related, "down dropped the shafts. Fortunately old Rodins hasn't spirit enough left to kick. But I had an awful time fixing those shafts with wire, and I didn't get to the store." She turned to her husband.

"Harry, you ought to have fixed that bolt."

"What's the use?" he rejoined, laughing his enjoyment. "You fixed it with wire."

"I know," she replied, serious for the moment, "but I'm not supposed to be a carriage builder."

Wayne, thinking over such incidents as these, often asked himself why he stayed on, and always he knew it was because she must have enough money to buy the winter things for the boys. It became painful to him to watch her day by day. It seemed to him that she was possessed of a mania for self-sacrifice, the thing was the only explanation he could find for her enduring all the things put upon her—burdens unlightened by anybody's help or sympathy. Sometimes, he thought, while her body drove her to the never-ending labors, her soul, wrapping itself in sackcloth, must be mourning its own crucifixion.

Then came Richard's illness. All day long he had been lying on his little bed, very quiet and very pale. After supper Mrs. Millwood found Wayne in his accustomed place on the porch. For the first time since he had known her she seemed embarrassed, painfully so.

"Richard is feeling very badly," she said, her voice tremulous, "so badly that I must impose on your kindness—if you will permit me to help."

"Yes," he said eagerly, getting to his feet. "Let me do something to help. Please do."

"Once before," she went on, not sure of herself, "when he felt this way the doctor said he ought to have a lot of sherry wine and eggs. He has so little vitality."

"Certainly," he can get that at once. "I'll—"

"It will have to be ordered from town," she interrupted him hurriedly. "I know that because when it then spoke to Mr. Monroe about it then said he would ask the store here to order it. But somehow—somehow, it never came. And now the child needs it—oh, so badly—and—"

He was already half way down the porch steps.

"I'll telephone to the station and have them telegraph for it," he said, and was gone.

In the road a hundred yards from the house he met a half-grown boy riding a workhorse back and stopped him. In two minutes he had slipped a dollar into the boy's hand and had mounted. "Come to Mr. Millwood's house in an hour and get

the horse," he called back, and rode off toward the store.

Millwood was among the loafers, but Wayne did not take the time to talk to him. His feverish impatience stirred the old proprietor into something like haste, and in a few minutes the order had been telephoned to the station agent.

On his way out he snatched a riding whip.

"Pay you for this to-morrow!" he said shortly and strode out to his despatched steed.

Once more in the road, he turned back toward the Millwood house. When he had reached it he had urged the horse to a gallop, and he did not stop. When he drew rein and alid to the ground he was in Naughton's yard.

"Mrs. Millwood's little Richard is sick," he said, without preamble, to Mrs. Naughton; "and he needs sherry wine. Have you any?"

"Well, of course, wine— That



**The Home of a Young Man who Started Right**

is, we don't encourage anybody to—"

"It's medicine—medicine, I tell you!" he said sharply. Mr. Naughton appeared on the porch.

"Certainly, my dear," he said smoothly, "it is for medicinal purposes—"

"Then, sir, please give it to me—a bottle of it," Wayne commanded. "It may be a case of life and death. I tell you it's the doctor's orders."

He got the wine, and when his horse failed to keep the horse to a gallop he used the whip cruelly. The boy, who had been waiting for him at the Millwood gate, began to protest that the animal had been ridden to death.

"Shut up!" Wayne said fiercely, and threw him another dollar.

Going through the gate, he forced himself to walk slowly to the house. He felt the need of showing no anxiety. He went quietly to his room, and when he heard her go downstairs, followed her, the bottle of wine in his hand.

"I'm convinced my mind's failing me with a vengeance," he said regretfully. "I forgot the altogether hasn't eaten anything to-day. I must mix this for him at once."

At ten o'clock Millwood came home and found Wayne on the porch.

"How's Richard?" he asked casually.

"I think he's still awake," Wayne was polite with difficulty. "I've heard Mrs. Millwood moving about several times."

"I guess he'll be all right as soon as he gets to sleep." The other dis-

missed the subject. "Aren't you going to bed now?"

"No; I believe not. Think I'll have a cigar. By the way, mightn't it be a good thing to send for a doctor?"

Millwood had entered the hall. "Oh, no," he answered. "There's nothing to worry about. Women get scared about nothing."

An hour later she crept downstairs and came out to him. Her face was a dead-white blur in the darkness before him.

"How is he?" he asked softly.

"He's asleep now, I think," she said. "He's very sick—very sick. Oh, I'm afraid—afraid!"

For a moment his wrath against her husband dominated his special, personal concern for her. He thought angrily that, if he had not been there, she would have had nobody to whom she could turn for help or counsel.

"What does Mr. Millwood say?"

"He—he's not uneasy at all. He's gone to bed."

She said that without realizing how it accused her husband.

"I think," she added wearily, "Richard was delicious for a little while to-night. But he—"

"Why on earth don't you have the doctor?" he burst forth. "You know the child is ill!"

"Harry said he telephoned for him this morning from the store," she explained, turning half away from him; "but—but he hasn't come."

"And he knows the child is ill?"

"Yes; oh, yes," she said.

"Then, why doesn't he come?" She did not answer.

"Mrs. Millwood, why doesn't he come?"

She put her finger to her lips and listened. The sound of the child's weak crying came down to them, and she turned toward the door.

He touched her lightly on the arm. "I'll go up to him," he said imperiously, "while you wake your husband and tell him to go after the stairs."

"Richard likes me," he reassured her. "I can quiet him."

"Oh, yes; he likes you, of course," she said in her throat.

He went into the dimly lit room and took the boy in his arms. The little boy was aflame with fever.

"How does it feel, old fellow?" he asked gently.

"It hurts—hurts awful," the boy answered weakly.

"Where does it hurt? Show me where."

He held him loosely so that he could put his hand where he wished.

"It's my side," Richard explained. "Right there. Sometimes it hurts—sometimes—it don't."

"Hurts—now—awful!"

"Then we'll have to be brave Indians," Wayne comforted him. "I'll have one now, whippersnapper."

"That's right," he said. "And I've tried not to cry. It scares mamma so—so much."

Wayne, cautious-footed, peered up and down the room, holding his eyes close and chattering him:

"We'll play it's an Indian, a bad Indian, after us. He's shooting at us, but he can't get near us any more. And we can take our rifles and have lots of fun watching him dodge about and run and—"

He looked up and saw her standing in the doorway. He knew immediately that she was panic-stricken.

"What is it?" he asked going close to her, the boy still in his arms.

"Harry says it's no use to go after Doctor Bronill," she answered, wringing her hands one against the other.

"Why?"

She looked at him for a moment and let her hands drop limply at her sides, and he stood helpless, hating her eyes downward.

"Oh," she said at last, making the exclamation a low wail, "we owe him money. Harry hasn't paid his bill since Henry was born."

Wayne put the boy into her arms.

"How far away does Bronill live?" he asked. "About six miles, isn't it?"

"Yes," she said, "but—but it will take a long time to get him. And you can't telephone. The store's closed. And the horse is out in the field."

"I'll have him here in less than an hour," he promised, starting to the front door; then, seeing her terror, turned back: "You know I'll do it. You know I'll have him here in less than an hour."

She nodded her belief and he was gone.

Somewhere in the hall downstairs he dropped his coat and hat. He took the porch steps in one bound, but once on the ground, settled immediately into a swift trot. He had decided what he must do, and, in order to cover the mile between the Millwood house and Tom Thornton's, had to keep a regular, unbroken pace. He ran as he had run at college, doggedly, getting as much speed out of his will as he did out of his feet. Before he had reached the Thornton's gate his mouth had gone dry as a chip and he had wished for a handkerchief as he crossed the fence. At the end he heard the fence a moment, the blood pounding his temples, and reached down for a handful of dewy grass. This he crushed into his mouth for moisture, so that he would be able to speak.

He stormed the door with fists and feet, calling out in the meekish way a voice that grew from shrillness back to its natural tones.

"Your machine! I feel terribly sorry for the maned Thornton who last had come to the door. I must have it! You've got to drive me to Dr. Bronill's. Mrs. Millwood's Richard is dying—dying. I'll not be angry because of the doctor's fierce commands. 'I've got a lot of arms here. I can't drive—"

Wayne shook the uninjured arm of the man who had just entered. "What's the make of it?" he asked.

"Thornton gave him the information mechanically."

(Continued next week)

**Green and White Din**

There is nothing in the curtains more lovely than and white dining room can be finished, it looks, as any, good enough to eat suit, however, is something not arrived at by using we have and leaving the alone. Unless what we see the thing which we the store of decoration either to discard it am ornate our dining room way.

The size and style of the height of the ceiling have no account. The room



**This Dining**

prepared wall board, as a single shade for the room is is the room illustrated.

but smaller than 15 by 16

the ceiling not higher than

ceiling or 10 feet, it should be papered in with

strips a foot or two on the

to meet a green and white

paper. The background of

should consist of the large

and various shades of

Where the landscape paper

being most there is an un-

like picture rail. Below

and a raincoat of white en-

the hangings at the win-

dows are made of solid

can be made of almost

any shade from these green

the only window curtain

strip white net drawn close

the windows; at top and bot-

tom held by small brass rods

and the curtains should be

made glass doors that look

like solid veranda which, an-

swers in winter as

all the plants.

of the floor of the dining

room should be made of

within two feet of the wall

made of solid green flit-

er darker than the hanging

the three paneled screen

with swinging door leading

to the study should be

made of course covered

the green that is used for

the woodwork is white en-

lighted old English design,

is not white, but the

of pale olive green.

The table is simple and set

at the four corners, and

is turned slightly toward

the side-board is normally

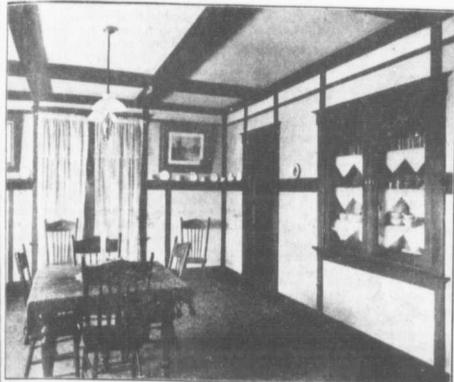
held below than anything

Green and White Dining Room

There is nothing in the way of decorating more lovely than a green and white dining room can be. When it is finished, it looks, as the children say, "good enough to eat." This result, however, is something that cannot be arrived at by using the things we have and leaving the effect to color alone. Unless what we have is exactly the thing which lends itself to the style of decoration, it is better either to discard it at once, or decorate our dining room some other way.

The size and shape of the room and height of the ceiling have to be taken into account. The room should be

these are set on an oblong table with one or two drawers. The legs of this also are square and taper slightly. The chairs are like the standard model of the Windsor chair without arms. They are simple and severe and pure in outline, and are perfectly adapted to the cool pale shades of green. As the seats of the chairs are solid wood, shaped a little, it is well to have on them thin cushions of the same material as the hangings. You have seen by this time that every effort has been made to keep this room calm and free from glaring details. Not only the trees on the paper, but everything in the room seems to be part of the landscape and the result is very pleasing. Here



This Dining Room is Artistic and Up-to-Date

Painted wall board, as a substitute for plaster, is growing in popularity. It especially adapts itself to rooms that are finished with paneled walls and ceilings, as is the room illustrated herewith. Wall board has an additional advantage in that anyone can apply it.

not smaller than 15 by 16 feet, and the ceiling not higher than nine and a half or 10 feet. The ceiling should be papered in white which slips a foot or two on the side walls to meet a green and white landscape paper. The background of this is almost solid white, the landscape being composed chiefly of trees of various sizes and various shades of green.

Where the landscape paper and the ceiling meet there is an unobtrusive white picture rail. Below the paper and extending from the floor upward is a wainscot of white enamel woodwork. The hangings at the doors and windows are solid sage green in color and can be made of almost any fabric. The fringe these green hangings have is the only window curtain. A simple white net drawn close against the windows, at top and bottom they are held by small brass rods. These are not curtains should be used on a window glass doors that lead to an enclosed veranda which, among other things, answers in winter as conservatory for all the plants.

The floor of the dining room is solid hardwood and is covered to within two feet of the walls with a mat made of solid green filling a little darker than the hangings.

The three paneled screen hiding the swinging door leading into the entry should be about five feet high and is of course covered with the same green that is used for hangings. The woodwork is white enamel and furniture, all of the quaintest, simplest old English design, is painted in not white, but the loveliest shade of pale lime green.

The table is simple and square and set at the four corners, square legs and taper slightly toward the bottom. The sideboard is more like open shelves than anything else, and

ever, the room described is by no means the only attractive green and white dining room. And here as everywhere, in decorating the average house, a good motto to remember is that it is color that counts. With the proper use of color, you can arrive at good results no matter what design your furniture may be or to what period it may belong. The trick is all in knowing where and how to buy the colors that count.

Breakfast Looks

The first compliment I have ever heard paid to a woman, said a woman recently, was by her husband, and he said in speaking of her: "We always think of her as a morning glory because she looks so bright and cheery and pretty at the breakfast table."

How many breakfast tables are presided over by women who make no effort to be dainty! And there are a great number who are at once tidy and even uncleanly to look at. The claim that household duties keep women from looking well in the morning is easily disproved, for in many a household where the lady gives a helping hand in the kitchen a big apron will thoroughly protect her dress, and then, too, cooking, unless one makes it so, is never dirty work.

That woman commits an error who looks uncareful for and badly dressed in the morning.

The other woman who wears any old thing to the breakfast table is also making a mistake, for that is the time when the men of the house ought to see a woman at her best and not specially rely on her appearance in the evening, when the soft and charitable light of the lamp will hide many defects.—Ex.

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HOME STUDY QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON, ONTARIO ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE APPLIED SCIENCE ENGINEERING SUMMER SCHOOL JULY and AUGUST G. Y. CROWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hammonds, N.J.

Pots, Pans and Dishes! Panshine really has no equal in the kitchen. You should not trust to hot water and soap to remove grease and all traces of the last meal's cookery. It isn't safe. Use Panshine—it makes pots clean and sweet tin like silver, paint like new. PANSHINE is a pure white powder with no disagreeable smell. Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins, 10c. At all Grocers. P-6 CLIP OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL THIS TO-DAY LEVER BROS. Limited 500 Eastern Avenue, TORONTO, Ont. Please send me good size Free Trial Sample of Panshine. Name Address





## The Man from the City

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

(Continued from last week)

As they entered the dining-room, Millwood, who had been standing near a window, pitched a cigar stamp into the yard and came forward with a pleasant greeting. Wayne recoiled inwardly. It was a hobby of his that anybody who smoked cigarettes in the morning was hopeless. Moreover, he could not get out of his mind what had occurred on the porch the night before. Millwood, however, made himself agreeable, his smile always ready, his talk hanging on what he had read in the newspapers and magazines.

Mrs. Millwood, pouring the coffee, being to the needs of the boys and serving hot cakes in the intervals, was the perfect picture of a contented wife. Looking at her Wayne could hardly believe that he had heard correctly the things said beneath his window.

"Are you going to see about threshing wheat to-day, Harry?" he asked when the meal was almost over.

"I see old man Jenkins down at the store. I'll ask him about it," he said anxiously.

"I think it's most important," she persisted, looking at him steadily. The wheat's been left too long anyway.

"Well, what of it?" he asked a little sharply. "What difference does a day or two more make?"

She turned to Wayne with a smile.

"That's what all of us have to fight against in the country—delay. We put off too much, even in the matter of crops." She looked at Millwood again: "Tom Thornton's had his threshed more than two weeks ago."

"That's all right," he dismissed the subject. "Thornton's no patient a man for me."

Wayne and the boys overruled all objections and started out for the barn, stopping at the store on their way, buying a huge cooking implement.

"It's what we call a ham boiler," explained the old storekeeper, whose thin whiskers contrasted strangely with the slowness in his eyes. "That's exactly what we want, isn't it, fellows?" Wayne inquired, and made them carry it between them.

They struck out across the fields all night, allowed up in the woods that was a wonderful day for the boys. When they returned later in the afternoon, the boiler full of ferns and wild honeysuckle, they had learned how to shoot "the boarder's rifle." And Harry's unusually well read new had made up their minds that his stories about the James brothers were the best they had ever heard.

"Mamma," Richard, confided at 4-tine, "Mr. Wayne's the nicest

man I ever saw. He's something like you, mamma. His hands are so soft. And he's kind as you are. He ain't like the men we know."

In the meantime Mr. Wayne, with a fine disregard for his weary feet and aching muscles, had disappeared. In collecting material for his novels he had learned how to get at the real facts, and, as a result of much thinking during his day in the woods, what he wanted now was information. He brought up finally on the Presbyterian minister's

CONFIDENCE in other people is a natural outgrowth of self-respect. One who has faith in the purity of his own purposes and motives does not assume that he is an extraordinary exception in human nature. If you meet a person who is always suggesting mercenary motives for generous acts, who suspects insincerity in kindness, and policy in politeness, who is interpreting these things in accordance with the lacks of his own nature. The great-hearted see in others a reflection of their own nobleness, while the selfishness and unworthiness we fancy we see in others are merely the weakness of our own hearts.—Selected.

porch two miles from the Millwood home.

Mr. Naughton was cordial. In a short while he was communicative, a trait which also was shown by Mrs. Naughton. They were middle-aged people and their life-work had been in the country. This impulsive, nervous young man with his swift gestures and lightning-like smiles won their confidence; and his reference, unlike that of their parishioners, was always evident in his manner, a constant tribute to them. In the fulness of time, while the moon hung in a basket of filmy silver and the breeze came up with its inexhaustible burden from the honeysuckle, the conversation turned to the Millwoods.

"He's a fine young fellow. We so consider him," Mr. Naughton explained, rubbing his hands gently together. "He comes from a fine family. I think in the whole family, connections and all, there are thirty-three votes. And all of them, Harry's father particularly, contribute liberally to the churches. They are prominent in the community."

"But Harry's a little laxy," hazarded Mrs. Naughton.

"Tut, tut!" put in Mr. Naughton apologetically. "He does like all the rest of the young men. He hangs round the store in the evenings and that sort of thing. Occasionally he plays a little cards, I believe. Of course, that shouldn't be. But what can you expect, Mr. Wayne? None of us is perfect. And Harry's unusually well read. He subscribes, I believe, for nearly all the magazines—at least six or seven of them."

"Yes, I've noticed that he's up on the news," Wayne agreed.

"They say"—Mrs. Naughton con-

tributed this with a degree of timidity—"he knows more about national politics than anybody round here."

"And Mrs. Millwood?" Wayne put the casual question.

"We don't see much of her." Mrs. Naughton's tone was more assertive, almost hostile. "She doesn't visit much—in fact not at all. I think she's a little peculiar. I know she hasn't had a new hat in three years."

"And she dresses her children very poorly," Mr. Naughton commented. His tone indicated that this was excusable on the ground that, if women were not failures in one way, they would be in another.

"But perhaps she hasn't the necessary money," Wayne suggested. He was avid of facts.

"That can't be," the minister objected. "Harry has enough to keep himself reasonably well dressed."

"Besides," his wife chimed in, "if she can't get enough from him for a new hat there must be something wrong somewhere. I agree with Daniel. She careless about her children."

The impulsive young man remembered that the boys' clothing had been scrupulously clean, but decidedly threadbare. Since he was sitting in shadow he permitted himself to grin at his teeth.

He found her seated on the top

step of the porch, her chin in the cup of her left hand. When she welcomed him she smiled brightly; but he knew that tears were in her eyes.

"Mr. Millwood hasn't come yet?" he inquired, taking the chair he had had the night before.

"Not yet," she said easily. "He's down at the store. He likes to go down there at night and hear the news about people."

He remembered having seen him there that morning, but he refrained from mentioning it.

"Did you enjoy your day?" she asked after a pause.

"Oh, immensely," he answered enthusiastically. "It has been finer than I thought possible."

He leaned back in his chair and looked up to the stars. The charm of the night was inspiring him again the majesty of the moon on the steps.

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"Where a real thought is as rare as a pterodactyl," his doctor had told him.

And here, under myriad stars, at the foot of eternal hills, amid wandering air, laden with fragrances, near forests silver-spangled by the moon, he sat face to face with a woman whose every hour was heroic, whose every dawn was a tragedy!

At twenty-four hours ago he had babbled to words of contented happiness, calm delight. Why, as a matter of fact, her only peace was loneliness, solitude, stagnant minutes. Made in the form of beauty and schooled in her youth to believe that later years would bring joy, she was a slave, an incessant server, a drawer of water, a hower of wood! Her children were in rags, and she herself in three years had not had a new covering for her head. In order

that the two boys might have overcoats in winter she slaved for him in summer while her husband gossiped at the store and left his wheat to rot in the fields. And, when she had asked for fifty cents, she had received only bruises upon his flesh.

He started to speak, but his voice caught in his throat.

She looked toward him expectantly. "I—I thought you were speaking—about to speak," she said, and laughed oddly.

"It was about to say," he explained. "I telephoned over to the station from the store to-day and got the agent to telegraph to town for a phonograph. I love music, and it's the only thing needed to make these nights bright."

"Oh," she commented in a low tone, "that will be nice."

"Don't you like music?" he asked gently.

"Of course I do!" she answered slowly, "but I haven't heard any for so long—so very long."

There followed a long pause, he looking up to the stars, she with her chin in the cup of her hand.

"I know," he said at last, "that you and I are going to be good friends—great friends. I think we know each other well—already."

She did not answer.

"Because," he elaborated, "we like the same things—and the same principles."

"It is very good of you to—to think so," she said simply.

Her head was turned entirely from him and her shoulders moved once, spasmodically. He watched her intently and saw that she was weeping.

He got to his feet with the lithe quickness of a tiger, and for a moment his figure inclined toward her. But he did not take a step in her direction. Instead he went into the house and up to his room.

As he reached the stair landing Richard, calling querulously for his mother, began to cry. And immediately he heard her coming light-footed, across the porch and up the stairs.

In the two weeks that followed, Wayne naturally learned the routine of Mrs. Millwood's life, her daily programme, the long list of her tasks indoors and out. One thing which he regarded as being in the nature of a miracle was that she had only one dress, and that she always appeared delightfully fresh and neat. Her resolute calmness was a constant wonder to him. And, as his admiration for her grew, his dislike for her husband was intensified many times over. While she went through with a ceaseless round of work he led what was in reality a life of leisure.

Wayne included the boys in all his expeditions. There were times when Richard, quiet and pale, preferred to stay behind, but as a rule both he and Henry accompanied the energetic, restless order. They could not help liking him. He had installed the phonograph on the front porch for the evening concerts. He had added to the hunting arsenal two air-rifles to town under his direction. And he had held two shooting matches at each of which two prizes were offered, the trophies being on both occasions what they wanted most in all the world: one afternoon, when he had returned early from the hills, he found her moving the front yard. She was hatless in the sun, and her heightened coloring made her look so unusually brilliant. He came up behind her so that she did not see him until he put out his hands to remove hers from the handle of the machine. She started as she turned.

(Continued on page 15)





# PURE BRED SIRE

## THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

Communications must state age and breeding of animals offered and price asked.—60771.

### A New Star in the Milky Way

This is Finner's Holstein Fayne, the new champion Jersey three-year-old of the world. Her rec. 23 stands for seven days, 37.35 lbs. of butter, 607 lbs. of milk, in 4 days, 15.11 lbs. butter and 2,590 lbs. milk. She is owned by Bernard Meyer, Finnerde Stock Farm, New Jersey.

## OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**CHARLOTTETOWN, July 1.**—The weather has been cool and backward. Hay is making, clover has suffered somewhat this winter injury. Wheat will be an average crop, also oats. Barley is suffering from cold. Most of the corn crop is not yet planted. The early crop is making good growth. There was abundance of bloom on early and fall varieties of apples. Prospects for plums are favorable. Black Knot has killed many and impaired the vitality of others.—G. A.

**QUEENS CO., P.E.I.**

**BY VIEW, June 15.**—Warmer weather here after a prolonged cold spell, crop are starting up well. We had evidence of rain which ought to wash away a heavy hay crop. All the crop is in this date except some few patches of potatoes and turnips. Pastures are getting fairly well now and the supply of hay is increasing. It is fairly good here. Beans are in full bloom and promise a good yield. Markets are mostly dull. Eggs, 40c; potatoes, 35c; 40c; cabbage best fat cattle, 70c to 80c. The eggs are doing a big business, with some lots at 12 cents a dozen. The increase of young in the fox ranches is up a good average, and dividends in most cases will be satisfactory.—V.S.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

**VICTORIA CO., N.B.**

**ROBICQUE RIVER, June 30.**—We have had a late, cold spring and cropping has been late. In fact some have just begun mowing their buckwheat. Nights are very cool, the grass is down to freeze at most some mornings. We are looking good on grain crops are having a very good, but late, has a fine dark hay. It is looking well and promises to be a full crop. There are complaints of potato seed rotting in the ground and that has done damage to garden stuff, away the best blossoms.—D. I.

**QUEBEC**

**RICHMOND CO., QUE.**

**SAVILLE, June 25.**—Grain and grass are very light. Prices for feed crops are good, small fruits are abundant. Cattle and sheep are in good condition. The apple orchards, the butter and the eggs are kept very busy; they are shipping large quantities of cheese and butter. Butter, 25c; eggs, 25c.—M. I.

**COMPTON CO., QUE.**

**BOOKSHIRE, June 30.**—The crop out here in general is well up to the average compared with this year. In other some Spring opened somewhat late, but continued dry weather advanced the mowing quite rapidly. At the date of writing prospects for a heavy hay crop are good. The corn crop is well advanced, and the few days rain will help them to the main yield and there have been no serious frosts to damage it. Root crops are well in the average. The prospects for corn are only fair as tent caterpillars have done considerable damage, although it may not be as bad this year. Lack of mowing is largely responsible.—A. E. R.

### ONTARIO

**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**

**QUELPH, June 25.**—Spring sown grain is looking well in this section, but fall wheat will be only about half a crop. The hay crop will be light, as meadows went into winter quarters in poor shape owing to the drought of last season. The 19th, which damaged a large amount of garden stuff, and many fields of buckwheat on low lying land were almost ruined.—C. S.

**GREY CO., ONT.**

**THORNHURST, July 1.**—June has been a very dry month. Last Sunday we had a steady rain; also a good shower a week ago Sunday, which has done much good to the grain and garden stuff, but too late for the hay crop, which is very short, excepting alfalfa, which is good. Strawberries are an expensive luxury on account of the shortage in the crop. The corn is being bought for less than 15c a bushel. The apple crop is going to be a heavy one. Election talk and discussion has been the theme. Still we hang to the bar. A few have tried to have it banished, but without avail. Corn is looking well; also the roots. Prices for beef cattle are high. Hogs seem to keep about the same. Butter has dropped to 17c. Potatoes have been scarce at \$1.25 a bushel. The potato crop looks fine. Eggs have been a good price.—C. P.

**THE BELLEVILLE SALE.**

**R. M. Holtby, of Manchester, Nfld.** as among the heaviest buyers at Belleville last Wednesday—no less than 24 choice cows falling to his bid. Practically all his purchases were in the one and two-year class and with the choicest of breeding. The first one under the hammer was Francis Queen of Bayreuth, as beautiful a yearling as one could wish to see, and a 3d sister to the one secured by the Experimental Farm last spring. She went to Mr. Holtby at \$160.00.

Lulu Pontiac and Lancaster Pieterste Pontiac—a pair of yearling half-bred cows consigned by F. R. Mallory, both went to D. H. Tracy of Cobourg at \$100.00 each. They are both by that grand old sire Pontiac Hermer and about as near and well put up a pair as have ever come before an auctioneer.

The bulk of the offering at the sale was young stuff—below 3 years and with their entire life before them. The prospects of a short hay crop, and a general tightness of the money market kept the bidding from being quite as brisk as at other sales. Together with a drizzling rain much of the afternoon, these resulted in quite a large number of animals not being sold. These will be deferred to the regular spring sale or one during the late fall.

Visitor to (Faecious Farmer)—I'd like to know to what you call that white pig "Fink".

"Fink" Farmer—Because he's always running from the pen!

"I believe absolutely in this idea of an all-milk diet," said a man I have been looking at milk for a whole year, and not at me.

"Oh nothing but milk?" queried a physician. "At what age?"

"During the first year of my life," quietly answered the man.

## HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS KING SEGIS HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS

**KING OF THE PONTIACS' BLOOD**

For Sale: Undoubtedly the greatest sire of the breed.

**NO. 1**—A grandson of the great KING SEGIS, fit for service, from "Rhodes Lilly Korndyke," a young cow of great capacity that will give an official test this fall. Half in color. A dandy.

**NO. 2**—A grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, from "Calamity Johanna Nig," butter 23.87, milk 588—a grand cow that will greatly increase this record. Calf evenly marked and a beauty. Priced reasonable.

Write at once or better still come and see.

**JOSEPH O'REILLY, ENNISMORE, ONT.** - Peterboro Station

## FAIRVIEW FARMS

Offers some good Young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and one of officially tested cows, at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herds. Your bulls out of 80-pound cows at prices that will astonish you. We must sell within the next thirty days. Come and see them or write for breeding.

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

## Canadian National Exhibition

AUG. 29 TORONTO SEPT. 14

### \$55000 IN PRIZES

For Products of the HOME the GARDEN and the FARM

SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION TO ENCOURAGE THE SMALL EXHIBITOR

### ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15

For Prize Lists and Information write  
**J. O. ORR, GENERAL MANAGER, CITY HALL, TORONTO**



OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JUNE 1ST TO NATURE 15TH, 1914.

1. Favorit Mercena Belle, 2947, 7y. 3m. 4d. 50.2 lbs. milk, 23.01 lbs. fat, 23.77 lbs. butter. R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook.

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also a new one for Canada. The leading senior two-year-old is Hill-Crest Pontiac Jewel with 16.25 lbs. milk, while three other heifers...

HOLSTEINS

ONLY ONE LEFT

King Chief, born May, 1913, sire, "King Pontiac Artis Canada", dam a 25th junior 3-year-old. We are also offering a few young B. of M. cows, due to freshen in April and May.

OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holand of North America, is the place to buy Holsteins of showing type combined with producing ability. Stock for sale all the time.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERVELD PAYNE DE KOL, 5 son of PIETERTJE HENGERVELD's OUNTS DE KOL and GRACE PAYNE 2ND.

JERSEYS IN R.O.P.

The following cows of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club have lately qualified for the Record of Performance: Radio Milk 2nd, No. 337, 1y. 3m. 4d. 48 lbs. of milk and 4.8 lbs. of butter.

Senior Two-Year-Old Class

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LYNDEN HERD High-Tasting HOLSTEIN

An offering of Bull, Bt for service, near descendants of Pontiac, 20th Dec. 1913. King King, 106 lbs. milk 1 day, 23.04 lbs. in 1 year.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Price Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. Best of King of the Pontiacs. Few Bull Calves from good record dams. All Females.

HAMILTON FARMS ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO

DO YOU NEED HOLSTEINS? MAPLE STOCK FARM

Offer a large number of Young Cows and Heifers, also 1 Yearling Bulls, most of them raised by Woodland Schulung Service to set 2yr-old bulls in 1913.

The dams of these are choice bred females offered are in pink of condition - large, smooth and good square udders - right every way - most of them are great-grand-daughters of Tidy Abbe-herk - all of the above types.

WM. SLAUGHT - REALTON, ONT.

Fairview Korndyke Boy King Pontiac Artis Canada

LOW-BANKS FARM HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and carrying 80% of his blood, or sired by a son of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and 75% the same blood as PONTIAC LASS

This is the only place in Canada where you can have this.

K. M. DALGLEISH - KENMORE, ONT.

Over 100 lbs. Per Day for 30 Days - Blood That Counts

Bred and Raised up to 3 years of age

B. E. Hagerman Harold Ont.

RECORD - Milk 1 day, 116 lbs., 77 days, 741 lbs. milk, 28.50 lbs. fat, 307.5 lbs. butter, 116.14 lbs.; 365 days.

DAISY PAULINE PIETERTJE, Canadian Champion (Milk 30 days)

THIS IS THE KIND OF BLOOD you can procure by Buying at B. E. HAGERMAN'S STOCK FARM

Buy Young Stuff that Will Produce Champions in Your Herd

BELOW I am offering 5 Young Bulls of the blood of Daisy Pauline Pietertje (Canadian Champion), and May Echo (Champion of Canada).

1 - Yearling Bull, dam half sister to Daisy Pauline Pietertje. He is a fine large, nicely marked Bull fit for service.

2 - Full brother to No. 1, but only 4 months of age. He is a dandy 3-yearling Bull, dam, Flora Korndyke Pietertje - 15.20 lbs. butter 1 year 9 months 15 days. She is from same sire as Daisy Pauline.

3 - Another Good Yearling Bull, out of Beauty De Kol Pietertje, and from same sire as Daisy Pauline Pietertje. He is a large bull with lots of quality.

4 - A Full Brother to the above, 3 months of age. His breeding will prove its worth.

All these yearling bulls are ready for work. The whole five are from Sarah Jane Hengerveld's sire, whose dam was a first to make over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day, officially. She and her daughter sold for \$3500.

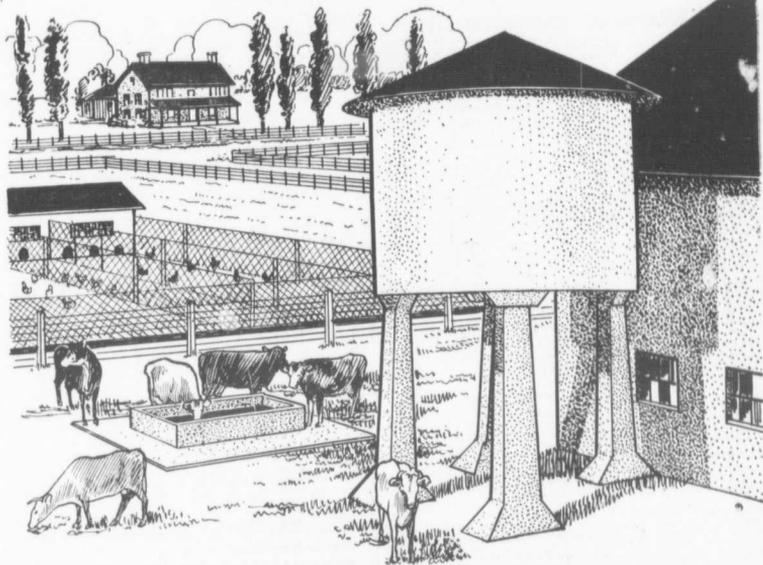
In my herd also is a daughter of the above, together with several cows from the same sire as Daisy with all ten yearlings.

IN RICHLY BRED HOLSTEINS we can suit your needs at moderate prices. Write us for particulars.

B. E. HAGERMAN R. R. No. 1, HAROLD, ONT.



Milk 2807 lbs.; Butter 107.50 lbs. She is also Champion Butter Cow of Canada, eighth in milk in air calving.



## Concrete Tanks and Troughs Never Rot or Leak

THE most practical tanks, whether for water or sewage, are built of concrete. They never rust, rot, dry out or leak. They never need new hoops or paint. They last a lifetime and seldom require repairing, which makes them the cheapest tanks that can be built.

### Clean, Sanitary Watering Troughs

are just as necessary as the animals that drink from them. The farmer's best interests are being served when his stock is insured a plentiful supply of clear, clean water from a trough that is permanent and sanitary.

"What the Farmer can do with Concrete" is the name of a handsome free book that tells all about concrete tanks, watering troughs and other uses of concrete that will save every farmer many dollars. Write for it to-day.

Farmers' Information Bureau

**Canada Cement Company Limited**

590 Herald Building, Montreal

