

# EFFICIENT FARMING

## DRY COWS NEED MINERALS.

Why does the common view that dry cows need only enough feed for maintenance still persist in the face of common sense, dairy profit and scientific fact? Dairy men themselves have found that heavy and persistent production, as well as profitable milk checks, are the reward of correct and ample feeding of the dry cow.

A dairy cow is nothing more nor less than a milk-manufacturing plant. Like any factory, she must have a reserve supply of materials on hand to draw upon when heavy demands are made. A cow that has been well fed while dry has stored up this reserve. She, therefore, is able to produce more on full feed than a cow that has received only a maintenance ration during the resting period.

Short rationing dairy cows during the dry period is false economy—economy that is sure to "back-fire." Why? Simply because the elements withdrawn from the underfed body to supply the needs of the unborn calf must be replaced when the cow comes "fresh" and is placed upon a heavier ration. She, therefore, does not "hit her milking stride" until she is once more back in good physical condition. During this period, whether it be long or short, her owner is paying the price for his economy (?) in the reduced yield she is able to produce.

Let us briefly consider the mineral requirements of a dairy cow during the last month or six weeks of the gestation period while she is dry. Though lime and phosphorus are found in comparatively small quantities in feeds, these minerals have a great deal to do with milk production and also play an important part in building up the body of the unborn calf. If the ration fed to dry cows is deficient in these elements, they are then drawn from the supply stored in the bodies of the cows themselves. This also takes place in the height of the milking period, but if permitted to continue for more than a very short time, the animal is certain to suffer a loss of flesh and physical condition.

It is essential, therefore, that cows be well fed when they are running

## For Home and Country

### Busy and Happy Girls.

Bond Head Junior Women's Institute was organized at the conclusion of a greatly appreciated "Domestic Science Course," conducted under the auspices of the Senior Women's Institute of Bond Head. Since then we have learned a great deal about the work Women's institutes are doing and have been able to do our bit to help.

We hold our meetings on the third Saturday of each month, to overcome the school girls' difficulty. At the close of our last year's work (we have been organized a year and a half) we appointed a program committee, who, with the help of others, planned our meetings for this year. First, they secured the names of all girls who could give their homes and for what month, and had the name and date printed at the head of program for each meeting. We planned to have something to see, something to do and hear at each meeting, such as competitions (patching a gingham gown), exhibits (each girl took a crocheted pattern), and to increase punctuality, a serial story to hear immediately after Opening Ode.

One girl each month gives a paper on Canadian Authors, which is always interesting and keeps us in touch with our writers.

We always have a certain amount of time for business, which includes minutes of meetings and correspondence, etc. We have every letter read which we receive, whether important or not, and then a discussion on them.

The answers to our Roll Call are always interesting as well as helpful. Some of them are: "Christmas Gifts," "A Recipe for Home-made Candy," "New Year's Resolution," "A Cool Drink," and others. We often have a short discussion on these, and especially was there one the day we had "Suggestions for a Hope Chest."

In August we had two meetings, one with the Schomberg Junior Institute, when they gave a very interesting program and we gave lunch; also one with the Seniors when we gave the program and they the lunch. We met the Seniors in February when they gave a program and we the lunch.

We have our lunch and social half-hour sitting around the dining-room table and talking over our plans. In this way we hear from many of the girls who are too bashful to speak during meetings. I am sure it is needless to speak of the enjoyment and benefit we derive from these meetings; they are a source of education and help to us in more ways than we can think of, as well as the good we feel we are doing the community.

We unite with the Seniors in many things. Last spring we made use of the University Extension Work by

taking courses in Choral Singing by Mr. Newton, and English Literature by Mr. Whitelaw, and at the conclusion of these we united with Beeton Institute, who were taking the same courses and gave a concert at Beeton, which was a huge success. Bond Head being a small place with no railroad, we were rather doubtful as to whether these men would come to us or not, but they certainly did, and expressed their willingness to come again if we wished.

In March Seniors and Juniors held an "Old Fashioned Supper," the Seniors representing "Ancient Times," and the Juniors "Modern Times." The Seniors caused heaps of fun in their old fashioned costumes, and the tables were set with old fashioned dishes. After supper we had a debate, "Resolved that Consolidated Schools are better than Rural Schools," negative taken by Juniors and affirmative by Seniors. This was very interesting, but the affirmative won.

Last June we, the Juniors, started a lottery to send to a poor mother up North. And we are at present making flannellette under garments to send children in the fire stricken area.

In July the Juniors and Seniors held a garden party and divided proceeds. We, the Juniors, realized about \$100, which is going to help finish paying for our community park and to build a playground for children.

In July we also had a course in "First Aid and Home Nursing," by Miss Pirt. This was very interesting and instructive, and a great benefit to all taking part.

Then in summer months we enjoy our basketball, and I think we have it as much or more than anything. We invite teams from other towns to play with us, after which we go to one of the girls' homes and have lunch and become acquainted. We take up a collection at these games, and in this way help out with the funds. We also play at the different Field Days around, and in this way win prize money.

In October we had a Halloween Social in the form of a Masquerade. We charged an entry fee of 25c, and a 10c fine for unmasqued. The proceeds amounted to almost \$25. And we all enjoyed ourselves very much, thanks to the hostess who had so kindly given her house for this occasion.

We have also helped charitable institutions, such as the Sick Children's Hospital and Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives. Also the Seniors and Juniors united in sending clothes, valued at \$450 to the fire sufferers, and we, the Juniors, are planning to send another box along with our flannellette undergarments.

## Perennial Phlox.

There is a subtle charm in the hardy herbaceous border, with its irregular lines of plants of varying heights and constant change of color from week to week. One of the most pleasing of all hardy border perennials is Phlox decussata, in its numerous varieties, which bloom over a long period. The beauty and usefulness of this border plant entitle it to the most prominent position in either large or small gardens. The extraordinary range of color, so exceedingly bright, includes all shades.

The soil for Phloxes should be deeply dug and richly manured, and if the plants are set in clumps of one color, of from 3 to 6 plants, from 9 inches to 1 foot apart, they will give a more glorious effect the following season. It is advisable to lift, divide, and replant them the third season, when the ground should again be manured. Phloxes are also much benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in the spring, and during periods of dry weather by occasional soakings of water.

During recent year many new and beautiful varieties have been sent into commerce by nurserymen, and the following list includes 28 of the most meritorious sorts:

Pure white: Mia Ruys, Mrs. Jenkins, Frau Antonin Buchner and Tapis Blanc. White with a crimson eye: Flora Hornung and Josephine Gerbeaux. Soft pinks: Mrs. Van Hoken, Mrs. Scholten, Elizabeth Campbell, Ery, Harby, Pfeiferser, Pantheon, Selma, and Sommerfeld. Salmon, orange red to scarlet and crimson: Veld Jensen, Coquelicot, Etna, G. A. Strohen, Gen. Von Heutz, Rijnsdroom, Thor, and September-glow. Mauve, lilac, and shades of purple: Marie Jacob, Antonin Mercier, Dr. Charcot, Iris, Le Mahdi, and Widar.

Intense work is the best remedy for worry.

## Raising Perennial Plants.

There are two ways of starting a perennial border, first, by raising the plants from seed, and second, by purchasing plants. By the latter method the beginner may gain something in time but he has lost the pleasure of producing the plants or watching their development, which is one of the greatest pleasures a gardener has. Furthermore, in the majority of cases, he has plants much inferior to those that he might have grown from seed.

This article describes the method the writer has used in successfully growing perennials from seed. Let me say, before proceeding further, that if it is desired to obtain named varieties of certain perennials, such as Delphinium and Perennial Phlox, it will be necessary to obtain them as plants, as the seedlings do not come true, although it sometimes happens that seed taken from good specimens will produce plants almost or quite equal to the parent plant.

There are several phases into which the subject may be divided, such as seed, time of sowing, care of seedlings, transplanting, etc. The question of varieties need not be mentioned here except to say that the method outlined is suitable to all the more common species, such as the Hollyhock, Campanula, Delphinium, Fox Glove, Aquilegia, Rudbeckia, etc.

The first essential in the growing of perennials is fresh seed. Here is where most of the failures take place, and the writer has year after year experienced failure in the seeds of certain perennials to germinate, and has had to finally abandon the raising of some varieties. Especially has it been found difficult to obtain dependable Delphinium seed, and on two other species have been about as bad. If you can find plants such as appeal to you in your neighbor's garden, ask him to let you have seed when ripe and you will find him de-

## The Sunday School Lesson

MAY 20

Elijah, the Brave Reformer. 1 Kings 17: 1 to 19: 21; 21: 1 to 23; 2 Kings 1: 1 to 2: 12. Golden Text—Choose you this day whom ye will serve.—Josh. 24: 15.

LESSON FOREWORD—Ahab, king of Israel, had married Jezebel, a princess of Tyre and a worshipper of the Tyrian Baal. In such a marriage it was usual to allow the foreign queen to worship her native god along with the God of her adopted country. Not content with this, however, Jezebel, who was a remarkably forceful personality, attempted to displace the worship of Jehovah with that of the Tyrian Baal. Not only was the worship of the Tyrian Baal in direct contravention to the religion of Israel, but it sanctioned some grossly licentious practices. The people of Israel appear to have wavered between the two rival religions when Elijah came out as the champion of the God of Israel. He proposed that a trial by fire on Mount Carmel should demonstrate which was the true God—Jehovah or Baal. The prophets of Baal were to prepare altars, and to offer to their god to send fire upon his altar. Elijah summoned the people over to the altar of Jehovah to see what he would do. He repaired the altar of the Lord. The worship of Baal must have been fairly extensive for this sanctuary of Jehovah had fallen into disuse and the altar required repairs.

I. CAREFUL PREPARATIONS, 30-35.

V. 30. Come near, etc. The people had been standing about the altar of Baal and watching the prophets of Baal who were to prepare altars by the most frantic methods to induce their god to send fire upon his altar. Elijah summoned the people over to the altar of Jehovah to see what he would do. He repaired the altar of the Lord. The worship of Baal must have been fairly extensive for this sanctuary of Jehovah had fallen into disuse and the altar required repairs.

V. 31. Twelve stones. Elijah chose twelve stones in accordance with the view that the children of Israel consisted of twelve tribes. Similarly Joshua took twelve stones out of the river Jordan to commemorate the safe passage of the twelve tribes over the river, Josh. 4:1-9. When Israel first entered Canaan the tribes were very loosely connected, but later when Solomon divided the country into twelve departments for purposes of administration, the tribal nation became very prominent. Jacob, the patriarch's name, which was originally Jacob, was changed to Israel, Gen. 32:28.

V. 32. He built an altar. In earliest times the altar was simply a large natural rock, Judges 6:20, 21 and 1 Sam. 6:14; later it was artificially built of stones, but the law directed that built of stones, but the law directed that the stones should be unshewn, Deut. 27: 5, 6. An iron instrument used in heaving the stones would destroy the sanctity of the altar. The altar thus built, formed a sort of raised platform which separated the sacrifice laid on it from common things. In the name of the Lord. After the altar had been built, Elijah pronounced over it God's name "Jehovah" to signify that this altar was consecrated to Jehovah. A trench. At the base of the altar which Solomon built in the temple there was also a gutter which was intended for the reception of the sacrificial blood. The blood would run down the altar into the trench. The gutter dug by Elijah, however, was built to hold the water poured over the altar and not to receive the blood of the victim. As great as would contain, etc. Our English translation obscures the correct meaning of this passage. The Hebrew text says, "about as much as would be sown with two seahs." The writer is clearly employing a land measure familiar to the Hebrews, and indicating the length of the trench to the amount of seed enclosed. The Mishnah states that two measures

of urea or seahs would sow about 1,195 square yards, or not quite a quarter of an acre. This gives an idea of the measurement of the trench. V. 33. For species have been about as bad. If you can find plants such as appeal to you in your neighbor's garden, ask him to let you have seed when ripe and you will find him deeply and upon the margin of each and every letter.

## Fresh air and BOVRIL

—or, as the Report of the Ministry of Health of Great Britain said: "a sanitary environment and sound nutrition"—are the great safeguards of Health.

lighted to give it, and you will have seen you know to be fresh.

Having obtained the seed, some time during the first two weeks in May, prepare a little corner as a seed bed, make the ground as fine as you can, and there sow your seeds. Be careful to cover very lightly and after sprinkling very carefully to avoid washing the seed bare, shade with cheese cloth or light cotton until the seedlings are well up. By careful attention these young seedlings will be ready for transplanting by the end of June. For this purpose a part of the garden where an early vegetable crop has been may be selected. There will be some place where early lettuce, or radishes have grown or where there has been an early crop of peas. By setting the seedlings about 6 inches apart, and shading for a few days, you will have in September beautiful plants for transplanting into permanent quarters. I am aware of the fact that many people advocate the sowing of perennial seeds in August, but my experience has always been the same with late sowing, namely, that in the fall the plants are small and rarely bloom the next year.

In the matter of transplanting there is one exception or perhaps two—hollyhocks and foxgloves. Both of these perennials are extremely liable to winter kill and transplanting seems to increase the liability in this respect. Therefore, I have found it better if at all possible to transplant direct from the seed bed to permanent quarters in early summer and thus prevent any shock in the late season to plants that need to be in full vigor to withstand the severe winters of this locality.

There is little to add, if your seed has been fresh, and your soil properly prepared, you will have a good supply of healthy plants in the fall which will be sure to bloom in the succeeding season. Let me repeat that in the case of perennial Phlox and Delphinium, if you want certain named varieties, it will be necessary to secure plants. Also, if you want only one plant of any variety such as say Bleeding Heart, it will not be worth your while buying seed for one plant. But where one wants a number of each variety, he will find that his own seedlings will give him entire satisfaction, and he will besides have the pleasure of producing from a tiny seed a mature perennial in full beauty of bloom. It is this gradual but sure development taking place under the garden's eye that gives him the greatest pleasure.

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## To Feed Silage to Sheep.

For feeding silage to sheep and lambs, a single feed involves handling at least one ton. We have abandoned the silage car and rigged a light skeleton frame on a wheelbarrow to carry several ordinary galvanized iron wash tubs, each holding fifty to sixty pounds of silage. This method is more convenient and handles quicker than any other way. A wash tub with rigid extended handles is preferred. The drop handles require more time to locate.—J. MCB.

Credit, like dynamite, is a powerful agent in the hands of those who know how to use it. It is also quite as dangerous in the hands of those who do not understand its proper use. Some farmers to-day would be better off had they never had a chance to borrow, while others have been kept down for lack of adequate credit.

## Easy Way to Letter Signs

By G. E. Hendrickson

One day last summer I stopped at the home of a neighbor and found him preparing to paint a sign.

"Taking up a new trade?" I asked.

"Well, not exactly," he replied as he brushed the shavings from a nice white pine board, "but it is getting so nowadays that a man is considered a back-number if he doesn't christen his farm and display the name where passers-by may read. Accordingly, having named my farm and having a few hours off duty, I'm going to try my hand at the art of sign painting."

It occurred to me that the "trying" would prove a somewhat discouraging experience for a man who had never wielded a paint brush except to smear a few farm implements or a section of board fence; but I didn't feel that I had any call so to express myself, and my surprise may be imagined when I passed the farm again next day and saw a handsome plain-lettered sign (black letters on a white background) conspicuously displayed over the entrance.

With a feeling of ill-concealed curiosity I dropped in to learn how it was done, for I had seen enough sign work to know that, aside from the difficulty that would confront an amateur in the lettering, a job like this should require more than forty-eight hours for its completion.

"Well, sir, it's simple enough when you know how," the old gentleman remarked, with a knowing wink. "I can't explain it very clearly by just telling you what I did, but I'm painting a sign for my brother's farm to-day and, as the board is ready to work upon, I'll let you observe an artist in action."

In the workshop, my farmer friend drew from beneath the bench a strip of wrapping paper eight feet long and twelve inches wide. This had previously been ruled off in one-inch squares over its entire surface.

"I did that by laying the yard-stick on the paper and spacing the lines just as far apart as the width of the stick," he explained. "Didn't take me but a few minutes that way."

With the paper spread upon the clean bench, he then drew his carpenter pencil heavily over the lines to spell out the words, CLOVER-HILL FARM. This, of course, produced a somewhat square style of lettering, but with these for a guide he quickly trimmed off the corners and the result was neat and readable.

With the layout completed, a dress-maker's tracing-wheel was used to perforate all the letter margins and the resulting stencil was tacked upon the board. A tobacco sack, filled with powdered charcoal, was then brought into use and pounding with this over the penciled letters sifted enough through the perforations to transfer them, in dotted lines, upon the board beneath.

I naturally expected to see the paint-pots and brushes brought forth then, but, instead, he opened a sharp pocket-knife and proceeded to cut

## IDEALS VERSUS WORK

Work and ideals are two opposites. Work belongs entirely to the physical realm which ideals have to do almost entirely with the mind and the spirit. The typical idealists dream their way through life often without thought of physical comfort. On the other hand, the typical work, of the man-with-the-hoe type, plods along without hopes or ambitions.

Normally, we as human beings, are physically, mentally and spiritually constituted. So, both work and ideals are necessary to the greatest fulfillment of life. The idealist who refuses to work and the worker who refuses to idealize, are abnormal and are not accomplishes of great things.

We may well paraphrase the saying of the Jewish merchant, "What is life without some ideals?" and say, "What is life without some work?" It surely must be a humdrum existence to live a life without hopes and ambitions. Ideals are to life what oxygen is to the flame; they make life's fires burn brighter.

The idealists who do not work are usually not found on the farm, for work is too much a part of farming for them. But sometimes we find workers whose ideals have gone to sleep. Not only in farming is this so, but in many other activities of life. It is so easy to give up our hopes and ambitions and just plod along through life.

When we get to the plodding stage, it is essential that we look to our ideals regardless of what the present circumstances are. We must keep them active, for there is nothing to life after the fires of hope have gone down. The greatest enjoyment in life comes from working our ideals and idealizing our work.

## Poultry

One of the most serious chicken diseases that poultrymen have to contend with is bacillary white diarrhea. Out of 500 chickens placed in a brooder, the white diarrhea will often leave only 100 at the end of three weeks. There is no cure for chickens infected with it, but it may be prevented by eliminating all hens in the breeding flocks that are infected with it, and by breeding only from hens that are shown by the blood agglutination test to be free from white diarrhea infection in their ovaries.

In order to make this blood test properly, all hens that have laid should be tested on the farm by taking samples of blood from their wing veins. The tester takes the hen in his lap and holds her legs between his knees, while the wing is bent back. After removing a few feathers on the underside of the wing, a vein between the second and third joint is cut, allowing the blood to flow into a small test tube. The test tubes are corked up, placed in covered tin retainers, lead and shipped to the laboratory.

Five hundred such samples can be taken by one man in one day. The blood samples are tested as soon as they are received at the laboratory and are incubated for two days at a temperature of 37 deg. Centigrade, and then another day at ordinary room temperature. If tubes show any precipitation, or cloudiness, this indicates that birds are infected. All tubes that are clean indicate hens that are absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. A record of the hens and their test is sent to each poultryman who has hens tested and the poultrymen are advised to remove the birds that are free from infection to houses that have been thoroughly disinfected, and to use only these hens for breeders. The infected hens should be kept separate and disposed of as soon as possible.

Reasonable attention on the part of country people to matters of health should give equal or better results than much attention by city leaders under their highly artificial conditions.—W. B.

Forgive, then remember you have forgiven.

The man who knows he knows little, has wisdom.

The lazy man thinks the best labor-saver is doing nothing; the ambitious man saves labor by finding ways to do more with less effort.

The functions of our educational institutions are to prepare us for living; and the most logical way of determining whether these institutions are efficient is to learn to what degree they discharge these functions.

Oatmeal or rolled oats is better feed for little chicks up to two weeks old than the scratch feed. Very small chicks waste the larger pieces in scratch feed, while in the oatmeal there is no waste at all. Besides, the chicks will be healthier.

We can never get away from that old thought, that to succeed best we must be in full sympathy of our work. So must the dairyman love his cows and like to care for them. He must not be in the business merely to pay off an old bill contracted when he has no use for milking.

## STORIES OF WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

The King's Stamps. The stamp collectors of the world are going to hold a marvelous exhibition at London, England, with months.

The stamp collectors of the world are going to hold a marvelous exhibition at London, England, with months. The King's stamps are the most valuable of stamps will be exhibited. It is not commonly known that George has one of the most interesting collections of postage stamps when he was in the navy, and he has no hobby ever since he has throne.

## Old Ford Employee's Pay Surprise.

Mr. Littell Young tells the story of Henry Ford. One Ford was going through one stories. Among hundreds of saw an old white-haired man one of the machines. Ford him an said, "I'm afraid I'm old to be working here. I had better get your pay and the Old employee quit, and job gone, sorrowfully made the cashier's office. He was an envelope containing his pay he opened it there was a saying, "Please call every your pay as usual."

## Mail Order Catalogue Justice of the Peace.

Genevieve Lipsitt-Skinner not only a lawyer but a girl speaker, was recently asked date the British North America women's club in Victoria. In the course of her address Lipsitt-Skinner impressed the public life of Canada, an understanding of how to "They must have a more knowledge of laws in force possessed by a justice of the peace a certain rural district. Whipped of a minor crime, we before him he always consulted the criminal code but which was that household classic mail order catalogue.

"One day a negro appeared him charged with robbing a after dark. The J.P. took big book and flipping over his eyes centred on something announced the content man before him, "I fine you dollars and forty-nine cents, out on the road at twenty per cent."

"I only is an uneducated mented the man as he was by the constable.

"Unlucky nothing!" re- keeper, "If the judge had book at automobiles in trousers, you'd be working off for the rest of your natural

## Great Britain Sells German Ships.

According to the British Trade, a Government department former German ships, from 1919 to 1920, were sold to the British Government at about the price for which ships were building.

The total price of the 19,459,325. Of this the G. is still owed about £3,500,000, about £6,000,000 is held up repair, tonnage and delivery are still undetermined.

Ships were then—in 1920 a building for about £30 a The Grand Line bought this at £1,969 tons for £200,000, thing over £3 a ton. The recently commissioned the of 18,000 tons and it is cost nearly £1,500,000. The Pacific bought from the three liners for about similar prices were paid by fish companies. Even the £16,000 tons went to the W. Line for a little more than it would probably cost about to build to-day.

## Cotton in East Africa.

Experiments in the production are being made in East Africa.

Cures Cold Feet. With heat applied by a lamp, a device has been kept a person's feet warm.

New Call Bells. New electric call bells can be operated from flash batteries inserted in their base.

Biggest Ever. The gasometer with a 7,000,000 cubic foot—said largest in the world—is in Belfast.

Maybe you'll be waded definition of the difference Thrift and st. Thrift is keeping your when you'll need it. It is putting a padlock pocket—and your be kept from helping the chap when HES need Sir Harry Lauder.