

Shorthorns would be bred to the best bull in the community. I like beef raising better than dairying as the calves which are not kept for breeding purposes will find ready sale as two-year-olds for beef. If feed were plentiful I could purchase a few more animals to fatten. Two good-sized Clydesdale working horses, two high-quality brood mares of the same breed, and a large driver would be kept. The mares could be worked during seeding, be allowed to run with their foals during the summer and then could take their places at the plow in the fall. I would have six pure-bred Oxford-Down ewes so as to help out wool and mutton production, and at the same time have something which would keep the farm clean from weeds. One Yorkshire sow would be kept.

With the exception of wheat, no grain would be sold from the farm, and even wheat would only be sold when barley, oats and corn could be purchased at a lower price. In this way I would keep up the fertility of the farm. I would want a silo large enough to hold eight acres of corn so as to have silage for feeding the cattle when pastures were short in summer. One acre of turnips, a few sugar beets and some potatoes would be grown. Thirty acres would be planted in grain and an equal amount, twelve acres of which would be alfalfa, would be in hay. A system of crop rotation would be followed so that with the exception of alfalfa the land would not be left in sod longer than two years at a time. This system should help the soil retain its fertility better than if it were left seeded down for three or four years, at which time no clover would be left in the ground.

Grey Co., Ont.

J. M. A.

### Results of City Boys Helping Farmers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In discussing the value of the High School boy to the farmer, we must consider the worth and condition of the boy. The average boy taking this work would be from fifteen to seventeen years of age, an immature but impressionable age. His mind, however, would be just a little dulled from constant study, his eyesight probably strained and his body not fully developed physically. The town boy knows little or nothing of farm work; the country boy, of course, does, but has little more strength than the town boy when he leaves school. He, therefore, cannot take a strong man's place on a farm until he has gradually acquired strength and muscle. The benefit the boy derives from a three month's course on the farm undoubtedly exceeds that which the farmer derives. Looking at it from a financial point of view, an energetic youth intent on saving would lay aside a nice sum with which to further his education, if he so desired. This is a small part of the real benefit. Three months in the pure, fresh air would produce a physical fitness unattainable in the city; would give the brain a needed rest from the winter's study, so that when entering school again his mind would be fresh.

The tendency of the past has been for the city boy to look down on the so-called "moss-backs." A term of three months on the farm would broaden a boy's outlook, and show him that a farmer does more than sit on the fence. It would bring some of the farmer's real problems into the limelight. The beauty and restfulness of nature, the never-ceasing battle waged with nature, and the joy of victory over nature are an undoubted benefit when brought home to any person, particularly a young man.

The farmer is benefited more or less according to the nature and strength of the boy hired. At first a city boy would in all probability earn no more than his board, but if he possessed perseverance and was quick he would soon begin to earn his wages. The benefit to the farmer is that of any hired man to a busy farmer; a help in seeding and harvesting whereby the farmer earns his money, merely a financial gain derived from any hired man, High School boy or otherwise. The farmer would, without any question, have to prac-

tice patience and self-control in dealing with a boy that previously knew nothing of farming. Such patience and self-control gained would be an undoubted benefit to some. Again the contact with a young man might brighten the farmer's life, and both would absorb information that would be useful in future work.

The Empire would be greatly benefited by the High School boy working on a farm. The great war slogan of to-day is, "Fight or produce." The boy that is too young to fight will then be helping the farmer produce. Food is one of the most vital necessities of the Empire to-day. Hence, an increase in production is one of the greatest aids that can be rendered to our country. Everything mentioned as a benefit to the boy is indirectly a benefit to the Empire. Increasing the physical and mental capabilities of the coming generation gives promise of a brilliant future for our country.

The blame for the high cost of living to-day is laid at the feet of the farmer, but farmers know the fault is not theirs. By bringing the coming generation of city men into contact with farmers they will see wherein the fault lies, and benefit our country vastly by much needed reforms. For example, they may do away with the middleman, by having the consumer buy if possible directly from the producer. Again, they might legislate against the moneyed man, who "gets a corner" on some one thing and sends the price of that particular article soaring, as was the case with many things last winter. If these men were forced by law to sell as fast as they bought, and the middleman rooted out, it would be an immense benefit to the farmer and the Empire. This will probably be the result of the future businessmen seeing the question from both sides; seeing the farmer's side by farm employment.

At the present time every appeal that human mind can conceive of has been made to slackers. An example set by a boy (or girl) producing, while they idled away their time in pool-rooms, etc., would surely rouse some slackers to their country's need of them, either to produce or to fight.

If boys go on the farm with the thought of helping the Empire in her hour of need, it will add to the bigness of the Empire. It is team work on a large scale which tends to the elimination of selfishness and individualism.

"And the individual withers,  
And the world is more and more."

But it is a widening of the Empire by a widening of individuals, not by a deadening process. The benefits to the boy, farmer and Empire thus resolve themselves into a never-ending cycle, a benefit to one, directly or indirectly, is a benefit to the other.

Kent Co., Ont.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

## THE DAIRY.

Forty-two cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit the past month. A class of twelve mature cows was headed by Korndyke Queen DeKol 6th, with a seven-day record of 28.07 pounds of fat. In the senior four-year-old class Pietje Car Born De Kol was first, and the junior four-year-old class was headed by Belle De Kol Pietje. Avondale Pontiac Clothilde was the only entry in the senior three-year-old class, but there were nine junior three-year-olds of which Madeline Dora De Kol had the highest record. Mercena Canary De Kol and Belle Model Pietje 2nd were first in the senior and junior classes respectively.

Eighteen Holstein cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Performance, during the month of May. There were eight mature cows, headed by Baroness Madeline, with a record of 21,770 pounds of milk and 835 pounds of fat. Minnie Vale of Victoria, a P. E. I. cow, was first in the four-year-old class having produced 15,784 pounds of milk and 561 pounds of fat. Madeline Dolly De Kol had the highest butter-fat record in the three-year-old class, but Patricia Nether-

land Bonerges had a higher milk record. There were only two in the two-year-old class. Lady Lyons Faforit, a heifer owned in B. C., gave 14,520 pounds of milk yielding 462 pounds of fat.

### Ayrshire Breeders' Picnic.

Members of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club and their friends spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon at the home of MacVicar Bros., near Belmont, on June 13. While there was a fairly large crowd, corn planting prevented a number of breeders from being present. However, the information obtained in addresses delivered by specialists and the opportunity of discussing practical problems with fellow breeders, amply repaid those interested in dairying who left their regular work for the day. This summer meet of the Club is an annual affair, and the stock judging demonstrations and instructive lectures enlighten both young and old on judging, breed type, breeding and feeding. Special attention has always been given by this Club to boys and young men, with the result that some of the younger breeders are developing into capable judges and stock feeders.

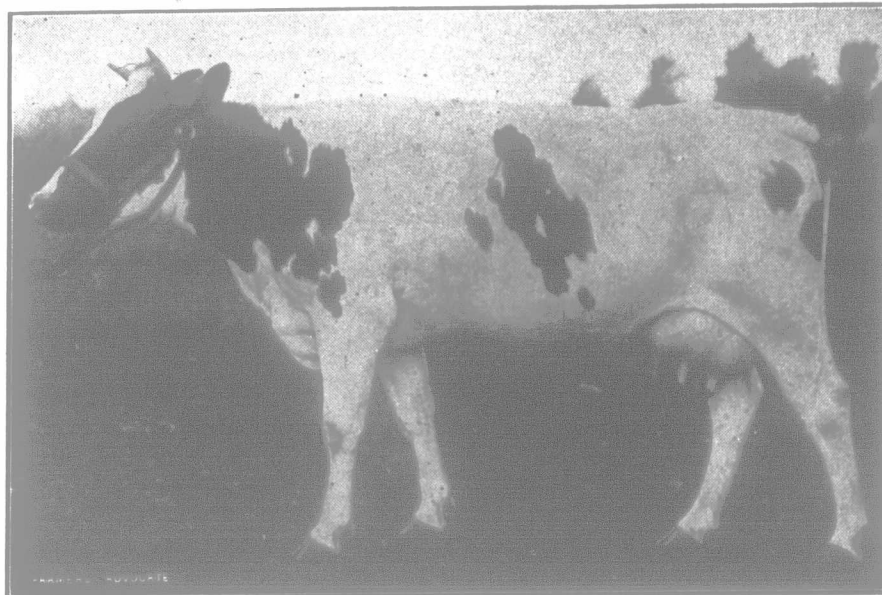
Prof. Leitch, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in an address on farm management pleaded for a more balanced effort in the farm work, and emphasized the importance of quality in the herd. Dairying is oftentimes spoken of as a manufacturing enterprise, but yet it is wrapped up in the general work of the farm. There are very few dairymen in a position to keep cows and purchase all the feed. While it is advisable and sometimes imperative that feeds be purchased even on the most productive farms, the aim should be to grow what the land will produce to best advantage and then buy nitrogenous concentrates to balance the ration. Dairying cannot be separated from the general farm operations. Clover and silage are two important feeds in the cows' ration and should be grown in abundance on every dairy farm. Sometimes weather conditions upset the calculations, but it is only once in a great while that both crops will fail in one season. With all the legume hay a cow will eat, along with a liberal allowance of silage, milk can be produced on a minimum of concentrates. While the main source of revenue on a dairy farm is from milk and its products, it does not pay to ignore the other phases of farm work. On many farms special or cash crops could be grown that would not interfere with dairying; in fact, they would aid in utilizing labor and soil to the best advantage. These crops would augment the profits derived from the farm. By way of illustration the speaker cited several cases where special cash crops were grown in conjunction with the regular crops, as alfalfa in one county, corn in another, potatoes in one township and fruit in another. Clover seed, canning-factory crops, etc., were also mentioned. The soils being particularly adapted to these crops returned a larger revenue than they would in growing crops especially valuable for feeding stock and could be handled without extra labor. The returns could be used if necessary in purchasing concentrates. For the greatest success the best use must be made of the land, and labor should be distributed over the season.

Success cannot always be estimated by the number of cows in the herd, as some returns show herds of twelve cows returning more revenue than herds of twenty cows, thus proving that it is quality that counts. A herd of low-producing cows will not lift the mortgage very quickly when feed is so high in price; in fact, it is likely to make the dairyman worse off. It costs about the same to maintain a poor cow as it does a good one. It is what a cow returns over and above the cost of feed that counts. For instance, in a survey of over six hundred farms in one county in the United States, it was found that where the revenue per cow in the herd was \$59 the labor income for the dairymen was \$164. When the revenue reached \$89 per cow the labor income for the same sized herd was \$600, but when the revenue rose to \$112 the income was over \$1,000, or an increase of about \$50 in production made a difference of upwards of \$1,000 in profit for the dairyman. Consequently, the aim should be to breed and select to improve



Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo.

Senior and grand champion Holstein bull, Ormstown, 1917. Exhibited by D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que.



Calamity Snow Pontiac.

First Granddaughter of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Freshened at 1 year and 11 months; record 18.50 lbs. butter and 434 lbs. milk in 7 days and 18,903 lbs. milk and 858 lbs. butter in 1 year. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll, Ont.