

young men mended the broken plaster, replaced missing window panes, painted the building inside and out and installed new seats. All this work they did themselves in their spare time.

When with some misgivings she outlined her plans to her husband, she was delighted to find that he was more than willing to co-operate. After deliberation he undertook the forming of an Agricultural Society. He canvassed the district with encouraging results and presently, by invitation, a representative of the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Government visited the district and organized the society. Meetings were held every fortnight and the farmers soon became interested in discussions on modern farming methods. A course of entertaining and instructive lectures were given by agricultural experts. The members presently became interested in modern co-operative methods as applied to agriculture. Their interest in this movement was stimulated by an English immigrant farm labourer in the district. It was discovered that this young man had an intelligent understanding of the co-operative systems in vogue in England and his informal talks at the meetings of the Society were listened to with attention. To-day these farmers are arranging to buy pure-bred livestock, seeds, machinery, and commercial fertilizers on the co-operative principal at a saving of thousands of dollars yearly. A co-operative creamery and grist-mill are in operation in their midst. They are also planning the co-operative marketing of all their eggs, milk, apples and other farm products.

In the meantime the Woman had managed to interest the "big boys" and young men in forming a "Young Men's Club." The boys meet weekly in the Hall and different members read papers on some interesting topic of the day. The school teacher, a college student out of funds, was made President. He strove to awaken the interest of the boys in the history of the township, in the native rocks, the various plants, buds and flowers, as well as in the crops. Much stress has been laid on current events and these are studied in the light of the histories of various countries. The boys have developed an astonishing thirst for information. During the past winter the members read about Brussels and Berlin, about Warsaw and Constantinople, about Mexico and Petrograd. They have heard the story of Thaddeus of Warsaw, they realize why Russia wants Constantinople, they have a better idea of what kind of people the French are and the Belgians and the Germans.

Last fall large maps of the eastern and western theatres of war in Europe were prepared and hung on opposite walls of the Hall. The lines of the opposing forces are shown by lengths of differently colored cord fastened to the maps. The "War Committee" changes the position of the cords in accordance with the latest despatches and the knowledge possessed by these young fellows respecting the course of the campaigns is surprising to a stranger.

The Woman also went about among the other women of the community and started a "Woman's Club." This club was designed as a social centre as well as a source of information. Evenings are devoted to such problems as the model kitchen, the proper furnishing of the living room, the lawn and the dairy. Other evenings are occupied with some standard book that had stood the test of time. These books are purchased for thirty-five cents each. One book leads naturally to another, as a friend may bring a friend, and so the circle of their interest is not only sustained but gradually enlarged. The Woman refused to take the leading position in the club. She is content from the background to suggest ways and means of diverting the flagging interest into fresh and yet profitable channels.

Of course, there were those who at first regarded these movements with grave disapproval. The "Woman's Club" especially gave rise to much adverse criticism. Some good souls honestly feared that homes would be neglected, that children would suffer, that the women would become gad-abouters. These fears have all been squelched. The children and homes are better and more intelligently cared for to-day than ever before and there is an air of neatness and taste about houses and lawns and barns that has changed the face of the whole countryside.

And the Woman—what of her? Well, she is no longer lonely. She says that no place is dull except to dull people and any place is interesting to those who will take an interest in it. For her the skies are no longer grey or the country dull, or the people commonplace. She has found that although the monotony of country life is a very real fact and problem, it is immediately relieved by the endeavour to relieve it. She declares that "the new heavens and the new earth of the saints were just the same old heavens and the same old earth looked at with new eyes. It was the beholder who was changed".

The city friends and college mates of the Woman pity her when they heard she had hidden herself in a remote rural district. Some of them go to visit her with this pity still in their hearts.

They come away marvelling for they have seen a woman "buried in the country", who is alert, enthusiastic, buoyant in spirit and most appreciative of the world.

Halifax Co., N. S.

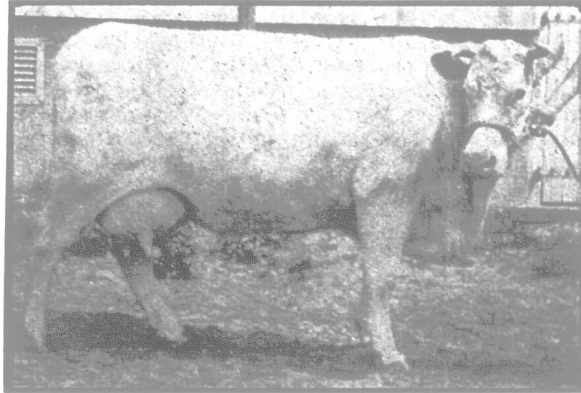
A. J. CAMPBELL.

## THE DAIRY.

### Notes on Dual-purpose Cattle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

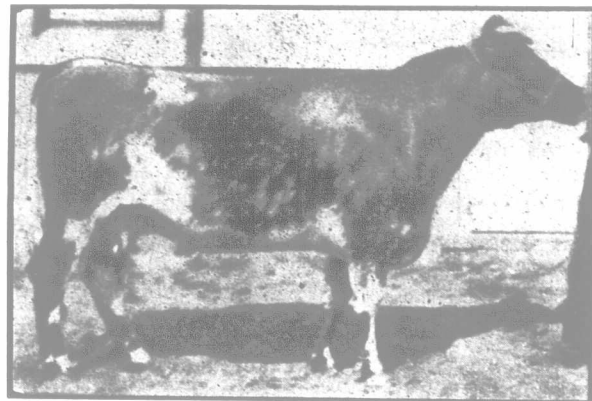
Thinking that it might interest some of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," I am submitting a few notes on some of the Dairy Short-horns at the Collège, as representing dual-purpose cattle.



Golden Rose (Imp.) = 104582 =.

1,515 pounds milk testing 4.3 per cent. fat, in thirty days.

The most typical dual-purpose cow in our herd is Iford Waterloo Baroness (imp.=104584=). She dropped her first calf in England, and her second calf was born in November, 1913. In 363 days she produced 11,257 lbs. of milk testing about 3.6 per cent. fat, and was fit for the butcher at the close of her lactation period. Her third calf was born January 1, 1915, and since that date she has produced milk as follows: January, 1,288 lbs.; February, 1,242 lbs.; March, 1,329 lbs.; April, 1,201 lbs., or a total of 5,060 lbs. in four months, which is considerably ahead of her four

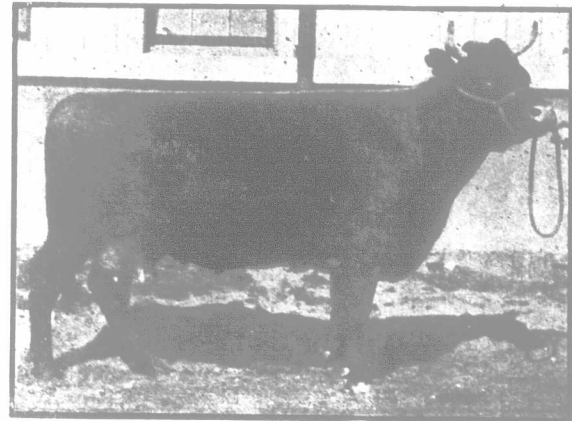


Iford Fairy Duchess 7th (Imp.) = 104583 =.

7,258 pounds milk in twelve months with her first calf.

best months last year. The photograph was taken just as she was finishing her fourth month of milking, and gives an idea of her present condition. Without any doubt, she is a dual-purpose cow of exceptionally high merit.

Another dual-purpose cow is Golden Rose (imp.)=104582=. The first calf she produced since coming into our possession, was born in January, 1914. She took cold after calving, and hence did not do herself justice, her record being 6,856 lbs. milk, testing about 3.5 per cent.



Iford Waterloo Baroness (Imp.) = 104584 =.

Photographed after producing 5,060 pounds of milk in four months. Record for 1914, 11,257 pounds milk.

fat, from January 9 to November 5. This year, however, she has got off to a good start. She calved in March and during April produced 1,515 lbs. milk testing 4.3 per cent. fat, which is some 400 lbs. of milk ahead of her best month last year. The photograph shows a good dual-purpose type of cow, and her April record establishes her right to the title.

Iford Fairy Duchess 7th (imp.)=104583= is also an excellent dual-purpose type, as the photograph shows. She dropped her first calf before she was three years old, and in twelve months produced 7,258 lbs. milk testing about 3.5 per cent. fat, in spite of the fact that she was in a very bad condition for some time after calving. We have great hopes for this heifer.

Lady Maud (imp.)=104585=, from April 9, 1914, to March 31, 1915, produced 8,418 lbs. milk testing close to 4 per cent. fat. This cow has an English record of 10,000 lbs. milk, and we think that next time she will beat her past year's record.

Puddington Solo (imp.)=104586= has disappointed us. With her first calf she won second prize in the milking trials at the Oxfordshire show in 1913. She produced her second calf in August, 1914, and it looks as though she would hardly reach 6,000 lbs. milk. Her milk tests about 4 per cent. fat. It is hardly fair, however, to judge her by her first year's work in this country, and we are looking for a better report next year.

Let me I may be misunderstood, let me add that these notes are not intended for advertising purposes, because we have nothing for sale from any of these cows at present.

O. A. C.

G. E. DAY.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Fruit Prospects Bright in British Columbia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The crop prospects in British Columbia are quite promising. So far conditions of climate, at least, have been favorable to an unusually bountiful harvest. The shaking up in the tree fruit industry has led to a great deal more of general farming, in the Okanagan particularly, and truck crops have gradually been gaining a foothold. The Orientals have been pressing their campaign farther inland, until this year they have rented land as far south as Summerland, where they are putting in quite an extensive acreage in onions and carrots. Last season Okanagan shipped out a tremendous amount of tomatoes and over did it, so that this year that crop, as far as can be ascertained will not come within 50 per cent. of last season's. Onions will probably be the biggest crop of vegetables. Kelowna is going in for this crop very heavily, and they were very extensive shippers of tomatoes last season. Egg plant is slightly increased over former seasons, while peppers are likely to be grown only for the later markets, as last season they were rather slow in moving as an early crop.

At time of writing, May 4, tomatoes are being put in the field on the lake shore and upper benches in Summerland. That is fully two weeks earlier than last season, and plants seem to be in good condition. Early corn and potatoes have been up for about two weeks and seem to have been favored by growers more than past seasons, particularly sweet corn, as many of the growers have taken up the one-or-two-cow idea, and will use the stalks for fodder. Nearly all those planting corn in Summerland are putting beans between the corn hills, and the change is being watched closely and if successful will, no doubt become customary in the Okanagan.

Throughout the Province grain crops have increased 300 per cent., much of this is due to turning over new lands. Alfalfa and corn have been found adaptable to orchard land, and the Government has been encouraging the keeping of stock and growing of these crops to the extent of building silos at low cost and supplying cheap seed. The Government agents travelling through the country comment frequently on the more businesslike conditions under which the land is being worked, particularly in the Okanagan orchards. The inspector of pests for the Province has stated that he hopes this season to stamp out completely the remaining traces of Fire Blight, and that all through greater precautions have been taken against pests of all kinds. Fire Blight is a blight indeed, and it has cost this Province thousands and thousands of trees. Until now, Spitzenburgs were hard to get. In the States we hear that for this trouble Yakima destroyed 6,000; Benton County, 200; Walla Walla, 1,500; Spokane, 2,250; Wenatche, 100; Whitman, 300, all in bearing.

Many growers feared because of the stringency and uncertain outlook as to when the war would end, that there would be a tendency to decrease in the amount of spraying done, but in Summerland alone 90 barrels of lime sulphur spray were used this year against 20 last year. Much of this is against the peach borer, which last year de-