

CK  
heel  
chment



plows. Any  
ble with this  
as the best  
lars and il-

WORKS

ENG  
ARS  
dged to  
est cre-  
Water-  
lars  
r. Ask  
ed buy  
All  
direct

are good,  
s the Best

ANTED  
orgs Hytop  
mits  
approval to  
a, without any  
AYS TRIAL.  
one cent if not  
ycle to days.  
icycle, fair  
tires, lamp,  
rice until you  
ated catalogue  
special propo-  
il astonish you.  
t will cost to  
us a postal,  
particulars will  
Postpaid,  
not wait.  
S, Limited  
Canada

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1915

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 24, 1915.

No. 1187

## EDITORIAL.

Save this issue with the others. The index is valuable.

What's the use of weed-growing on land worth \$100 per acre?

A paddock for the bull will mean more and stronger calves.

The stock farm's equipment is not complete unless a silo is there.

Summer silage and soiling crops will soon be getting in their best work.

If you cannot keep the summer-fallow clean during the summer sow buckwheat now.

Have you tried home-grown mangel seed? It seems to do well on the O. A. C. plots.

All signs point to very high-priced meat. The man who has held on to his breeding stock will win.

The "yellow" newspapers of 1915 do not need a special, daily coat of paint. Every day is a day of thrills.

Have you spudded out the last Canada thistle from the grain field and uprooted the last dock from the meadow?

A clean farm with good, comfortable buildings and well-kept grounds is more to be desired than much money in the bank.

Free range on cultivated soil for chicks improves the flock. The corn field, after the corn is growing well, is just the place.

Spudding thistles is rather tedious work. Nevertheless it makes clean fields, and clean fields are a first step toward good farming.

Only the farmer who has had to put up with city life can fully appreciate the farm in June, or, for that matter, in any other month.

Motorists remark that good roads generally go with good farms. Is this true of your section? If not make both the very best. It pays.

No "Made in Germany" weather instrument is equal to the cow with a milk-pail attachment as a combination thermometer and barometer.

German Kultur has been pictured as a submarine lurking in deep water to torpedo the great passenger ship, Civilization. How true!

Those safe at home must not forget the men who are fighting at the front. There will be increasing need for those things which bring comfort to the soldiers in the trenches. Remember "The Dollar Chain."

Many a boy has parted company with the farm for the reason that no parent, no teacher thought it worth while to explain to him with some patient interest the things he was working with. Something more than unmeaning toil is needed to inspire the average youth.

## The Man With the Hoe.

Ripples of merry derision once greeted the idea that labor is a thing of joy, expressed from the platform of a big Boston meeting of working people. Joy is catalogued commonly as something, apart from work, divorced by modern tendencies—a separation accelerated by the schools. Manual labor, if not another name for drudgery, is bracketed in the same class. "Those who think must govern those who toil." Getting on in the world means acquiring possession of the output of the Royal Mint or the green paper of the banks. These go to the soft-handed. Joy is a purchasable commodity. Thus runs the reasoning. Taboo manual labor. If as a last resort for getting a living or a competence, slide through the daily grind as quickly as possible. Throw off the jougs the minute the bell rings. Machinery, piece-work and departmentalism tends to a deadening monotony. But if an element of personal interest enters, then a satisfaction at least next door to joy can perhaps be extracted from making watches, or plows or selling shirts. Even drudgery has some compensation as discipline. The old association of drudgery with farming clings tenaciously, but happily new views are securing a hold. Millet's "man with the hoe," bowed with the weight of centuries, is a conception once largely true, but now passing. Farming is the ideal occupation, because it combines manual effort with a maximum of intelligence. Physical labor and knowledge make a balanced and winning team. To leave behind a clean row or field of corn and roots is more than drudgery. The mastery of weeds is something to be proud of, and every stroke has made toward profit. To take another step higher. The toil involved in producing No. 21 barley, the Marquis wheat, a better strain of corn, or a more perfect, early ripening and prolific tomato delivers manual labor from drudgery and gives it a place of distinction. To look over luxuriant ground lately bare and rough is no trifling reward for honest toil invested with the spirit of Him who said, "and I work." This is a working world. Who shall say that the bee leads a joyless existence? The joy of farm life is reality, for it deals creatively with living things.

## A Word for the Old Cow.

At what age should a milk cow be turned away to the butcher as unprofitable in the herd? This is a question which the cow herself should answer in her yearly production. As a general thing a cow is considered an old cow when she has reached nine or ten years, but at this age some cows have been known to just begin their heaviest production. Last week in a report of a trip to the Ontario Agricultural College we cited a case of a cow which has averaged, during the past eight years, 10,001 lbs. of milk per year, and which in her ten-year-old form gave 13,700 lbs. of milk, the largest amount during any one year of her life. She is now eleven years old, and is likely to beat her last year's record. Another cow gave an average of over 10,000 lbs. during the past six years, and this year in five and a half months has given over 10,000 lbs., and is still giving 50 lbs. per day. This is just another indication that the only way to correctly size up a dairy cow is by using the scales and the test. The owner cannot go by feed fed, or by the age of the animal. The cow may be old but if she is still capable of producing 10,000 or 13,000

lbs. of milk or more than she has ever produced in the past, it would not be in the best interests of the herd to turn her away to the butcher and attempt to fill her place with a young, untried animal which may never reach as high a production as the old cow has done.

Besides the actual production of milk, an old cow is often a much better breeder than is a heifer or younger cow. Some of the best calves ever produced have been from cows of mature years, in fact getting old. As long as there is profitable production at the pail or through young stock in the old cow she should not be turned away from the herd. The two cows mentioned are old in years, but just coming to their prime as producers. Just now, when there is so much agitation over increased production and the shortage of nearly all classes of live stock, would be a good time to look into the matter and see just where the old cow stands as compared with the younger cows in the real test of milk production and value of breeding stock produced. Know the old cow before turning her away to the butcher. Give her what her performance indicates she deserves.

## The Place of the Good Grade.

There are those who believe that a grade animal has no place in any herd or flock, but conditions are such in Canada that by far the largest percentage of live stock must for years to come be grades. The biggest need is for enough high-class, pure-bred sires to keep the standard of these grade herds improving year after year, and to get these sires a large number of high-class, pure-bred herds and flocks must be maintained. Every stockman must make a beginning somewhere, and for the average man it is much safer to start with grades, learn the business, and then if he desires begin operations with pure-breds. Some grades may be developed in form and in production to such an extent as to rival the best individuals in the pure-bred herds of the breed represented. A few days ago it was our privilege to see a grade Holstein cow which in one month has given 2,208 lbs. of milk and 92.93 lbs. of butter-fat. This cow has made the highest monthly record ever made by any cow of any breed, pure-bred or cross, at the Ontario Agricultural College where many breeds are kept. She has no pedigree, but she is a very high-grade cow with blood practically pure Holstein. However, she must pass as a grade. The point we wish to make is that it is possible for a man operating with grade animals and using the very best of available sires, generation after generation, to work up a herd which will prove very valuable as breeders and producers. Of course it is necessary, if high prices are to be obtained, to follow the breeding of pure-breds, but there will always be a place for the grade, and that place a big one. There is no room, however, for the inferior class of scrub cross-breds and mongrels found on many farms. Many a man believes that he cannot afford pure-bred stock. Experience should, soon teach him that he cannot afford scrubs of any kind. A grade animal is not necessarily an inferior individual, and the cow in question is a good example of what can be reached by the systematic use of pure-bred sires in the herd and the culling out of inferior calves and cows, keeping only those whose individuality and production warrant their remaining in the breeding herd. All grades are not good grades, neither are