

# EFFICIENT FARMING

**Where Beef Standards Are Set.**  
Family taste in meat sets the standard for beef production on the farm. It is the factor that dictates the price. The housewife will pay more per pound for the exact kind of cut she wants for the daily dinner, the butcher will pay more to obtain that from the wholesaler, the wholesaler will pay more for such carcasses to the packer-manufacturer and he, in the last resort, will pay more for the animal on the hoof.

Thus a change in the method of meat buying for the home vitally affects the methods which prove profitable to the livestock farmer. In the last few years such a change has come about in Canada. The growth of city life has resulted in the mass of the consuming public being composed of smaller families than was the case a few years ago and they like to purchase their supplies in fresh, daily quantities. The modern housewife wants no "left overs." The old-time practice of buying quarters of beef to store over the winter has almost died out. It is these things which have led to the popularity of the medium-sized cuts carrying a good proportion of lean and fat.

That is the very root of the beef market demand. The farmer-producer who understands these new conditions will understand, too, that which has often puzzled him—why there is a constant price for the heavy-weight steer or bullock when heavier weights may not return a profit. The kind of steer most wanted by packers is the one which will yield a carcass of beef that the average retailer can handle most economically.

During summer the preference for heavy weights is always more clear-cut than in winter, but the preference is traceable all the year round. The seasonal difference is partly climatic, partly due to modern living conditions and partly psychological. Modern housewives will not cook heavy cuts in kitchenettes nor do indoor workers want large cuts in warm weather.

Hence it is that market weights in demand are important in beef production. On the whole, it may be said that heavy weights between 1,050 and 1,200 lbs., and even lighter in hot weather, are best suited for Canadian trade. "Baby beef" is nearly always at a premium. With right weight good quality and finish should, of course, be combined. At present heavy weights appear to be especially at a discount, both for the domestic trade and for export. In a report on the shipment of 45 steers recently sent from the hoof from Edmonton to Glasgow, it was stated: "It was observed that the smaller, heavy weight steer, weighing from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. was mostly in demand. The thick, heavy, fat steers didn't meet with a ready sale for the summer trade. In fact, one

steer weighing 1,250 lbs., which was the lightest in the shipment, sold for the same amount as the steer weighing 1,580 lbs."

A well-known breeder and shipper of cattle in Western Ontario says he has on his feed lots about 30 head of Hereford cattle, the best he has ever handled, weighing between 1,600 and 1,700 lbs., which he cannot get off his hands. They are of excellent quality but outside of the every-day market demand.

A scrutiny of the daily reports of Canadian stockyards shows that the heavy weight has been meeting with the readiest markets for a long time past.

## When the Butter Won't Come.

Very frequently farmers or their wives ask advice as to why the butter will not come. To this question there are several answers, the answer depending upon the circumstances surrounding the individual case.

A common cause of this trouble is that the salting of the cattle in the fall of the year when they first go on dry feed is sometimes forgotten. If the cows are not salted regularly, this is likely the reason why the butter does not come quickly.

Another very common cause is the temperature of the cream may not be right for churning. A dairy thermometer, which is not very expensive, should be provided, and it will tell when the ripened cream is around sixty degrees, the correct temperature for churning.

The method of handling the cream before churning often has much to do with the butter not coming. If a separator is used for skimming, the cream should be cooled before mixing it with former churnings. The cream should be saved and kept in a cool place until there is enough for a churning. It should then be warmed to about seventy degrees and allowed to stand at this temperature for twelve hours or until it ripens. Then it should be cooled to around sixty degrees, when it is ready to churn. When the cream is ripening, it should be stirred occasionally so the temperature will be uniform throughout.

An old neighbor who has uniform success with churning recommends this recipe when the butter won't come: Before putting any cream into the cream jar, put in a piece of salt-peter the size of a small pea, a scant teaspoonful of salt, and the same amount of sugar. Pour on enough boiling water to dissolve. Each time the cream is put in, stir it well. The kind of feed used for the cattle sometimes explains the difficulty in the butter not forming properly. The consistency of the butter sometimes shows that they need a laxative. Oil meal and bran used as a part of the ration will often do more to correct this trouble than anything else.

## Unsupervised Lunch Time at School

By Margaret A. Bartlett

"Robert!" exclaimed the farm mother sharply to her nine-year-old son, "do sit up to the table and eat like a gentleman!"

She turned apologetically to the visitor at the table.

"I'm sorry to find it necessary to reprimand Robert so often, but I am almost in despair over his lack of table manners. I'm sure I have always endeavored to teach him the proper way to behave at meals. During the summer he ate as nicely as any boy could. It is always this way; just as I think I have him trained to be a gentleman at the table, school commences and immediately I note a change. School seems to make a rowdy of him so far as remembering table manners is concerned."

"You mean that he is thrown among a great many rough, unmannered boys?" asked the guest.

"I don't know that I would say that," replied the mother. "Most of the children come from good families and have had a good home training. I don't know just why it is; I only know that his table manners seem all forgotten within a week after school commences. Other mothers have the same difficulty in getting their boys and their girls, too, for that matter, to sit at the table and eat properly."

"Does he come home to dinner on school days?"

"Oh, no, none of the children in the district come home to dinner, not even if they live within half a mile of the schoolhouse. They all take their lunches."

"I see," said the visitor. "Perhaps that is the cause of the children's sudden lack of table manners after school commences."

"Yes," agreed the mother, "I suppose that may be the reason. But what can we do about it? The children can't come home at noon time."

"It is somewhat of a problem, isn't it?" admitted the visitor. The conversation took a new tack but the visitor did not forget what had been said.

It happened that next day, as she was being driven into town, she passed the Pleasant Dale school, a large, well built two-room schoolhouse, of

which every resident in the Pleasant Dale district was justly proud. It was just noon. As the distant town whistles faintly sounded twelve o'clock the doors of the schoolhouse flung open, letting out an eager throng of boys and girls ranging in age from six to sixteen, each swinging a dinner pail or box. On the steps, the first broke file. One group perched on fence and proceeded to undo lunch carriers. Several boys climbed to the branches of a tree and began to devour their lunches. For children sat under trees or in shady spots against the building.

For a moment or two even seemed to be eating. Then, soon found a sandwich he didn't like moment later it hurtled through the air, striking an unsuspecting boy in the face. A merry free-for-all war once started. The air was filled with flying bread crusts, egg shells unfrosted part of cake, and "ammunition" afforded by the various lunch-pails. It was more fun eating!

One girl, a more rapid eater than the others, finished her lunch, up and brushed the crumbs from her skirt.

"Come on!" she said, "Let's Squat Tag. I'll be 'it'."

Food was crammed hastily in ready full mouths. Without the preliminaries of mastication, it forced to the stomach. A few moments later all the larger girls were for the game.

Several little tots, just starting school and naturally shy and embarrassed, saw the others at play, dinner apparently consumed, and they too, "dinner was over," and their pails, although one little more self-conscious than the others had only succeeded in eating a sandwich.

The young lady who was visiting the boy Robert's home, took a whole situation in a few moments that evening she reported her observations to her mother.

"Just as long," she said, "as children are allowed to eat their

lunch in that fashion, just so long their mothers will find them forgetting table manners when they are home. It quickly becomes a habit with them to bolt their food, to throw away any bits which do not especially appeal to them, to eat a bite and run for a drink of water, eat another and dash for the swings. Besides being bad for their manners, such a method of eating is decidedly worse for their health. The Pleasant Dale school, I take it, does not serve a hot lunch at noon."

"Oh, no," replied Robert's mother, "several families endeavored to get the hot lunch system started but the local board considered it too great an expense."

"Which was a big mistake," added the young lady who knew. "The cost of installing the necessary apparatus is insignificant; the good results obtained are almost unbelievable. If I were in your place, I should not let the matter be lost sight of for a moment by the local school committee. I should hammer the benefits to be derived from the system into their heads till they felt in duty bound to give it a trial."

"Perhaps you can persuade the teacher to have the children eat at their desks. Each child could bring a paper napkin to lay over his desk. Two of the boys could act as water carriers to fill each child's drinking cup before the meal started."

"Fifteen minutes would generally suffice for the consumption of the meal. During that time the children should sit quietly at their desks, eating their food as it should be eaten. Talking should not be forbidden, for talking and laughing—general good humor—conducive to good digestion; but the teacher should be in her place, with her eyes open to enforce discipline if necessary."

"A tablecloth is a lot of company," so are large kitchens, haphazardly arranged.

A clock that keeps time is an essential on the business farm. Stop transposing "kitchen time" to "getting-room time," and both to "whistle time."

## Pioneer Home-Makers in Convention at North Bay

BY GIBSON SCOTT

It used to be said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," said the husband of the Deputy Push of an Ontario Women's Institute recently with a twinkle in his eye, "but times have changed. No member of a live wire Institute allows her baby to be rocked any more, so the old saw now runs, 'the hand that rules the cradle rocks the world!'"

Some such view was evidently held by the Mayor of North Bay in welcoming the delegates to that city on the occasion of the first annual Women's Institute Convention, when he prophesied that in ten years' time, owing to the splendid executive ability they were developing in their Institutes, women would be the most influential factor in northern life.

But indeed the outstanding impression left on the visitor's mind at that October gathering was the way in which men and women stand together for better conditions for home-making in that treasure house of undeveloped richness, the great tract of Ontario which lies north of Muskoka Lakes.

"Don't delude yourself with the idea that you see Ontario from a Pullman car," said one of the delegates.

or, on to

say in- of ent ist. ool ing sal the am, id, the

of far the and the of and ous the me- and oint s in this

ght, nase dual alth, and gan- ra- art- able cers, vere fem- alve tric

hool, tor, from kth,

Great appreciation of the Summer Lecture Series and the Demonstration Short Courses was expressed by the delegates who, by a unanimous standing vote, carried a vote of thanks to the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, for the services being rendered through the Institutes Branch of his Department to the northern women, coupled with the request that this Branch be not only maintained but extended in future.

The Provincial Government is also being asked by the Women's Institute of the North to provide, free of charge, well-boring and drilling outfits in order to overcome one of the greatest difficulties of the pioneers, the scarcity of water. These outfits, according to the resolution adopted, would be under the control of the Northern Development Branch, and free demonstrations given at schools in districts at present without water.

A feature of the Convention was an exhibit of northern handwork—rugs handwoven of wool and rags, homespun wool, hand-made dresses, socks, sweaters, and household articles, with a remarkably fine exhibit of canned fruit and vegetables put on by Mrs. G. H. Greer of the lecture staff of the Department of Agriculture, to whose organizing ability so much of the success of this first northern convention was due.

## Agricultural Education.

One of the most progressive steps in recent years in the interest of agriculture was undoubtedly the grant of ten million dollars made by the Dominion Parliament on the advice of the Minister of Agriculture to be divided pro rata among the different provinces over a period of ten years, beginning in 1914 under the Agricultural Instruction Act. The money was to be used for the promotion of instruction in agriculture, not necessarily confined to the young, but extending to all interested in the basic industry of the country. For several years eleven hundred thousand dollars has been so divided each year and will be continued for a term yet unexpired. The effect has been a great improvement in, and extension of, education in the direction aimed. Among the main achievements under the Act, are the aiding of the Agricultural Representative system, which places the knowledge and experience of especially trained and educated men at the service of very farmer; assistance to agricultural colleges, and in the establishing of agricultural schools; the promotion by counsel and advice of co-operation and marketing; the giving of practical and valuable demonstrations in horticulture and other branches of the agricultural industry; instruction by direct methods, in live stock, dairying, poultry, and beekeeping; instruction in field husbandry, including crop production, demonstration plots, seed production and weed control; instruction in soil treatment and use and value of fertilizers; methods to be followed in underdrainage and the beneficial results to be derived therefrom; the promotion of short courses; demonstration train service; aid to boys' and girls' clubs and school fairs, and to women's institutes.

The financial assistance rendered by the grant has enabled each of the provinces to greatly extend its efforts in these lines of work with a corresponding advance in farming methods.

The fellow who isn't fired with enthusiasm is apt to be fired.

## The Sunday School Lesson

NOVEMBER 20.

Paul Before the King, Acts 26: 19-32.. Golden Text—1 Cor. 15: 20 (Rev. Ver.)

**Time and Place**—A.D. 59, Caesarea, The Roman Province of Judea, on the coast of the Mediterranean, northwest of Jerusalem.

**Connecting Links**—When Festus succeeded Felix, as governor of Caesarea, he found Paul a prisoner. The new governor, three days after assuming the duties of his post, made a visit to Jerusalem. There the Jews tried to induce him to have Paul brought to Jerusalem for trial, planning to waylay and kill him on the road. Festus, however, suspecting their design, courteously refused the request on the ground that there was no time. He told them that he would return to Caesarea in a little more than a week's time, when the accusers of the notable prisoner might appear before him. A speedy trial was promised them. This trial took place, but when Festus proposed that the case should be referred for decision to the Sanhedrin, with whom he himself would sit, Paul, standing on his rights as a Roman citizen, appealed to Caesar at Rome. This appeal brought the trial to a speedy close, ch. 25: 1-11. King Herod Agrippa III, the son and successor of Herod Agrippa II, the grandson of Herod the Great, who had killed James and imprisoned Peter (ch. 12: 1-6), came with his widowed sister Bernice, to visit Festus. The governor told his visitors about the prisoner, Paul, and Agrippa expressed a desire to hear him. Accordingly, it was arranged that Paul should appear before the royal party. The lesson occurs in the account given of this appearance, ch. 25: 13 to 26: 32.

**I. Paul's Defence, 19-23.**

Vs. 19, 20. Whereupon: Rev. Ver., "wherefore," because of the wonderful revelation of which an account is given in vs. 12-18. I was not disobedient. There had been a time when Paul's life was full of opposition to Jesus and his followers. But that time was past. Unto the heavenly vision; which he had beheld on the road to Damascus, ch. 9: 1-19. The word "vision" is not to be understood as signifying anything unreal. It was an objective revelation of divine things, as was proved by Paul's blindness. Shewed; Rev. Ver., "declared." The word signifies the delivery of a message. Saul was henceforth God's evangelist. At Jerusalem; with such boldness that the Jews sought to kill him. At all points (Rev. Ver., "country") of Judea. Wherever Paul went he was always the ambassador of Christ. Then to the Gentiles. Paul's gospel was for all men of every race and color. Repent; turn their backs on sin. Turn to God; in trust and obedience. Doing works worthy of repentance (Rev. Ver.); making their lives square with their profession.

Vs. 21-23. For these causes; "because I preached to Jews and Gentiles alike, proclaiming one Gospel to both, and placing both on an equality before God" (Expositor's Greek Testament).

The Jews seized me (Rev. Ver.). The words describe a violent arrest. Went about; planned an attempt. To kill me; literally "lay hands upon me," and so to kill me. (Compare ch. 21: 17-34). Having therefore obtained help of God. The "therefore" implies that against such attempts the help which alone could deliver him was divine. The word for "help" means the succor of an ally. Continue (Rev. Ver., "stand") unto this day; in spite of all attempts to cast him down, made by both Jews and Gentiles, during his missionary journeys. Witnessing; Rev. Ver., "testifying." Both to small and great; the lowly and the influential. He was now standing before two of the "great." The prophets and Moses; the whole old Testament scriptures. Christ; the Old Testament Messiah. Should suffer. It was an idea abhorrent to the Jews that the Messiah should suffer, and especially that he should be crucified. They thought of a victorious and tri-

umphant Messiah. Should ("the first . . . rise from the dead. It was the resurrection which showed the suffering and triumphant Messiah to be one. Light unto the people; the Jews. The Gentiles; contrary to the Jewish belief, other nations would share equally with them in the blessings of God's Kingdom.

**II. Festus' Interruption, 24-26.**

V. 24. Beside thyself. Ramsay paraphrases, "Paul, Paul, you are a great philosopher, but have no common sense." To Festus the idea of a resurrection was absurd, and equally ridiculous did it appear to him that "one who was dead" (ch. 25: 19) should bring light not only to Jews, but also to Gentiles, Romans like himself. (Compare chs. 2: 13; 17: 32.)

Much learning; study of the Old Testament scriptures. Festus may have heard that Paul was distinguished among the Jews for his scholarship. Turn thee to madness (Rev. Ver.); as we say, "his head is turned."

V. 25. Most noble Festus. Paul is never provoked out of his fine courtesy. He shows himself a marvel of Christian courtesy and self-command. Words of truth; and not the wild imaginings of a mind diseased. Sobersides; sound sense.

V. 26. The king knoweth. Agrippa, at one time, as we have seen, was in charge, under the Romans, of the temple at Jerusalem; he was well acquainted, therefore, with the religion of the Jews and their expectation of a Messiah. Besides, he must have heard something of the Christians, since his father had beheaded James with a sword and had cast Peter into prison (see ch. 12: 1-4). These things; the report of the death and resurrection of Jesus. Not done in a corner; but in Jerusalem, the Jewish capital, in the glare of public knowledge.

**III. Agrippa's Decision, 27-32.**

Vs. 27-29. Thou believest; "the prophets," and therefore he ought to believe in Jesus who fulfilled the teaching of the prophets. With but little persuasion, etc. (Rev. Ver.). It was as if he had said, "You think, do you, that with a little speech-making you can make so great a man as I become one of that fanatical sect of Christians," for such they seemed to the scornful king. I would to God. I desire with all my heart. Such as I am; with my present blessings as a Christian and my sure hope of future glory. Except these bonds; the chains which bound him to his keeper in prison, and which now hung heavily about the apostle.

Vs. 30-32. Nothing worthy of death. Luke is careful to explain that both the Roman Festus (ch. 25: 18) and the Jewish Agrippa found Paul to be innocent. This was a great testimony to his hero. Set at liberty, etc., but his continued imprisonment was to become the means of his being carried to Rome, whither he longed to go with the gospel message.

**Application.**

What about us? We have had our heavenly vision. We know about that perfect one toward whose achievement we should all seek to approximate. Are we able to say I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision? This grand surrender of our all to Jesus will do as much for us as it did for Paul. We too need some kind of an experience that will make us cease from crying, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" and make us begin to say as with a shout of joy, "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Many other visions rise to lure us,—visions of pleasure, possession, power; but their lure leads to death. There is only one vision worth trusting fully. As the mighty Tennyson would put it:

"After all, follow it— Follow the gleam,— the gleam of all that Jesus ever was,— the gleam of all that we can ever be through Him."

## Live Stock Improvement.

More and more the movement calling for the elimination of the scrub sire in the beef and dairy breeds is being emphasized and reaching fulfillment. In addition to the educational campaigns being carried on in Ontario, Saskatchewan and elsewhere by the provincial authorities the policy of the Dominion department in distributing pure-bred bulls in newly settled districts is doing much to improve the quality of the breeding stock. The policy was adopted in 1913, and, up to November 1, of last year, no fewer than 2,963 bulls had been introduced in this way by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. At the date mentioned, the branch had in the hands of different associations in sparsely and newly settled districts 1,309 bulls, of which number 795 were Shorthorn, 217 Ayrshire, 90 Holstein, 74 Hereford, 38 Aberdeen Angus, 25 French Canadian, 17 Jerseys, 9 Guernsey, 2 Red Poll and 1 Galloway. Alberta is credited in the one year with 318 of these bulls, Saskatchewan with 295, Manitoba with 137, British Columbia with 74, Quebec with 36, Ontario with 98, Nova Scotia with 36, New Brunswick with 35, and Prince Edward Island with 10. At first the bulls were secured by the branch direct from the breeders, but when good opportunity offers, such as a provincial sale, purchases are now made in the open market. For instance, at the seven auction sales in the Prairie Provinces held last year, 225 superior animals were purchased at an average for distribution in this way.

The man or woman behind the desk at the little red schoolhouse has a lot to do with the kind of men and women your boys and girls will grow up to be.

## Poultry

Here is my egg record for August, 1921. I have never kept a record before and now I am glad I did, for I was agreeably surprised at the end of August to see how many eggs we did get and how much they were worth.

Of course, August is a poor month to get a record as the hens are pretty well laid out before August and I am well satisfied that we got a great many more eggs in each of the five months previous to this record and that being the case we would still have six months to get quite a few more eggs. We merely keep hens as a sideline and just feed in the old-fashioned farm way.

The record from fifty-two Barred Rock hens follows:

Date.	Eggs.	Date.	Eggs.
1.	38	18.	37
2.	37	19.	34
3.	26	20.	26
4.	34	21.	25
5.	36	22.	29
6.	34	23.	31
7.	35	24.	31
8.	34	25.	32
9.	32	26.	33
10.	33	27.	30
11.	30	28.	30
12.	28	29.	32
13.	25	30.	29
14.	31	31.	30
15.	28		
16.	33	Total.	950
17.	26		

Seventy-nine dozen and eleven eggs from fifty-two hens at thirty cents per dozen equals \$23.97. Does it pay?

Silage makes the steer grow and at a price you can afford, even at the present market.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED