

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.** \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.  
**ADVERTISING RATES.** 12 cents a line per inch, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENTS  
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.  
New York Office—Tribune Building.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,700 to 15,900 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.  
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by continent and province, will be mailed free on request.

## OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us as one of our readers, or should any other, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Readers shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

*"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.*

## A Place for Surplus Dollars

THE greatest convenience that any farm woman can have at hand in performing the duties of her household is an abundance of hot and cold water, with a minimum of effort. Many of Our Folks now have efficient water systems installed in their homes but still there are thousands of farms in this country on which an up-to-date water system could well be afforded, but where the old-fashioned pump is still relied upon for the water supply. We have even visited farms on which an abundant supply of fresh water is carried to an individual basin in front of each cow, but where the busy housewife has to fetch for a considerable distance, and in all kinds of weather, the water needed in the many duties pertaining to her housekeeping.

For such a condition there is now less excuse than formerly. Water systems for farm homes have been brought to a high state of perfection and they could well be afforded on a great many more farms than they are found at present. The farmers of Ontario, for instance, have \$100,000,000 on deposit in the banks at three per cent interest. Part of this amount invested in efficient water systems would yield a much higher return in terms of convenience and labor saved. We seldom question the wisdom of purchasing labor-saving machinery for our field and stable work. The investment of the amount necessary in a good home water system would prove equally profitable.

## Women and the City

THERE is not a good sized city in Canada or the United States that does not number more women than men in its population. In the rural districts of every county in Ontario, save one, there are more men than women. And the trend

toward the city of country bred girls continues. Are these girls well advised in leaving country homes for the life of the city? Let Mrs. Jean T. Zimmerman, Superintendent, of the Chicago Women's Shelter, make the reply. Mrs. Zimmerman reports that during the past year she has given lodging or shelter or both to 22,650 girls and destitute women and children. The plight of the out-of-work woman in the great city, the woman without food, shelter or friends, is the most desperate thing in the world. The conditions of which Mrs. Zimmerman speaks do not apply to Chicago only. Similar statistics might be had from any other great city in either Canada or the United States.

## The Church as the Social Centre

IN most rural districts the churches are the social centres of the community. Their avowed mission is human uplift, and since man is a social being, they have felt a demand to provide for his social needs. Of all buildings which can be used for the accommodation of gatherings theirs are the best suited for the purpose. Notwithstanding the large falling off in attendance,

## The Farmer's Ministry

THANKSGIVING Day belongs to the beginning of the Nation, and it may be well on that day to take account of our national perils, and dangers, and mercies. But first of all it is the time for taking thought of that common, humble but wondrous matter, "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."  
But to those whose fortune it is to watch the spring and the summer and the autumn lay their touch upon the fields, Thanksgiving Day has a personal significance. The farmer has been set one of the noblest of earth's tasks. His it is to serve the abominable needs of his fellow men, his to aid the marvelous processes by which life is kept upon this planet. He ministers directly to the well-being of mankind. We talk of the independence of the farmer's life, we talk too, of his hard labour and its small returns, but we do not talk enough of its dignity and inestimable worth. It is he who keeps life upon the earth.

which many of them have experienced in the past few years, they still hold a central place in the interest of more people than other institutions. For these and many other reasons churches are advantageously placed to minister to the social requirements of their people and are, therefore, looked to by their members and adherents for a large contribution to their social life.

Country churches have been severely criticised for not living up to their opportunities as centres of social activity, and, although they have not been above criticism in this regard, it would be well to take stock of their contribution to rural social life before condemning them too severely. In winter they provide tea-meetings and fowl suppers, each of which is generally followed by a program, put on by local talent. In summer most of them hold Sunday School picnics, at which both old and young give themselves up to social enjoyment. In the autumn many of them still maintain their grand old institutions; the harvest home festival. Throughout the year the young people's societies minister to the social as well as the religious needs of their members. To these activities must be added the social benefits derived by their members from attendance at their regular religious meetings. Take away from the social life of most rural districts that part contributed by the churches and it would be found that whether or not they are living fully up to their opportunities in this regard, their contribution is larger than that of all other institutions combined.

## The New Viewpoint

FOR the most part churches look upon their social activities as a means to an end. The main object is to minister to the religious needs of their people and their recreational and social activities are secondary and contributory to that purpose. The same is true of schools, farmers' organizations, secret societies and other institutions contributing to the social life of rural districts. Their work in this connection is aside from their real function and they, as well as the churches, look upon it as a matter of secondary consideration.

Of late years the need for the systematic and intelligent provision of recreation for its own sake has become very apparent. It has been found that one reason why the young people have been drifting away to the cities is that country districts have been barren of social life. It is now conceded that it is just as necessary to minister to the social needs of the people as to their religious and educational requirements. Social enjoyment as an end in itself, as a necessary factor in the life of every community, demands recognition, and churches, schools, farmers' clubs and women's institutes are being called upon to look at it from this new viewpoint and to shape their policies accordingly.

## Community Recreation

THE weakness of the policy, or lack of policy, by which the work of providing recreational and social enjoyment for the people of rural communities is left to the divided efforts of churches and other institutions, is that there has been no provision made for concerted effort in conducting the work. The churches have divided the people along denominational lines, with the result that the work has been rendered inefficient. The same can be said of other institutions, in that they have been working independently and dividing, instead of consolidating, the efforts of the people in seeking a means for the expression of their social instincts. This divided effort has been the greatest source of weakness in the endeavor to build up a sound social life in rural districts.

It is now obvious that a mistake has been made in considering churches, schools or other institutions as true units of country life. Far from being such, they are but phases of that life, superficially divided but fundamentally grounded in its truth. That unit is the community. Each country district is divided into communities with rather clearly defined boundaries. Most of these communities centre around country villages in which the people look at centres of their community life, and community boundaries are marked off by the lines which separate the sphere of influence of these villages. Within these communities there is a common bond of mutual interest underlying all the apparent divisions along denominational and sectional lines.

The problem of building up the social and recreational features of country life is best attacked from the community standpoint. Instead of dividing their efforts along denominational lines or working in independent groups as members of secular organizations, country people should unite their efforts in an endeavor to build up a strong community spirit. Their social activities should embrace all the people living within said a district. To accomplish this object it is necessary to federate all the forces within a community in a united effort to enrich its social life, churches, schools and farmers' organizations working together with the common object of providing recreation for its own sake and not for secondary considerations.

## The Value of

HOW much spoil average farm manure pile of great number of since that are the end of the year, ask the farmer loses more layer. In some six or seven will mean appreciating of which could be covered. In one or two would the cost of putting

## Better

WHEN you can the aim of m better. By necessarily mean to live more moral more comfortable a We want better clothes, better food, we are apt to spend effort to make living agreeable. This be, is the propo and civility, and more widely diffused culture.

This is one of the every year we develop Farm and Dairy to the women folk and encourage farmers to be one of the homes the question is discussed make our home a comfortable place in

One way in which by giving the good our farms more of our farms by working be easily accomplished the farm right up to so often at a sacrifice which the housewife

Possibly there is household equipment wanted in your home. It may be wise to save many things possibly your wife with a defective stove her efforts; it may be a piano for your own; a better light for your own; a furnace for the house or even a system of your home.

If you can afford you owe it to your household and to your them. They are many—of your kept—civilization about us. For to-day, the for the best thing in and life is lived on high.

And what a "Real" it would be in the home one of these improvements the saving of so for your other "parts" for yourself.

The point I wish to make is that the world, and the life lived in greater comfort, applied blessings if you thought to the comforts of the home.

Now with this thought want you to go over the "Women's" and Dairy, taking care are especially directed from them you will find too, that as you best, and provide are those who add catalogue will be glad you mention Farm and