

Bulls Running at Large

Joseph Pinegan, Perth Co., Ont.

Up-to-date breeders have taken a good step in sending a deputation to wait on the Honorable Minister of Agriculture asking for an act of Legislature forbidding farmers to allow their bulls to run at large, especially on the roadside. Such animals allowed to run on the roadside are a menace to the public safety, especially to children going to and from school.

There is also an injury to the community in which they are allowed to run or be used for breeding purposes; nine out of 10 of the bulls that are allowed to run about are

scrub or inbred things that the owner doesn't care about as long as it is home when he wants it. Whoever heard of a farmer paying a big price for a pure-bred bull and allowing him to run wild?

The farmer who thinks he is saving expenses by picking from one year to the other, bull calves of his own herd and breeding back to such animals is making a sad mistake, which he will regret sooner or later. This use of inbred bulls is sure to diminish the size of his cattle and to develop more or less tuberculosis in his herd.

I hope the honorable members of the Legislature will give this proposition grave consideration and have some act passed forbidding the reckless farmer from using and especially allowing their scrub and inbred bulls running at large.

AD. TALK

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The "Hardship" of Writing Letters

"No, you couldn't sell that article to a farmer. He can't see where there is any money in it for him. In fact he would consider it as an expensive luxury. He would rather have the \$25 or \$30 in a savings account in the local bank."

While in Toronto the other day a manager of a large manufacturing concern passed the above remark to me.

The article referred to was a neat combination style of writing desk and letter file—something that is needed in the home of every wide-awake farmer, who makes any pretence of applying business methods to his farming operations.

The criticism is justly taken that we on the farms are "easy" going in our business methods. Up home we used to keep the "very important" papers in a little box in father's trunk. The other letters of less weight (bills overdue, etc.) found a resting place in the old clock (a daily reminder each night as we wound it). The overflow from this went to a special corner of mother's bureau. In short, the business letters were scattered over the house and entailed a big search every time one was needed.

How many of us have a writing desk in the house? Not many, I fear. Mother's kitchen table, as a rule, is called into use, and after the ink and paper, pens and blotter are assembled from various corners the "big task" of writing a few letters is undertaken.

Is it any wonder farmers are slow in answering letters? Everything is conducive to putting them off.

How much better and more business like it would be if a few dollars were invested in a neat desk and letter file, where everything could be kept together and found at a moment's notice. The trouble and worry pay for the expense of such a desk. It would induce us to be more business like, especially we dairy farmers who have more papers, etc., than the average man on the farm.

While down in Oxford County a few weeks ago, I came across a number of farmers who had little private offices fitted up in the home. It would do you good to see them.

What about an office desk or file for your house as one of YOUR farm improvements of 1914—an improvement that will mean better business methods—and dollars saved?

The Farm Improvement Magazine Number of Farm and Dairy will be out May 1. Not particularly its advertising columns for suggestions in farm improvements, including files and desks, from 25 cents to \$50, all available to the farmers "writing corner."—FARM AND DAIRY.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

An Unusual Viewpoint

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The great city among Canadian farmers is generally the scarcity of farm help. Many reasons have been given as to the cause of this scarcity, but the real reason lies with the farmer himself. Much labor is imported from the Old Country to work on Canadian farms, but only a small percentage ever get to work for the farmer when they arrive here, and a much smaller percentage remain among the farmers any length of time.

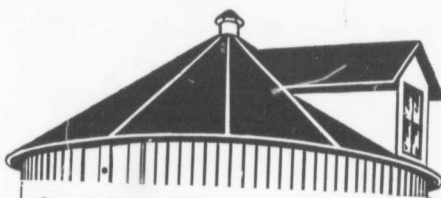
When a laborer goes to work in a town or city he usually is hired by the day. If an opportunity arises to better his position elsewhere, he can quit and receive his wages on short notice, and usually he receives more wages than the highest paid farm laborer, if he is at all intelligent. Especially through the summer months is this true. His day's work usually is nine or 10 hours, with some few exceptions, such as laborers in the building trade, who often are found working eight hours. Now, if these men work 15 minutes' overtime, they get paid for it. But the farmer thinks he is entitled to the labor of his hired man from sunrise of the long summer day till sunset, and often after. This I know as a positive fact, to my sorrow, for I have been there.

The chief difficulty in my estimation is this: A farm laborer must hire for a certain period of time, usually from eight months to one year. All this time he is virtually a slave to the farmer, and if he quits through any disagreement, which is almost sure to arise among the best-natured of people, he is almost certain to lose his hard-earned wages for the time he has worked. There are times in the year when the farmer has to hustle considerably, but there is reason in all things. I would just as soon do farm work as any other work and personally know dozens of other men who would gladly do farm work if farmers would be satisfied with a monthly contract, but I speak for hundreds when I say, no farm for me, if I must bind myself to work under what is really slavery in a mild form.—"One Who Has Had Experience," Peterboro Co., Ont.

Sugar Beet Pulp

Where could I get sugar beet pulp, dried and baled, and what is a reasonable price per ton or by car load? What is worth as a feed for milk cows? I have heard some speak well of it.—M. R.

Sugar beet pulp could probably be secured from the Wallaceburg Beet Sugar Factory, and is worth about one cent a pound, as a food for dairy cattle; it is an excellent feed for this purpose. The best manner of using, is to soak it in water and feed along with chopped hay or straw; mix the meal also with it as it is being put into the manger.—J. H. G.

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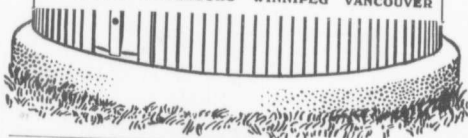
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