

et weather means too much may be too wet to pasture this rank growth may be one extreme follows an excellent one for alsike be reversed this season. season for the production of st season wasn't very heavy any rate, the markets are effort should be taken to ntity. Present conditions of grass and hay, conse- th of red clover is looked of Ontario where excellent ed some seasons, but little It is high time to correct expressed that this year,

T. G. RAYNOR.

Clover Hay.

for sweet clover haying, I nce along that line. Last er on June 14—none too acres as fast as we could, s well dried in the swath, aked it in light windrows e dew was off, but we did y and crisp but what all ng the hay loader, we put istributed through the barns, n could be helped. This ondition, and was relished uttings of alfalfa we never of sweet clover. It is the s we have ever had. We win) cement silos, one of s corn is not touched and of silage. Thanks to the ng, we will have no corn e 25 acres of sweet clover op. In the year 1916 we y heavy, and which got , near July 1. We raked h a side-delivery rake, in ay; in the afternoon we rake, throwing two rows e let it stand three days, in and mowed it in deep. grand feed. It is better hen coarse as that was. t the middle of June and but the rain came every ng it to the ground, and e same year the red clover arly to obtain a crop of r corn is called king, but It is better feed, more e soil, and grows well

W. J. LEGG.

Agriculture.

of our dailies a very good "Wages" were standing dder leading therefrom. into the ladder and n first." Food, wages, re seem so inextricably existence that it is holds out in the way of e production and price an excuse to govern the ortation tariffs, price of ing the last three years in food alone has dropped arner wants to live as he says to his employer, "buy food and clothes." with a union strike. To er adds a percentage to the manufactured article

favorably placed as the "Big Interests," when would say, "The come to use in my work and on the market, my men's must have more for my ss. I will combine with my produce until the my goods to give me a r interests would take s where the thing would

that farmers shall only economy make enough y selling as fast as they urnish a product more m of any independence rough union. So that rath, the helplessness es down, and not the ar. They have to sell take what a grudging based, not on value or

cost of production, but on scarcity or abundance of supply.

Farmer Never Has Controlled Prices.

It has been proved, time and again, that the farmer cannot control prices either as an individual or in combination; and as a farmer I am afraid he never will. Take a concrete case to illustrate the point. A concern is turning out farm implements. If the management is endowed with good business foresight and grip, the raw material has been purchased at wholesale and at lowest price. The employees are trained to highest efficiency, and all waste is eliminated. To the cost of the implement is added the desired profit, and it is sold at the desired price, subject to slight fluctuations, i. e., the manufacturer, whether he be alone, or, as is more often the case to-day, the industry in combination, controls the price of the output. If the output exceeds the demand the manufacturer says: "These are not perishable, we will hold them."

On the other hand, the farmer after years spent in breed selection, learning how and what to feed for best gains, how to grow feeds or where best to purchase them, produces one hundred pounds of pork that cost him twenty dollars. The farmer cannot say, "I want to make 10 per cent. profit on that pork, and will sell it for \$22.00." He has to take the price set for the time being by the packers or wholesalers, a price which will allow them to sell and make their desired profit. Nor can the farmer, if the market does not suit him, hold, because his commodity is perishable.

There may be conditions under which he may sell his twenty-dollar pork for twenty-five or even more, but more often conditions compel him to sell under cost. Occasionally food prices do materially strengthen but it is through no control of the producer, nor does it mean a greater profit for him as a rule, because at such times the cost of production is generally greater.

A good example is furnished by the last three years when the curtailment of labor in production and the increase of consumption by the armies and their dependent accompaniments created a necessary insistent demand considerably in excess of supply. The cry of food shortage brought and has kept up the price of foods. It was not through any action or influence of the producer, nor have the profits to the producer been much, if any, greater than before. If he has received twice as much for his produce his wage sheet, equipment, clothing, feeds, fertilizer, etc., have jumped in the same or greater proportion.

There is another condition in which scarcity of food may bring high prices, and this condition may obtain in the near future. Food prices will undoubtedly continue high until next autumn, then there may be a depression of prices dependent on, and modified by, the ability of the rural population of the world, or at least the northern hemisphere, to raise the large crops they hope to, and also on the character of the season.

When Prices Will Fall.

The impetus that has been given production will have a tendency to carry it into surplus; supply will exceed demand and prices will drop below cost of production. The power and influence of organized labor will keep up the price of their commodity, and the pendulum of production will swing to the minimum, because of the drawing of labor from the farms where low prices of farm produce will not allow payment of wages that can be obtained in other industries. Then lessened production will create a scarcity, high prices will ensue, and the pendulum of production will swing back to maximum. Thus, if no outside controlling factors interfered to steady prices, we would have a more or less regular vibratory motion of prices and production, the time of vibration depending on the number of months or years it takes to mature the particular product. This has been well illustrated in the last twenty-five years in the pork trade, especially in Ontario, where production and prices have played a very evident game of see-saw. Now all this vibratory tendency is undesirable and interferes with the stability of trade and industry, and it leads to the feeling that our Governments should exercise a certain degree of control in regard to prices in every department of the national industrial household.

Price Control Dangerous.

One can readily see that absolute control of prices by any national authority covering a sufficient period of time to allow any industry or number of industries to lay definite plans as to production and extension, would be fraught with much danger to trade. No man can bank on the future. At any period some unforeseen distracting influence may operate to upset all plans. Witness the state of affairs at present in connection with the wheat price in the United States. Either the Government stands to lose or it will have to go back on the guaranteed price. That is, no one nation can do this thing. The United States has guaranteed to her wheat raisers a price of say \$2.50 (not the actual price) per bushel until after the harvest of 1920. Canada, South America, or some other country without such a guarantee sells wheat to the other nations at \$2.20, and even sells to U. S. millers at that price. Then about the only thing for the U. S. Government to do is to buy the wheat from the farmers, sell it at a loss of 30 cents per bushel and turn the loss back on the people.

But it would seem to be quite possible to have price control work smoothly and very beneficially under the direction of a League of Nations. To-day such authorities as the nations' food controllers are expressing the opinion that food and fuel control boards should be a permanent institution in every nation.

Undoubtedly in the future international trade re-

lations will be closer, stronger and freer than ever before. All industrial intercourse between nations should be broader and more unselfish than ever before. The thought in the future should not be, for instance, what will Canada gain by trading with this or that country, but can we establish such trade relations that the benefit will be mutual. In nations as in individuals a square deal on both sides leads to pleasant relations and a future extension of business. The popular conception of the jurisdiction of a League of Nations probably limits it to the policing of the different countries, the making of international laws as to armament, etc., and the settlement of international disputes. If, however, the different nations were to make food control permanent, and this would also mean the control of price, then why should not that control become international as well. This would obviate "cornering," "profiteering," lessen congestion of trade in any one place or country, tend largely to eliminate the speculator or middleman, and bring the consumer nearer to the producer.

An expert system of crop estimation, such as already exists in the International Institute of Agriculture, could regulate the trend of trade and price each year. Such price control would not necessarily mean higher prices but steadier prices, and lower prices to the consumer through the deletion of unnecessary accessories. Something of this kind must be done to stabilize agriculture and make it sufficiently attractive to lead more good business men to take it up as a profession.

As agriculture stands to-day unorganized, misrepresented by public opinion unrepresented in the parliaments of the country, at the mercy of labor, industrial and political organization, men of business ability will not take it up nor remain with it if they have started.

True, organization is existent in a weak, disunited scattered sense; but as yet no national body of real executive power, which represents agriculture as a whole, and which could make its influence felt in improved legislation exists in Canada or, in fact, in any of our American countries.

Efficient organization in agriculture must come in the next twenty years; whether from the Governments, in response to the demand of a semi-starved urban population, or from an enlightened and educated agricultural people.

Annapolis Co., N.S.

R. J. MESSENGER.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

The Live Stock Club Movement.

If there is any activity in which the boys, girls and young farmers of Ontario can engage, that will eventually lead to better agriculture in the Province of Ontario, it is in the direction of improved live stock. The general run of our horses, cattle, sheep and swine will stand considerable improvement, and any advancement in this regard will reflect on the whole agricultural industry. Farmers sometimes get set in their way, but the boys and girls like to try out new things, and when they once get interested in live stock, crops, the garden or anything about the farm their enthusiasm usually makes for very satisfactory results. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Representatives, is encouraging the live stock club movement, and R. S. Duncan, Supervisor of Agricultural Representatives, recently informed a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" that there are now between twenty-five and thirty of these clubs in actual operation, or getting under way. There is one sheep club and several pig clubs, among the number. In the County of Waterloo the club movement is under the direction of the Waterloo County Board of Agriculture, and it is organized on broad lines. There it is called a Live-Stock Club, and the applicant can obtain any kind of live stock desired of specified ages. Club members can obtain Clydesdale or Percheron fillies, one year old or older if wished. In dairy cattle breeds, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are promoted and heifer calves, six months or thereabout, can be obtained, or yearling heifers which have been bred. The same rules apply to beef cattle where Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords are the recognized breeds. In sheep, lambs or shearlings are given out, and in swine seven-weeks-old pure-bred sows are distributed.

The clubs in the various counties differ to some extent, but the object of all is the same and, therefore, in general principles there is considerable similarity. Just as an example of the rules under which the clubs carry on this work, we desire to reproduce a few of the regulations set down by the Waterloo County Board of Agriculture. The regulations adhered to in this particular county are quoted as much on account of convenience as of preference, for the work is conducted much the same in all counties where the agricultural representatives endeavor to suit the work to local requirements. In Waterloo they have fifteen rules which must be adhered to, but we shall only quote a few of them in order to give readers some idea of the objects of the club:

Those who are eligible for members are Waterloo County farm boys and girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years.

Boys and girls may apply for one female of not more than two classes of live stock, except in sheep where they may apply for two females.

Boys and girls are advised to select breeds of animals

kept on the home farm, or at least breeds that predominate in their section so that there may be no difficulty in securing good sires.

A written guarantee must be given that all females will be bred to a registered male, same breed.

It is to be clearly understood that the animal and her progeny shall be the sole property of, and shall be managed by, the boy or girl with the advice of the parent.

Purchasers will be required to pay cash. If credit is required they are advised to consult with their local banker, who will have a knowledge of the scheme. Practically all banks of the County will lend money at six per cent. for this purpose.

Those under fifteen years of age are advised to select sheep or pigs. By good management in two years' time these animals should give enough profit to buy a heifer.

An effort will be made to have special classes for these animals at school fairs and at fall fairs.

An entrance fee of fifty cents per member will be charged to pay the cost of buying the animals.

In other counties, and under different circumstances, the applicant for an animal gives a note in payment, and this is endorsed by the parent or guardian. The note covers in full the cost of the animal, transportation charges, feed, etc. In cases where the child has taken a calf under six months of age, the note may be renewed at the banker's discretion on payment of interest and part of principal. In some counties, also, an auction sale is held each year at which the club members dispose of their surplus stock. It has been customary in some instances, too, for the applicant to give a note for a certain number of months, at the end of which time all the animals distributed are put up at auction. If the young folk who have purchased animals tentatively desire to make them permanent property they re-purchase them at the sale and make payment in full.

One customary stipulation is that records be kept of the feed consumed by the animal, or animals, and the gains made. In the case of dairy heifers, complete records of production are to be kept after the animal freshens. This gives the club member some idea of the cost of production and the profits which accrue. The results compared with the average of the farm herd is usually a good object lesson and a splendid advertisement for the better class pure-bred animal.

In certain localities local pure-bred associations are giving considerable assistance, going so far in some instances as to look after the purchase of animals, and adjusting payment. In such cases they usually arrange for an annual event at which judging competitions are held and worth-while prizes are distributed.

When the young folk take an interest in the live stock about the farm they usually encourage the parents to keep a better type, but unless the child can boast of actual ownership of at least one animal, the interest is liable to dwindle and wane. The club movement furthermore necessitates business transactions on the part of the young, and thus dissipates at an early age that lack of confidence where finances are concerned.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Magneto Troubles.

When trouble arises with the ignition system, the first step is to determine whether the trouble lies in the magneto, the wiring, or the spark plugs. In the majority of cases the trouble will be found in either the wiring or the plugs, especially in cases where only one cylinder misses fire, and these parts should be tested first, before attempting to do anything with the magneto.

Special magneto plugs should be used with high-tension magnetos because of the intense heat of the spark. Spark plugs with small, thin wire points are soon destroyed by the magneto. The best are none too good for continuous service.

To locate a misfiring cylinder, disconnect one of the high-tension cables from the plug while the engine is running, and allow cable to spark to the engine frame instead of to the plug. If the engine slows down when cable is disconnected, proceed to the next plug and remove that cable, and so on until a cylinder is found whose speed is not affected by the removal of the cable. The removal of the cable from a faulty plug will not cause the engine to slow down. Remove this plug and clean, or replace with a new one as the case may require. Foul or broken spark plugs cause misfiring or irregular explosions in the cylinders accompanied by loud reports at the end of the exhaust pipe.

See that all of the wires, both primary and secondary, are making good contact, and are bright and clean where fastened under binding screws and terminals. Make sure that the insulation of the high-tension cable is in good condition, and clean off any oil that may have collected on it. Do not allow the wires to touch any metal work nor allow the wires to cross or come into contact with one another. See that wires are not broken.

If the trouble does not lie in the wiring or spark plugs, examine the circuit breaker contact points and determine whether they are pitted or burned. If they are, remove them from the magneto and file them to a flat, even bearing with a small, fine file. See that the points have not burned away so far that they fail to make contact when the cam releases the roller. Wash out any dirt or oil that may be present on the circuit breaker with gasoline. Faulty circuit breaker causes