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Canadian Seed Growers' Association Meeting

HE annual meeting of the Can-adian Seed Growers' Association, which is usually held during the winter or early spring, owing to winter or early spring, owing to war time conditions was this year called to meet on September 26th in the office of the Sec.Treas., Mr. L. H. Newman. Comparatively few of the long distance members came. It was not expected many would come as the programme was not an elaborate one. was thought better to do the routine t was thought better to do the routine business, discuss a few reports and accept into full membership those whose work entitled them to it than carry out an elaborate progra

to carry out an elaborate programme.
From outside points were Mr. Tullis
of Regina, Mr. Cavole from Quebec,
Prof. Jas. Murray from St. Anns, Mr.
Simond from Quebec; Messrs. J. Simond from Quebec; Messrs. J. Hart of the Agricultural Department, Toronto, and Mr. Hodgins of Shaw ville. Local representatives were Dr. Robertson, Pres.; L. H. Newman, Sec. Treas.; Seed Commissioner Clark, E. D. Eddy, G. LaLecheur, T. G. Rayner and Prof. Macoun.

and Prof. Macoun.

The Directors' report referred to conditions of and production for 1917. While it was a good year for Ontario members and fair for the members of

favorable for the Eastern provinces. The inspection of plots was carried on by members of the Provincial Governents, and 351 growers were visited out of 364 calls for inspection. Some 55,000 bushelp of the provincial control o eut of 364 calls for inspection. Some 65,000 bushels of grain were produced for distribution. Registered seed had continued to give a good account of itself and Sager Wheeler, of Rosthern had captured a coveted potato prize at a large international show It was pointed out that several seed growers' metings had been held durgrowers metings had been held dur-ing the year and a lot of valuable ma-terial for reports had been collected. Good Seed is Scarce.

Notwithstanding all that had been done to supply good seed, there was a big shortage in meeting the enlarging demands. Consequently the di-Consequently the di grown by anyone, which passed in-spection, should be allowed to register and to be sold as such. They also recommended the formation of corecommended the formation of co-operative associations for the clean-ing and distribution of seeds such as obtains at St. Rosalie, Que., where very successful work is being carried

As a result of the discussion that followed action was taken to widen the production of registered seed by allowing seed to qualify as registered seed, by any grower who produces crops from seed supplied by experiment stations. Elite stock seeds of ment stations. Elite stock seeds of the first and second generation from members of the Association, and whose seed may run the gauntlet of inspection. It was also recommended to organize and encourage organization of associations for the proper cleaning and distribution of the seed Robertson said his convictions this point had been greatly strength-ened by what he had observed in Engened by what he had observed in Edi-land and Italy on a recent visit, and where counties had elected agricul-tural committees of the very best farmers to direct and unify the farm ork and crops on the various farms It had led to increased production and lt had led to increased production and better quality products, two things greatly needed there. This forward step would not be lost after the war. step would not be lost after the wal. He would like to see the idea reach to every township in the various counties of Canada. The President counties of Canada. The President said he saw fields of wheat that would easily go 75 bus, per acre, and other

crops in proportion. Undoubtedly some of the best yielding seeds would be kept for seeding purposes for next

The suggestion was made that it might be a government service to pro duce enough elite stock seed to send duce enough elife stock seed to send out to growers at cost of production, as such seed would be grown under proper supervision and could be recommended. It was also pointed out that the Field Crop Competitions had that the Field Crop Competitions had furnished a lot of good seed and that prize winners were beginning to re-alize more than ever their opportunity in producing good seed grain. They were more and more using registered seed to win with.

ed collecting, cleaning and distri-Seed collecting, cleaning and distributing centres were almost a necessity, and for a start each province should have at least one centre and more when necessary. It is quite necessible at a cost of seven cents per bushel, for seed grain to be assembled, cleaned and distributed over a radius of 600 miles. The Secretary's report 1.411, of which 65 were accepted this

The election of officers resulted in rne election of officer's resulted in very few changes from last year. Mr. Justus Miller takes C. F. Bailey's place and Mr. L. J. Tullis takes Prof. T. J. Harrison's place on the executive committee. Directors for ensuing year are: Messrs. Scott and Hadwin permittee. Directors for ensuing year are: Measrs. Scott and Hadwin for B.C.; Mr. H. A. Craig, Alberta; Measrs. L. J. Tullis and J. Bracken. Sark; T. J. Harrison and Geo. Dow. Man.; Justus Miller and Dr. Zavitz. Ont.; N. Savole and Prof. J. Murray, Que; Measrs. MacLeod and W. Palmer. N.B.; W. L. MacFarlas and Prof. M. Cummings, N.S.; and W. H. McGresor and Mr. Tennant, P.E. Dr. Robertson continues to be President and L. H. Newman Sec. Treas. Auditors E. D. Eddy and the Agri. Accountant.—T. G. R.

Two Powers for Every Farm

(Continued from page 4.) and these will be numerous enough in the near future that, if the other equipment as ensilage cutter and threshing machines are owned cooperatively, it will be very easy to get power at a nominal rate.

In addition, every farm will require a small power of its own. Some of the smaller operations on which the beltsmaller operations on which the belt-ing attachment of a farm tractor could not be used economically are for pumping water, running the emery stone, turning the cream sepemery stone, turning the cream sep-grator, fanning grain, and, in the house, turning the washing machine and wringer, and possibly the churn, although most of the cream from here is now shipped. In this district, too, which is devoted largely to dairying, we have to have some power to oper ate the milking machines which are becoming very common. Hydro-elec-tric would solve this need for a small power very economically if it were available, which it is not here. A few weeks ago I told in Farm and Dairy of a visit which I made toothe farm of Mr. Ballantyne, of Stratford, and pointed out how he is using a home pointed out now he is desing a home generating system for lighting all his buildings and for performing 13 dif-ferent other power operations. This is an ideal system. For the most of us our small power requirements will be met with a gasoline or kerosene engine. Two and one-half h.p. will be sufficiently large.

A farm with a big power on call and a small power always available is, to my mind, properly equipped to meet the requirements of this mechanical

The Stable Basis for Cooperative Organization

(Continued from page 7.)
his purchases. Non-price cutting,
therefore, works absolutely no hardship on the members and has very
real and substantial advantages in carrying on the business. Buy and sell therefore at the regular prices,

and if a profit can be made, divide such profit on a cooperative basis. It been demonstrated, of course, that cooperators can parrow the mar gins with benefit to both producer and consumer, but it should no; be attempted until the ability to do so

is been proven. tive business which has not been sufficiently learned in this country. It is the basis upon which cooperation in: Europe is founded. Even in Ontario the cooperative business which has stood the test of time will be found to have recognized this princi An illustration is the fruit keting association in the Niagara Peninsula. At all the shipping sta-Peninsula. At all the shipping sta-tions in this district there are man-agers of fruit associations and indeagers of fruit associations and i pendent buyers. The members non-members are treated alike both manager and buyer as to price paid for fruit. The man treated alike or The manager price paid for fruit. The manager does not estimate that he can give his members more for fruit than can the buyer and pay accordingly; he pays the same. His profit, however. is returned to the members as a trade dividend, so that at the final reckon ing the member receives the actual sale price of his fruit less expense sale price of his fruit less expense, There is no price cutting in payment for fruit and these cooperative fruit associations have thus become perassociations have thus become per-manent institutions without disrupt-ing the whole course of trade in ten-der fruits in the Niagara district.

If a cooperative business believes that the margin exacted by the liade is excessive, it can be shown up most conclusively by the cooperative asso-ciation itself making the profit. After such demonstration the margin may producer and consumer justice, and the middleman be justly paid for ser-

vices rendered. In starting a cooperative company, therefore, it is important to give it therefore, it is important to give it a legal standing and to conduct the business upon financial principles, which have been proven sound wherever successful cooperation is practised

With drawling word of command and leisurely manipulation and leisurely manipulation of the reins a man with four horses to an eight-foot binder cut 17 acres of wheat per day through the blistering hot days of harvest. There was no hurry or excitement and the four horses kept slowly and steadily moving along at the edge of the star ding grain, always cutting a full swath and leaving the bundles nicely laid in straight windrows. The man explained that there was no use to hurry. Four horses were all he had, and they had to stand the strain. He did not dare hurry them, for as it was did not dare hurry them, for as it was they kept about as hot all day as it was safe to have them. A crack of the whip or a yell would have started an extra flow of sweat and made them puff all the faster as they would try to hurry along. Then a stop to rest

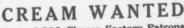
would have been necessary.

Men nearby who had plenty of horses drove faster, changed teams frequently and sometimes drove during the noon hov- but still most of them only cut abe at 20 acres per day, With twice as many horses and lots of extra work changing teams bac, and forth they got very little more done. Hurrying beyond a natural hole weather speed, their horses quickly got hot and kept getting rapidly ho-ter. The urging of the drivers to get the extra speed served to excite some of the horses and bring out a lather of sweat immediately.

The result was a good demonstration of efficiency and inefficiency with teams in hot weather. The patient policy was the most productive.

The foregoing illustration had its origin in the harvest fields of Kansa. The same principles apply whereighorses are worked long hours is let weather.





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