

Stop Migration to the City

R. F. Holterman, Brant Co., Ont.

In Ontario we have to squarely face the fact that many are leaving the farm and drifting to towns and cities. Anyone who has lived and moved among the agricultural class will not seek to deny this. The reasons are many. Many of them are more imaginary than real.

A false conception of what true manhood and womanhood is, often leads young people from the farm. The man or woman who is sun tanned, whose hands are hard with toil, yes, who is not closely following as a slave of fashion in all its fickle, crooked and circuitous steps, is not one whit less a man or woman than the so-called delicately reared child of fashionable homes.

The farmer fulfills the divine decree "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The tiller of the soil, since the fall, has ever demonstrated to the world that good fruit in our lives can be produced only by constant resistance of evil. To pluck out, to uproot, to sow, to prune, and to train with judgment is the key note to success in temporal as in spiritual things.

Those who have been physically weary know the sweetness of rest. Those who have physically toiled until they are hungry, alone know the enjoyment of food. Those who have labored in the

I would point this out to the one who makes the securing of this an object in his action. How many of us have seen the country youth flee to the cities during times of prosperity, despising home and its benefits, only too gladly returning to the despaired farm during times of depression.

But there are legitimate objections to country life. We cannot forego the right of youth to hew out for itself a path which will bring bread and butter and other necessities to itself and family. Those who have reached middle life, if not obeying the injunction "having food and raiment be ye therewith content," at least do not consider life a failure if this much has been honorably obtained. But many a young man cannot see even that much ahead if he remained in the country.

Many parents before death could perhaps do more for children whose life and conduct would permit helping them, or justify them in entrusting them with property. But there are perhaps quite as many who cannot so help their children. If this be the case then not the agricultural department alone but the policy of a government, yes, the policy of the entire country should be to create, if possible, more openings in country life where a living at least can be secured with less capital. One of the great prob-

World," continued Mr. McKenzie, "I heard Mr. D. Drummond, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, one of the judges in the competition, say that the most successful dairy farmer he knew of in the province of Quebec, and the one who did the most work with the least labor, was a man who was in the habit of spreading his manure in the winter on the sod needed for pasture. This land was ploughed the following fall and the next spring seeded to corn. In this way, Mr. Drummond said, the man saved himself the trouble of working the ground when the manure was on it and his pasture reaped the benefit of the manure.

"I had no land on which I could try this this year but I told my brother, Mr. John McKenzie, of Willowdale, about it and he tried it this year. He and his hired man now tell me that his pastures, on which he put the manure, are splendid and he expects to be saved a lot of trouble next fall when he ploughs this land. By applying manure in this way, he finds that each rain works it into the soil and that there is very little wasted. I have got some land that I can manure in this way next winter and I intend to do it."

Practise Supplementary Feeding

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

Happy is that dairy farmer to-day that made provision during the early months of spring for soiling his cattle during this period of short and dry pastures. With dairy products selling at a fairly good figure, he would be other than human, who would calmly stand and allow his cows to daily shrink in their milk flow, if he could readily prevent it.

Where provision has been made for suitable soiling grounds there will be no difficulty in keeping up a normal milk flow. Where no such provision has been made much can still be done to keep up the normal production if we will but make use of what we have at our disposal. On most farms there is grown a considerable acreage of oats. In most districts these have now reached the stage where they are most suitable for supplementary feeding. If our pastures are becoming short we can make no better use of a portion of our oat field than to cut it and feed it to our cows in such quantities as they will readily dispose of without waste. Should oats not be available for this purpose then it might pay to feed some grain or mill feed. Failing these we should have recourse to the newly stored hay.

We cannot afford to permit our cows to slacken in their milk yield, especially at this season of the year; for once they start on the downward grade it is very difficult to bring them back to their normal flow.

Herein lies one of the strong arguments for weighing individually the milk of each cow. By keeping individual records it is possible to know just when the production is falling off, as well as being able to figure out whether or not the supplementary feeding is a paying proposition. One thing about feeding grain, at this or perhaps any season of the year, which is often overlooked, is that the total effect of such feeding is not noticeable at the time. It has a prolonged after effect, the extent of which is difficult to estimate. By feeding grain at the present time we will not only sustain the milk flow and keep the cow in better flesh but we will undoubtedly favorably affect the cow's production during her next period of lactation.

We who are engaged in the dairy business, particularly the cow end of it, can ill afford to be too short-sighted. What we save now in feed may appear as loss before another year has rolled around. We must keep the dairy cow up to her full production and fortify her for the years to come.



SETTING OUT TOMATO PLANTS IN A 60 ACRE FIELD

Some idea of the number of people employed on Mr. Trethewey's farm at Weston, Ont., may be gained from the illustration. The main crop produced is tomatoes. The plants are set out four feet apart each way, and are cultivated at frequent intervals. Owing to the heavy applications of fertilizers that are given, as well as to the careful attention the crops receive, Mr. Trethewey expects to be able to obtain larger crops than is possible on the average farm.

cold, or had the rainstorm beat through their clothing to the skin, alone know the enjoyment of the house; and they and the generations which follow them are the better for these experiences.

The excitement and turmoil and unrest of city life are not conducive to strong constitutions, self control, and deliberate and concentrated action. When the cities are moved by national or other international incidents and lose their judgment the more slow and deliberate action of the agricultural class will act as ballast and be the anchor which holds the vessel of state to judgment and law-abiding action.

Again "far off fields look green," and the city to the country youth is a "far off field." They see the parlor of city life and in many cases, if they could examine the inner closets, they might find many a depleted larder, clothes press and purse, to say nothing of being behind in rent, grocery and dry goods payments and the like. How much less a proportion own their homes or possess property in the city than in the country. I do not say that property makes the man but

lems of national interest to solve is this, and it should be followed with system, persistence and determination if we would increase the average population per square mile.

By doing this we learn to make more money per acre, we increase the taxable property of the community, we find how we can have better schools without increasing the tax of each family and we do away with the extreme of isolation of country life and yet are delivered from the intensive, nerve racking bustle of city life. Buyers will be more plentiful, roads better, telephone, electric car services and what may be called modern conveniences more available.

Manure on Sod

"This year I am going to try applying manure on sod," said Mr. George McKenzie, of Thornhill, recently to a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who visited his place. "Last year when the judges were judging the farms, in the dairy farms competition conducted by The Dairyman and Farming