

citizens are looking to Canadian agriculture for an opening of their brightest and best boys. They are making enquiries of government officials and others for places on Canadian farms where their sons may learn something of our methods of farming. These boys have or will have ample means to start farming on a liberal scale when their tuition is completed. Consequently the farm student idea appears in a more favorable light today and offers opportunities for bringing to Canada as settlers some of the best young men of the United Kingdom.

But in whose hands should rest the placing of these students on farms where they will be fairly treated and given such home comforts as they have been accustomed to in the old land? It cannot be left to a private agency, as the eagerness for gain would defeat the object in view, that of keeping these young men in Canada and inducing them to buy and settle on the land. The work must be looked after by some responsible government agency. In Ontario it might very well be undertaken by the Bureau of Farm Labor, which is now doing such efficient work in supplying the farmers of this province with farm help. By adding to this branch of the Crown Lands Department an inspection service throughout the country whereby suitable places may be secured and the students kept track of during their tuition period, the work could be effectively and well done. The officers of Farmers' Institutes might, for a small fee, undertake to look after the boys in their respective districts. At any rate the government should take action, and by some means or other arrange to have these students looked after. They are bound to come in increasing numbers during the next few years. In fact, during the past week or two there have been several well-to-do Britishers in this city making inquiries as to where suitable places could be secured for their sons who desire to engage in Canadian agriculture. The demand is urgent and the work should be placed in responsible hands and systematized if the most is to be made of the opportunity.

But will the Canadian farmer lose anything by taking up the work of teaching the young educated Britisher to farm? We think not. In fact, he has everything to gain and nothing to lose by it. For the most part the young men who are today seeking places as students on Canadian farms are manly, robust fellows, willing to work, and imbued with an earnest desire to learn Canadian agriculture and to make the most of the opportunities which the country affords. Such young men, in these days of labor scarcity, would surely be worth their keep, and very good keep at that. They should, however, be treated differently from the ordinary hired man, and should not, at the beginning at least, be expected to do the work of the fellow getting \$5 a month and

board. We heard of one case where a farmer asked a farm student to clean out six filthy pig pens on a public holiday, while he and his family went away on pleasure bent. This was a pretty severe test and of course the young man sought a new teacher. With fair treatment, however, the class of farm students coming to this country at the present time can be made useful and valuable citizens and while gaining their agricultural training, of very great help to the farmers in whose charge they are.

#### Manipulating Apple Prices

The following from the weekly report of March 26 of J. B. Jackson, Canadian Commercial Agent for Leeds and Hull, accounts for some of the queer tricks the apple markets at certain English centres play on Canadian shippers:

"I understand that a great number of Canadian apple shippers have been very much dissatisfied with the prices realized for their products at the principal ports here. It is well known here that when large quantities of apples are delivered at the ports, such as Liverpool, Glasgow and London, and larger shipments are also expected, that most shameful slumps are engineered by those interested, and the apples being sent on consignment and auctioned at the different ports, the prices are slaughtered, and the Canadian exporter is naturally disgusted. This happens more especially with the smaller exporters and those who are new to the business. The goods belonging to the larger and more influential shippers are quietly held, because it would not be in the interests of the commission men at the ports to have the large shippers treated in exactly the same manner."

To overcome this Mr. Jackson recommends shipping direct to inland cities and districts. This could be done by arranging with some responsible broker or provision dealer to take orders on commission for Canadian apples, and have them sent through in regular weekly shipments during the season to the different cities in the district. By trading in this way, Mr. Jackson thinks, the Canadian exporter would be able to fix his price at home before the apples were shipped and would get payment as against the documents attacked.

While things might work out as he suggests, speculation and manipulation of the market at the ports of entry could, perhaps, best be overcome by organizing co-operative fruit associations at home and compelling the English dealer to buy f.o.b. at local shipping points in Canada. A collection of several thousand barrels of apples of uniform quality and uniformly packed, at one central point would, we think, be a sufficient inducement to compel buyers to come from a long distance, even from Great Britain.

#### Excursions Begin

The East and West Peterboro and East Durham Farmers' Institutes will hold a big excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on June 9th.

#### Grow More Corn

Farmers in Ontario, and in other parts of the Dominion where it can be grown satisfactorily, do not give as much attention to the corn crop as they should. There is more good, wholesome, succulent food for stock, especially for cattle, in a field of corn than can be got from any other crop. A farmer who has a ten acre corn field to fall back upon need have little fear that his supply of winter's feed will run short, provided he gives attention to housing and caring for it profitably.

By far the best way to preserve corn for winter's feeding is the silo. Every farmer who keeps cows or cattle of any kind, should have one. Though the silo's advantages are recognized by most farmers, it has not taken the hold upon our people that it should. In the states across our southern border it is not a question of whether the silo is the right thing or not, but how it can best be built. This should be the attitude of the Canadian farmer. The question with him should be how best to build one so as to get the best return for the money. This has been touched upon so frequently in these columns that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon it here. What is more important at the moment is to get the corn in the ground in good condition. Cultivate the soil well, plant good, plump, sure seed of some variety that is known to mature in your district, and with anything like favorable conditions a good crop is assured. When planted, cultivate regularly and as often as you can. In the meantime plan to build a silo for next fall's crop.

#### Horse Insurance

In European countries a flourishing business is done in horse insurance. Companies which engage in this line of insurance find it a most profitable business. One Scottish company, a year or two ago declared a dividend of ten per cent. on its capital stock, with an additional bonus dividend of two per cent. The operations of such companies are usually satisfactory.

In America, where there is a demand for horse insurance, there are no companies organized for this purpose. They should be able to flourish as well on this side of the water as in the old land.

#### Made Acting Head

Mr. W. J. Rutherford, one of last year's graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been made acting head of the Animal Husbandry section of the Iowa Experiment Station, during the absence of Professor Kennedy in Europe. He has also been appointed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take charge of the co-operative range sheep-breeding experiments.

#### Auction Sales Growing

At Calgary last month over 400 head of pure-bred cattle were sold at a sale conducted by the Territorial breeders' Associations.

The Scugog Agricultural Society and the Port Perry Board of Trade, will hold a joint sale at Port Perry, Ont., on June 16. If sufficient encouragement is given, sales will be held monthly to sell by auction all kinds of farm animals.