

# Information for the Young Farmer

## Co-Operative Experiments In Weed Eradication

This experimental work was commenced in 1912 and has been continued now for six successive years. The object of this work is to have carried on by men on their own farms experiments in the eradication of weeds, the results of which will furnish data from which definite information may be obtained regarding the best methods of controlling the various troublesome weeds of the province. Before the results of these experiments began to accumulate there was very little or no definite knowledge concerning the eradication of weeds.

The weeds experimented with are Perennial Sow Thistle, Twitch Grass, Bladder Campion or Cow Bell, Wild Mustard, Ox-Eye Daisy, Field Bindweed or Wild Morning Glory, Wild Oats and Chess.

Each spring, leaflets are sent out to numerous farmers of the province inviting all who have any of these troublesome weeds on their farms to co-operate with us in this work and try the experiment outlined for the particular weed which is giving them trouble. Application forms for the experiments accompany the leaflets. To those who fill in these and return them, detailed directions for the carrying out of the experiment selected are sent, and in the fall they are supplied with blank forms on which to report the results of their work.

In the past six years (1912-17) over sixty farmers have co-operated in this work and some valuable information has been obtained. It may be briefly summarized as follows:

1.—That good cultivation followed by rape sown in drills provides a means of eradicating both Perennial Sow Thistle and Twitch Grass.

2.—That rape is a more satisfactory crop to use in the destruction of Twitch Grass than buckwheat.

3.—That thorough, deep cultivation in the fall and spring, followed by a well cared for hoed crop will destroy Bladder Campion.

4.—That mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate with-out serious injury to the standing crop or to fresh seedlings of clover.

The following are experiments outlined for this year:

1.—The use of rape in the destruction of Perennial Sow Thistle.

2.—A system of intensive cropping and cultivation, using winter rye followed by turnips, rape or buckwheat for eradicating Perennial Sow Thistle.

3.—The use of rape in the destruction of Twitch Grass.

4.—A method of cultivation for the eradication of Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.

5.—Spraying with iron sulphate to destroy mustard in cereal crops.

6.—A method of cultivation for the destruction of Ox-Eye Daisy.

7.—A method of cultivation and cropping for the suppression of Field Bindweed or Wild Morning Glory (requires two years to complete).

8.—A method of cultivation and cropping for the eradication of Wild Oats (requires two years to complete).

9.—A method of cultivation for the destruction of Chess.

All who have any of these weeds on their farms are invited to join with us in this work. By so doing they should be able to clean the field of the weed experimented with and demonstrate to their own satisfaction the effectiveness of the method tried and at the same time their results will be of great value to others. Full information can be obtained concerning these experiments by writing to the Director of Co-operative Weed Experiments, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## Chopped Stuff

The lack of labor is so great in France that women have been assisting by pulling the plows and the cultivators.

At a "tractor school" held in Ohio there were more than 2,000 present at some of the sessions, and demonstrations were given by 22 different kinds of tractors.

More than the entire wool production of the United States will be used for American armies. Where the wool to come from to make cow, owned by Alex. Davis of the 5,000,000.

## Rural Delivery Men Ask For Increase

Can Barely Live on Present Rate of Compensation — Over Half What They Earn Required To Feed Their Horses.

Of all the men in the employ of the Government there are none so poorly paid, none who have such just grounds to complain of their lot, as the rural letter carriers. The work that they are doing is important and if their services were dispensed with the people who are benefited would not submit to a reversal to the old system of mail distribution in the country.

It may be that the carriers themselves are in a measure responsible for their own condition. The routes are let by contract. The post office authorities advertise for tenders and the applicants bid against each other. Generally the low man wins but the Government places a maximum price on so much a mile and all bids are rejected if they exceed this figure. But even if the Government price was allowed the compensation would still be inadequate.

The rural carriers in this district must devote practically the entire day to their public duties even if he does not set out on his rounds before one o'clock. He has to drive in from the country, if his home is outside the city, and has to report back to the post office after he delivers his mail.

The rural carrier is, of course, obliged to keep a horse and maintain a wagon. To feed a horse these days with hay at \$18 a ton and oats worth \$1.05 a bushel costs something and a horse must be well fed in order to stand the work. Sixty cents a day for the carrier's earnings will go to provide grain alone for his horse, not to speak of the other feed required or the expense of keeping his outfit in repair. The average earnings of the carrier in this district will not exceed \$840 a year or a trifle over \$1 for each working day. Ordinary working man can make that without furnishing a horse and wagon, even if he works only half time.

The rural delivery is a boon to the community where it is in force but no system should be maintained by exacting a sacrifice from those who give it effect. Most any established business, private or public, can be made to show a surplus at the end of the year if the employees are kept on starvation wages.

The rural carriers as a measure of self protection have formed an organization of their own and follow the example of the postal clerks and the city carriers throughout the country, have asked the Department for an increase. They have little to hope for, however, if their application is accorded the same treatment that is received by the men in the other branches of the service.

## The Boarder Cow's Successor

Old Bossy in the barnyard is giving down her milk. And the cream there'll be upon it will be rich and fine as silk; For Old Bossy is a wonder in her own lactary way. And she's on the job a-working and she never takes a day.

It's true she isn't pretty, and she hasn't got the points; Her color markings are not right upon her sides and joints. She hasn't any pedigree; yet sure has some good blood. From the way she thinks up milk and cream whenever she chews her cud.

We did not think much of that cow. A homely thing she was. We bought her as a heifer, because—well, just because. We ranked her low until the time we joined the testing club. And then her record showed she paid high prices for her grub.

Her blooming predecessor was a lean and boarder cow; She might have meant a profit, but she didn't know quite how. She'd a gentle disposition, was affectionate and kind; But the figures in the ledger showed she always was behind.

She could not fill the bucket, when we milked her night and morn; And the color of her product held no hint of golden corn. But instead of the traditional, customary hue, It was just a plain and unadorned and dark and dismal blue.

The ties of love are strong, you know, and stand a lot of strain; The thought of parting from that cow would always give us pain. We tried encouragement and food, and changed her ration oft. We tried awhile some dry hard feed and then we tried some soft.

We put her in the meadow in the hope that change of scene Would improve the sort of milk she gave, when tested by machine. We played soft tunes at milking time, to soothe her shattered nerve—She still gave mediocre milk; we could not make her swerve.

And so we parted from that cow, despite affection's hold. The butcher may discover that she has a heart of gold. But in the job of making milk she was a failure, quite. She never seemed to get along, nor find the method right.

We've learned this little lesson—it applies to men and brutes—Don't rely on good intentions; you must know them by their fruits. And the little Babcock tester while it seems a simple toy, Is the signboard to cream profits—and with profits there comes joy.

So Old Bossy in the barnyard, giving down that golden stream, Got her job because the tester showed that she was strong on cream.

clothes for the civilians? In feeding adult geese to stimulate egg production, give a mash of equal parts by weight of corn meal, bran, middlings or low grade flour, and 10 per cent. of beef scraps.

The United States Government, in order to increase France's crops and to lighten the burden on her almost depleted man-power, will ship 1,500 tractors to that country.

There are 1,800,000 women engaged in agriculture in the United States. Of this number 750,000 are under twenty years old and 1,050,000 are negroes mostly in cotton States.

A dairyman who practices cow testing wrote recently: "I have just sold a grade cow for three times what she cost me three years ago; I could not have sold her had I not kept records."

Mr. Mills, representing the British Food Control Board, says that the number of meat animals in the allied countries has decreased more than 100,000,000 since the beginning of the war.

"Dairymaid" a grade Holstein cow, owned by Alex. Davis of the 5,000,000.

## Grade Milkers At \$75 To \$200

SMALL PIGS \$14 TO \$15 A PAIR. HAY \$15 TO \$18 A TON.

The following is a summary of reports made by District Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Live stock are still on hand in fair numbers, in some cases rather too many for the quantity of grain and other concentrated feeds available. Horses are hard to sell, but good classes of farm animals are in good demand. Cattle, of both beef and dairy classes, are bringing good prices, grade milch cows changing hands at prices ranging from \$75 to \$200. The milk flow is good for the time of year, and all kinds of dairy products are in strong demand.

Sheep are at a premium, Oxford hogging prices at from \$18 to \$35. Hogs are selling at \$18.25 a cwt. on most markets, although Kent reports as high as \$20 being paid.

Small pigs are fetching \$14 to \$15 a pair. Well-bred ones are in demand in that county of over one thousand hogs. Owing to the difficulty of making a well balanced ration this winter, because of the lack of some of the more concentrated feeds, a considerable number of hogs now being marketed are not as well finished as buyers would desire.

The marketing of field products has been comparatively slow, owing to bad roads and also to the consumption of more home-grown grains on the farm on account of the difficulty in procuring bran, shorts, oil cake, cottonseed meal, etc.

Oats are selling more freely than any other grain, bringing from 90¢ to \$1.15 a bushel. Considerable hay is being disposed of at from \$15 to \$18 a ton.

Fodder supplies, generally speaking, have so far kept up well, but in many cases the most careful feeding has had to be practiced. Northern Ontario reports that many farmers are now buyers rather than sellers of grain. Corn has been a poor crop both for grain and silage, and molasses at present are much lower in content than usual. The good yield of hay and straw, however, assures the carrying over of live stock to the grass with ordinary care.

The difficulty of securing supplies of feed from outside points is shown by the Oxford Representative, who says: "The first car of screenings, ordered in December, arrived on February 16, and its contents were readily taken by the farmers."

Recent rains followed by freezing have caused the formation of ice on low-lying land, and injury to clover. Hay and straw are feared.

Labor is likely to be scarce, especially that of experienced single men. Reliable boys are already in great demand for summer work in the fruit districts.

THE SONG OF THE LAZY FARMER

My neighbor's after me again; he says I ought to feed each hen on sprouted oats and oyster shell, if I would keep them laying well. He spends an hour or two each day cooing his old hen to lay; he feeds them daily on a mash, each afternoon he gives them hash. He says he's found it pretty wise to give them lots of exercise, and so he puts corn in the straw and they go for it, tooth and claw. He cleans the hen house twice a week, they cackle when he hears him speak, and lay an egg or two each day, while he just puts the cash away.

Now my old hens would rather go and hunt their feed out in the snow it makes them tough and strong and stout, on these cold days to hustle out and find their breakfast in the yard, I don't care much if they don't lay, the eggs would freeze up anyway. Mirandy's got some more put down, and I can buy some more in town if they don't lay us through till spring, but I won't fuss with hens by jing! In winter I can get up late and sit around and meditate. I like to take it easy then, and not be walter on a hen!

Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins are recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station as the best varieties of climbing roses for general planting. Dorothy Perkins is usually light pink but may also be red or white.

A flock of sheep add to the appearance and value of the farm, both by keeping down the weeds and marring the ground that they are grazed over. Ton for ton either manure is more valuable as fertilizer than that of any other farm animal.

## THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 12.—The following are the Board of Trade quotations:

Wheat (In Store, Fort William, including 2½¢ tax.) No. 1 northern, \$2.20; No. 2 northern, \$2.10; No. 3 northern, \$2.10; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10; No. 5 wheat, \$2.10; No. 6 wheat, \$2.10; No. 7 wheat, \$2.10; No. 8 wheat, \$2.10; No. 9 wheat, \$2.10; No. 10 wheat, \$2.10; No. 11 wheat, \$2.10; No. 12 wheat, \$2.10; No. 13 wheat, \$2.10; No. 14 wheat, \$2.10; No. 15 wheat, \$2.10; No. 16 wheat, \$2.10; No. 17 wheat, \$2.10; No. 18 wheat, \$2.10; No. 19 wheat, \$2.10; No. 20 wheat, \$2.10; No. 21 wheat, \$2.10; No. 22 wheat, \$2.10; No. 23 wheat, \$2.10; No. 24 wheat, \$2.10; No. 25 wheat, \$2.10; No. 26 wheat, \$2.10; No. 27 wheat, \$2.10; No. 28 wheat, \$2.10; No. 29 wheat, \$2.10; No. 30 wheat, \$2.10; No. 31 wheat, \$2.10; No. 32 wheat, \$2.10; No. 33 wheat, \$2.10; No. 34 wheat, \$2.10; No. 35 wheat, \$2.10; No. 36 wheat, \$2.10; No. 37 wheat, \$2.10; No. 38 wheat, \$2.10; No. 39 wheat, \$2.10; No. 40 wheat, \$2.10; No. 41 wheat, \$2.10; No. 42 wheat, \$2.10; No. 43 wheat, \$2.10; No. 44 wheat, \$2.10; No. 45 wheat, \$2.10; No. 46 wheat, \$2.10; 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