

Cooperative Methods not a Cure-all

(Continued from page 3.)

the mistake of thinking that the mere passing of laws or imposition of fines or attempts at unity of effort will be sufficient to overcome it. It may seem to disappear for a while, but sooner or later is sure to break out in a fresh spot. For the same reason, also, we should discourage rather than encourage the modern tendency to have ministers of the gospel devote more attention to learning methods of farming and attending short courses in agriculture in order that they may help the members of their congregations in a direct temporal way, instead of giving their full attention to the more important spiritual matters. Once ministers have turned aside from the main purpose of their calling and commence to fritter away their time on minor issues, that grows themselves are better able to cope with disaster rather than needs will be the result. Let us not, also, base our appeals for the adoption of cooperative methods so much on selfish arguments as by exalting the unselfish spirit which would lead a man to prefer to suffer loss rather than to defraud his neighbor. A cooperative organization that is held together for purely selfish purposes has the seeds of decay and disintegration within itself.

One Step at a Time.

Let us not, also, make the mistake of expecting too much from the adoption of cooperative methods. These are important, and are always the first and absolutely essential step forward toward better conditions. They are only, however, a means toward an end. Even were all our fruit growers to fertilize and cultivate their land, prune, spray and thin their fruit and cooperate in its sale, other and still larger problems would remain to be solved. We would still have to deal with the possibility of over production, the increasing cost of land and all kinds of supplies, the growing poverty of the masses of the people in countries with the consequent reduction in their purchasing power, as well as competition with other classes of products. It is true we cannot deal with all these questions at once. One step at a time is the safe and ordained method for all of us. Let us once recognize, however, the necessity for taking further steps, and we will not make the mistake of being too optimistic concerning the benefits likely to attend the taking of any one or even several steps. Some of these other issues we trust will be discussed in future numbers of Farm and Dairy. The broader the viewpoint we have when dealing with these problems the safer and more permanent will be the progress made when dealing with them.

HORTICULTURE

August Work in the Garden

It is not so generally known as it should be that there are several kinds of vegetables that can be planted now and that will ensure a crop of fresh, crisp garden stuff later in the season. Beans can be sown up to the middle of the month; with good prospects of getting a few bushes of pods long after such a thing is thought of by the average housekeeper.

Peas are a distinctly cool weather plant. During the summer the vines are often subject to mildew and do not do well if sown late in June or during July. They will often do well, however, if sown during the late summer for use in autumn. Now would be a good time to try sowing a few

Turnips for late use may be sown

this month by those who prefer the tender young roots to the more mature ones. Most of the growth of turnips sown early in the season is made in autumn and those sown now will do well if properly attended to. One of the flat, early, white varieties is to be preferred for late sowing.

Lettuce crops will be in fine shape for transplanting to hot bed or cold frame for use at Thanksgiving time. Radishes for winter use should also be sown now.

The most important work in the garden for this month is to prevent weeds from going to seed. The seeds of many of the worst weeds will soon begin to fall and unless they are disposed of at once they will ensure a big weed crop next year with its attendant hard work. Besides the weeds have now attained their maximum growth and leafage and will use up much water that is now badly needed by the enlarging vegetables.

The late crops are now maturing. Early sown and well cared for tomatoes will soon be ready for use. Green corn on the cob should be ready for the table before the end of the month although it is later than usual this year. Squashes are now maturing and also the better kinds of egg plant. Lima beans should be ready later in the month.

A Cheap Substitute for Paris Green.

THIS year Paris Green is selling at three or four times its ordinary price, but there are other insect poisons that are quite as effective and much cheaper that can be substituted for it. Probably the most satisfactory of these is calcium arsenate which is made as follows:

In one and a half gallons of hot water dissolve 10 lbs. of powdered sodium arsenate. In another half-gallon of water slake six lbs. of fresh lime. When the slaking is well under way pour in the dissolved sodium arsenate and stir until the slaking has ceased, adding more water if necessary to keep the lime from burning. Add four pounds of the thick paste that results to forty gallons of water, which is the right strength for spraying. Before adding to the water it may be necessary to strain through a cloth to take out any lumps that might clog the nozzle.

Calcium arsenate, like lead arsenate, will not burn the foliage and is considerably cheaper than this poison which has been favored so much of late years as a substitute for Paris Green. Sodium arsenate, the poisonous principle, is about one-half the price of lead arsenate. Made as directed the cost for one barrel, or enough to do two-thirds of an acre of potatoes, is about twenty-five cents. When applying it should be constantly agitated. As a remedy for potato bugs it has been used with unqualified success.

Little Potato Disease

THE little potato disease causes little potatoes the size of a pea or a little larger to form on the potato stems, and no potatoes form on the roots. The reason is that this disease closes up the pores in the stem so the starch made in the leaves can not go back to the roots to form potatoes.

Potatoes affected with this disease have small spots on the surface made up of germ masses, that look like a little soil stuck on the surface. The difference comes out when one tries to remove the spots. They do not come off while soil will. This disease is also called russet scab and Rhizoctonia. It is best not to save affected potatoes for seed.

Increased Production!

The Government call to every loyal Canadian engaged in Agriculture to try "Increased Production" an important factor in the present titanic struggle. With the call to arms never was labor so scarce. Labor-saving devices have saved the day in many cases. Take Dairying: The Sharples Milker does the work of milking in one-third the time at less cost. Any man that owns 15 cows or more should get one. The fact that one man can milk 30 cows an hour is worth thinking over. But the one thing that places the



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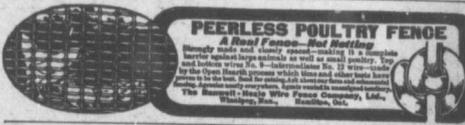
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