

two would be exactly the same. Suffice it to say, that our dairymen-to-day are not receiving so much for their product.

It would be instructive to have figures from other dairymen on this important question. Let us find out whether the dairymen are making a profit on their investment, or only good wages, (or even wages), at present prices of feed stuffs and labor, with present prices for milk.

Dairymen, we invite you to use our columns in ventilating this question, which concerns so many of our citizens. W. F. S.

Why They Migrate to the City

I cannot help writing a few lines regarding Stop Migration to the City. Does Mr. Holtermann think that by writing a few ethical generalities regarding the farm, that it will help to stop this awful exodus from the farm to the city? I will tell you the cause of the young people leaving the farm. The old people would leave too, for the very same reason if they could; but alas! they have got their all invested in their farm. Most of them are strangers to city business life, and naturally they are timid about giving up a certain, though, hard living, for the uncertainty of a new life in a town. So they rather "bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of." These ills are simply stated: they are incessant toil for a bare living. I have enquired of many young fellows out here; many of them fine young farmers' sons, why they ever left the farm. The answers have always been the same, "all work and only just a living." "Far off fields look green," but not to these young people. Ask any of them if they would not like to go back to the farm again; then see the look they give you. They do not condescend to answer such a question.

"In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread;" yes, and we are none the worse for sweating a bit. But it was not said of old, however, that man was to sweat all over his body; and that pretty freely sometimes, principally to keep other people in idleness, people that have never, and never intend to sweat through honest labor, people that have never done an honest day's work in their lives. Mr. Editor, how many farms are there that are not mortgaged up to their hills? I think you would have a job to find many that were not out here. The toilers must go where the money is spent.

WHY SO MANY LEAVE THE FARM

The real reason why so many people are leaving the farm at the present time, is that under present circumstances, there is nothing but the longest hours, and the hardest living on the farm, and that often under the most trying of circumstances—heat and flies in the summer, and sometimes frozen limbs in the winter. Compare that life to the life the same people live in a town. Out here in Alberta, as near as I can estimate, out of 100 people that take up homesteads, 90 never "prove up," or in other words, they abandon or cancel their homesteads. Of the other 10, nine of them, when they get their patents, sell their homesteads as soon as possible. This is not often very soon. The other one, is what would be termed in the advertisement pamphlets, a success, that is, he manages to live on his homestead. Heaven only knows how.

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask what you and your readers think this awful migration from country to town is going to end in. We all know that the farm is the base of all wealth. Even the miner is dependant on the farmer. All the town's people must be fed and practically clothed by the farmer. Just think what a step from the sheep's back to the city gentleman's back! Again with his boots, what a step from the steer running on the prairie till his hide reaches the city gentleman's feet! The gent's coat and boots had to start with the farmer. What a number of hands these two articles had to go through from the time of leaving

the farmer till it reached the gent, and what a number of profits! The newspapers would lead one to believe that the world is getting richer. My opinion is that it is getting poorer in all the things that a man ought to have. One would think that the less farmers there were, the more profit there would be for those that were left. I am quite certain that this is not so, but that the fewer the farmers the poorer they will be.

HOW WE MUST COUNTERACT IT

What we must do is to combine the workers, both urban and rural, for it concerns the one as much as the other. We toilers in both town and country must unite to send members to parliament to legislate for the good of the toiler. At the bottom of things the interests of the toilers are the same. To put down the grafter, the combine, and the other parasites whose names are legion and who live on the toiler, whether they be in town or country.

When we toilers can do that we will see the farms take on a brighter aspect, the cry against the young people going into the towns will cease, because the profits from the farm will be enough to make them comfortable. They will then get a fair return for their labor and for their investment. Farm help will be as plentiful as town help; because getting a fair price for their produce, the farmer will be able to pay a fair price for farm help. This would ease the great strain on the towns, which will soon begin to be felt, of so many working people in the towns, and so little brought in to keep them. As it is there stand a whole pack of grafters, deadheads, middlemen, railways, etc, all sucking away at the farmer, and through him the rest of the toilers, until he cannot live with so many parasites feeding on him. How this is to be brought about I cannot say, but if we toilers will only unite for the common cause of all we shall soon find a way out of the difficulty. The first step is for all the workers to combine in one effort to crush the grafter, deadhead and middleman.—"Golden Westerner" Calgary, Alberta.

On its Way for the Third Crop

F. Birdsall, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The piece of ground shown in the illustration was seeded to alfalfa in the spring of 1907, at the rate of 2½ lbs. to the acre. A nurse crop of oats was also sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. A heavy crop of oats resulted. The oat crop was preceded by a crop of ensilage corn for which the land had been manured. The alfalfa

took nicely. When I cut the oats it was nearly a foot high. After cutting the oats we kept the field clear of stock until the last of October.

Having some pure bred Oxford lambs that I wanted pushed forward for early winter sale, I turned them on the alfalfa. I left them on it until the snow came. They used to run back to the field even after the snow was quite deep. I do not recommend the pasturing of alfalfa the first year. Circumstances, however, alter cases, and by pushing ahead my lambs I was able to make a good sale in the early winter.

In the spring of 1908, the continued hard frosts and cold weather seemed to play "hob" with the alfalfa. After a time, however, it rallied and I got the roller on it as soon as possible. This helped to press the earth around the roots of the

clover that was partly heaved out of the ground. We cut the crop of alfalfa the 16th of June. It yielded well. It lay very thick on the ground, and after tedding it twice, I put the side delivery rake on it. The crop was so heavy that it ripped the eggs out of the driving wheels. We put the alfalfa into small coils. After three days we drew it in. We have a large mow area, so we spread some of it in each mow. Otherwise we should have left it longer in the cock.

After raking the stubble the field was left alone until the 29th of July. At that time about half of it was in bloom again. It stood from 20 to 24 inches high. Then I again set the mower to work. The day after cutting, as soon as the dew was off, we raked and cocked it in small coils. The next day we drew it in. The weather was exceedingly dry and we did not ted before raking, which we would have done had the weather not been so favorable. The hay was saved in extremely good condition.

The alfalfa, stimulated by the late rain, is on its way for a third crop.

I intend to pasture one field. After fully twenty years experience with alfalfa, sometimes sown alone, often sown in conjunction with other seeds, for permanent pasture, I contend that it can be pastured with profit and without hurting the seeding.

Money Won't Do Everything

"Some people who have money," said Mr. W. Stewart, Jr., the well known Ayrshire breeder of Northumberland County, Ont., to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World recently, "seem to think that that is all that is required to enable them to make a success of breeding stock."

"I have often noticed," continued Mr. Stewart, "that people at exhibitions, when they see some animals in the stalls that strike their fancy, immediately decide to make a purchase. These people lose sight of the fact that these animals have been carefully prepared for months in advance by experts for the exhibition, and that generally they are in the pink of condition. They fail to recognize, also, that they cannot be kept in such high condition all the time."

"They buy the stock and take it to their homes and seem to think that all they have to do is to feed the animals and that they will continue to look as nice as they did at the exhibition.



The Second Cutting of Alfalfa

The illustration shows an alfalfa field after the second cutting for this year had been placed in coils. The photo was taken on the farm of Mr. F. Birdsall, Peterboro County, Ontario. See adjoining article.

When they find that the animals miss the careful attention they received from their former breeder and that they are falling off in appearance they are liable to become discouraged and disgusted and to go out of the breeding as quickly as they took it up."