

of fire. Of course, it is competent men to install fire flues are the cause of—and defective flues

strong action is necessary of fires in Ontario. The fire loss by 10 per cent. of the insured property is a day expenses, to occupants advice and of fires. In fact, Ontario ten per cent. and there are a great many a day.

GEORGE DODDRIDGE.

to Beautify

h a section of country will note the number of the red frames painted white, and must be an incentive working about the neighborhood should paint before others would mentioned, it looks another in making a spirit along this of the community. work were started in the Province. It some-like appearance size that it takes time and to beautify farmer and his family performance of the in the production of All the improvement is well to draw up the place look better. ments. There is a and fixing up true, there may be or money thus which, in reality, is of people; to others, more importance. and implements are return a dividend from which they

a coating of paint especially if the brush in very good jobs with a spray-pump. advisable. Paint, on and around the four community.

the -Wisp.

ts with reference people think that if better off, and do er wages, if satisfaction increase in the wages go out in wages, let us say. or the grocer, the other person who ices to claim an must add to the n you have gone r wages and pays You are exactly

t sufficiently dis- ges. Our wages money; but our r services which cannot, therefore, without becoming commodities or ch the people of and is the total available for y the number of plicated by the of a financial ce quite a simple is produced, or s produced; and

it really matters not one whit what the money wage may be. The money wage is only of importance as it may indicate equity or inequity in the distribution of what is produced. The great and vitally important question is to see that equity prevails in the distribution, and it will be found that the establishment of justice in our economic relationships is the key to efficient and abundant production. It is also a factor of great importance in determining what kind of things are produced and what the moral character is of those who use the things. For example: If the workmen in a certain factory feel that they are being exploited by their employers, they will work half heartedly and inefficiently. No man can be driven to do good work; he must work with pleasure or satisfaction; he must, as we say, "take an interest in his work." It will be apparent, then, that

one of the best ways of increasing our real wages is to establish an industrial system where each earns what his efforts entitle him to,—no more and no less. This is a matter of vital importance just now, when strikes, lock-outs, clamors for higher wages and shorter hours, and all kinds of industrial unrest are the rule rather than the exception. We shall never get anywhere by merely clamoring for higher wages. We must look farther and strive to establish those conditions that promote efficient work. And, above all we must abolish idleness, for idleness is the inevitable accompaniment of exploitation. Secure to each what he justly earns and there can be no parasites. After all, plain justice and honesty is the solution of the problem and it would be well if we abandoned the chasing of economic "Will-o'-the-Wisps." Brant Co., Ont. W. C. Good.

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

Although spring seeding was considerably delayed, owing to the wet weather, the hay crop thrived under such conditions, and in many localities there is promise of a bumper crop this year. True, there are districts where the clover did not catch last year, and in some the old meadows did not winter well. At the time of writing both clover and timothy have attained a fair length and are thick on the ground in many fields. The clover is coming in blossom, and in a few days the timothy will be in head. In the alfalfa districts haying is in full swing, and, with favorable weather, a heavy crop of nutritious feed will be stored away for use next winter. It is about time to cut the clover, especially where the intention is to have the second crop for seed. As a rule, the early cutting is advantageous, as it gives the plants a better chance to make the second growth and produce seed. If warm weather continues, haying will be general early in July. There is possibly no other crop harvested where the quality of the feed is so influenced by the weather. Wet weather is a decided handicap. It is not like as if the hay would dry out and retain its quality, every rain and every dew deteriorates the quality of clover in particular. Over-ripe hay has not the palatability, digestibility or nutritive value as when cut at the right stage. Leaving the grass or clover in the swath or windrow, exposed to the hot sun, for too long a time also has a detrimental effect. With alfalfa and clover there is a heavy loss of leaves, and these have a high nutritive value. The haymaker has no control over the weather, consequently he bends every effort to make hay while the sun shines, and to gather into his mows a feed that has that natural aroma and palatability which tempts the appetites of live stock and aids in keeping them thrifty during the period of stable feeding. Good clover hay and corn silage go well together and serve as the foundation of the ration for wintering bovines of all ages and conditions.

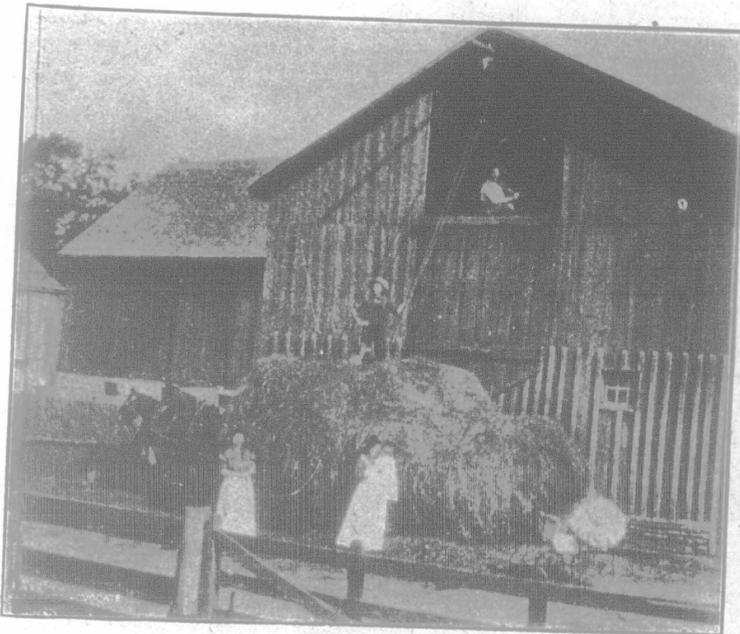
Even with the advent of labor-saving machinery, hay making is hard work. The hay-loader has certainly taken much of the backache and muscle straining out of the job, and the sliding hay-rack greatly lessens the work of the man entrusted with the building of the load. The hay-fork and slings lightens the work of unloading. However, there is always more or less anxiety and rush during the haying season. The following table shows the composition of various grasses and clovers cut and cured at the different stages of maturity.

Crop	Water per cent.	Ash per cent.	Crude protein per cent.	Carbohydrates		Fat per cent.
				Fibre per cent.	Nitrogen free extract per cent.	
Mixed grasses.....	12.8	5.6	7.6	28.8	42.7	2.5
Timothy cut before bloom.....	7.2	6.6	9.8	28.1	45.1	3.2
Timothy cut nearly ripe.....	12.5	4.3	5.2	30.7	45.1	2.2
Alfalfa, first cutting.....	8.5	8.8	13.9	30.9	36.2	1.7
Alfalfa before bloom.....	6.2	10.0	22.0	20.5	37.1	4.2
Alsike in bloom.....	12.6	7.7	13.2	26.4	37.0	3.1
Red clover before bloom.....	10.4	7.2	18.2	18.3	41.8	3.6
Red clover in bloom.....	13.9	7.4	13.1	23.1	39.1	3.4

It will be noticed that red clover, cut when in bloom, has a little higher ash content and considerably higher fibre content than when cut before being fully in bloom. But, on the other hand, the early-cut clover is richer by a good deal in protein and carbohydrates and a little higher in fat. Timothy, cut before it is in bloom, is also a stronger feed than when left until nearly ripe. The same holds true with alfalfa and sweet clover; therefore, from a nutritive standpoint it is advisable to commence haying comparatively early. Of course, one will possibly lose in bulk, as both clover and timothy may grow considerably after the first of July. However, the aftermath must be considered. It is well known that the early-cut clover and timothy give a much better aftermath than that which is cut later. It is possible to cut too early. The grasses and clovers may be so immature that they will be low in feeding value. It is not always possible to use the mower when one knows it to be advantageous to do so. Weather conditions and the pressure of other work always have to be considered. The nearer mature a crop is the more readily it is cured, but, as was mentioned before, there is a loss in feeding value. Planning on cutting the clover when a few blossoms commence to brown is a common practice. Alfalfa is oftentimes cut when about one-tenth in bloom, and it is very good practice to cut sweet clover when the first blossoms are ready to appear.

Sweet Clover as Hay.

So far this has been a very good season for the harvesting of sweet clover and alfalfa. There are many who are averse to sweet clover hay. From the appearance of some hay, they have reason to be. This



The Hero of Haying Time is the Man in the Mow.

plant, so long classed as a noxious weed, has a very coarse stem, and when cured has somewhat the appearance of sticks, and one would wonder at the cattle eating it. At Weldwood Farm, last year, a few acres were cut out of the field that was in pasture and cured for hay. By the time it was ready to draw into the

smaller loss of leaves and less bleaching than if left in the swath.

Storing the Crop.

It is essential that hay be reasonably dry before it is stored in the mow or stack. It is surprising, however, how fresh both clover and timothy can be cured. The fresher it is, provided it will keep, the more appetizing the feed. It should be remembered that moisture on the hay, in the form of rain or dew, is more likely to injure it in storage than moisture in the hay in the form of sap. Hay has been stored when quite fresh and came out of the mow in the winter with the color of the bloom showing. A large percentage of the moisture must, however, be evaporated from the stem and leaves, so as to prevent heating in the mow. Even when the hay is dry there will be a certain amount of heating, and we have seen columns of steam rising from the mow, especially where the hay was dumped from the slings or hay-fork. The hay would get so hot that one would fear it igniting, but this same hay gradually cooled off and came out in splendid condition a couple of months later. Undoubtedly, there have been cases where spontaneous combustion has taken place, resulting in the loss of the buildings and crops. Sprinkling salt with the hay when it is in a moist condition is advocated. This tends to prevent fermentation and retards bacterial development; thus it has the effect of checking and preventing a rapid rise in temperature. Where every load of hay is spread over the mow, there is less danger of heating than if it is allowed to



A Good Crop Ready for the Barn.