Conditions in Northern Ontario

(4)

A Newsy Letter from T. G. Raynor

The pring arrived early as in old Ontario, and apring's work began early, but it still containes in some parts. In the Rainy River and Soc districts, acceding is nearest done and vegetation the most forward. Little or no complaint is heard on the part of farmers that they haven't help enough for the spring seeding. It is the extra work they wish to do that is at a standstill, or partly so, in clearing up new land and getting it ready for future

There are many evidences of prosperity among the New Ontario farmers, in that they are putting up better buildings, and increasing their stock, notably better buildings, and increasing their stock, notaby their flocks of sheep. One farmer near Emo has nearly 500 breeding ewes this spring and t_2 getting along fine with them. He is preparing to venture in the production of hot house lambs another year. In the production of hot house lambs another year. He will shear some 700 sheep this year. His income from the wool alone is worth considering. He ex-pects the fleeces to average over *itve* pounds in weight. Lambs seemed to be doing particularly well wherever they were seen; more single lambs than twins are generally reported. There is still room for great expansion in the northiand as there is so much free land for pasture yet.

No. 1 Seed Demanded.

The land everywhere was working up well, and the seed bed atoms to be everything that could be desired. Another evidence of prosperity is that in clover and grass seed; the general demand is for in clover and grass seed; the general demand is for No. 1 grade. There is a larger percentage of the No. 1 grade. There is a larger percentage of the Ontario than is the case in old Ontario. Scarcely ever does one see No. 3 grade for sale and very little of No. 2. However, some farmers are dealing among themselves. A case was observed in the Thundor Bay district where a dealer also owns a farm. He was handling a very excellent grade of No. 1 alsike, but he got some timothy of a neighbor No. 1 alelike, but he got some timothy of a neighbor and he was only one among a good many who bought from the same lot. Examination of the seed showed a large quantity of ox-yee dainy seeds, which no farmer wants to sow, if he knows it. No doubt but a good deal of this seed is already sown, which is unfortunate, but no doubt the warning from taking as official sample will do a good deal of good to the set of the seed of the seed and the set of the set was breaking the law.

While the farmers in Northern Ontarlo are quite particular about their small seeds they have yet pariousiar acoust their small seeds they have yet to learn something about seed grain, especially cats, both as to purity and varieties. It is early varieties that are baseded. A great many are satisfied with either No. 2 C. W's, rocleaned or even uncleaned. The result is that wild cats and bail mustard is being sown very plentifully. At one point a dealer had some of these No. 2 C.W.'s recleaned and on the some of these No. 2 C.W.S recleaned and on the top of the cats was an enclosed card stating they were free of wild oats. An examination of five ounces of this seed showed 21 wild oats and 18 ball mustard seeds, to say nothing of the wild buck-wheat which was present. As three bunkels of these may happen. The wild oats do not increase very rapidly, fortunately, as the meadows are left sod for some years usually. The ball must however, is on the increase no doubt. The ball mustard.

Good Seed That Didn't Sell.

One dealer who had brought up a car of seed One desirer who had prought up a car of second oats from the East and which were well cleaned, well graded, and free from weed seeds was alarmed that he would have some of these high-priced oats that he would have some of these high-priced oats that he would have some of these high-priced cats on his hands so he was offering them for less than what they cost him iaid down. No. 3 C.W.'s, recleas-ed, by one firm could be had at 81.25 per bushed, by another for \$1.15, but the good seed cats could be had for \$1.50 per bushed, which was four cents be-low the cost. It is to be feared that too often western feed task have been sown or coals of their own growing which have this year, so far as tested,

own growing which mave and year, so far as tested, shown a low vitality. Potatees were still plentiful as the winter closed down so suddenly last fail that they couldn't be shipped out in asfory so they were stored. There were some losses from front, but they came through the winie is the main in good condition. Prices vary from 90 cents per bag in the Rainy River dis-trict to \$1.50 per bag in the Thunder Bay district. There is considerable difference, however, in prices

There is considerable difference, however, in prices across the line. I was told that a potato agent had been offering potatoses in car load lots in the Rainy River district for 45c per bushels and all of one variety if wasted that way. He had over 400 car loads to dispose of and was getting rid of them at these prices. It is also reported that in Nebraska the set of the this year, where there was an immense crop, that over 2,000,000 bushels were thrown out on the dump, as there was no market for them.

Many farmors in Northern Ontario were caught this spring with a lot of their pulpwood in the bush instead of at the railway siding. The snow left too early. This means that some are likely to sus-

tain heavy losses through bush fires, which are hard to avoid where settlers are clearing up their lands. Considering the price of labor and expense in feeding horses, a farmer wasn't making much out of his pulpwood even at \$5.75 per cord f.o.b. Some were getting \$6 per cord, but about \$5.75 seemed t) be ng price

Crops to Grow.

Many settlers get discouraged and give up after Many settlers get discouraged and give up after ponding porhap, it woo it free years on a bush farm lo clearing it up. They try to grow wheat and other grain cross, but just when they get in the milk stage a frost comes along and takes, everything but the foddwr part. Summer frost must be expectother grain core as non-sense and takes the spect-milk stage as foot some along and takes the expect-but the fodds, part. Summer front must be expect-ed in coarting new land in the northern districts, for as one follow put it, you can have a more as the bush during the hotest months in summer and dirights a hole, and sinking a harrel. That is which the suffices keep the will be of Unit the land is cleared more largely and better drainage prevails it would be are better to imply depend on hay pas-ture, turning and potatoes, and slock enough to con-nume part of it at least. Some seasors, of course, ome of the earliest varieties and should be sown early. However, settlement of the northland is steadily advancing and the prospects are that the oarly clay belt will give a good account of itself. The cost of clearing the land is such now, owing

to the price of labor, that after the wood is take

Facsimile of a Poster being used in Indiana's Campaign for 10,000 Additional Silos this Year.

off and considerable burning is done, it will cost nearly, if not fully, \$100 per acre. One wonders sometimes when there are so many improved farms in old Outario for sale with buildings on them that if built now would cost more than the land, that more people, who are looking for farm homes do not see the advantage in buying them even if they do have to go considerably into debt.

Improving Livestock Cooperatively

The Advantages of Community Breeding

The Advantages of Community Directing MPROVING lies stock succeeds best when done provement can be kept up continuously. In Eng-land and Scotland where most all the important breads of live stock were developed, whole communi-ties radied the one kind of cattle, hogs, sheep or horses. So much so that these breads were scally given the name of the contry or shire as they call initia. Yorkshire Hogs, sic. The they word (Shiro) on improving the breads and they are improving them yet. them yet.

Several communities in the United States have Several communities in the United States have gone into the raising of one breed and the communi-ties have become known all over the country for the stock they raise, as Northfield, Minn. for its Hol-steins; Wankerha County, Wia, for its Guernaoys; Genuga County, Ohlo, for its Holsteins, New Salem, N. D., for its Holsteina, and so on. Not only has a

great deal of improvement been accomplished at great deal of improvement been accomplished al-ready in these communities but the improvement will keep going on. It is like the anowhall that has been started down hill, the further it goes, the bigger it gets. In Canada we speak of Chatcurguy and Marie District Ayramines of Oxford and Jelle-ville Holateina, but in mone of these district, unless it be Chatcanguag, have we really started to apocid-

ize. In commu-2.11y live stock breading the cost of im-poving the stock is reduced to the minimum. In many cases the cost is no more for raising high grades and pure-brods than for the individual farm-grades and pure-brods than for the individual farmcommon scrub stock, and it is easter to raise to sell stock in a community where all the farmers raise the same breed. When a community enters on

raise the same bread. When a community enter as waising one bread, everybody, men, women and chil, drem, become interested in and takes a pride in the stock which is a big fav'or in the improvement. It will pay the farmers of any community to raise one bread of live stock whether it be catile, horzes, sheep or hogs. It will result in a more rapid in-provement of the stock and at less cost, in better financial returns and in a greater interest in took than the individual farmer can secure. N. D. A. G.

A Good Move in Wisconsin

Tubercular Quarantine Farm Established

W ISCONSIN is dealing with the tubercular prob-lem in a way that befat the greatest dairy state of the American Union. Bome years ago the State Department of Agriculture established what is now known as its "accredited list" of dairy herds. Under this system a breeder announces to the proper state authorities that he is going to keep his herd free of tuberculosis and wishes to be place on the accredited list. His herd is then tested to on the accredited int. His hered is then toted for tuberculosis under the aupervision of state impectors at requirar intervals and the breeder has the stran-tage in advertising and seeling his surplus stock of being able to state under authority of the State Vetarinarian that his hered is free from direas. Under this system many good cows with long lives of usefulness before them have had to be discarded of usefulness before them have had to be discarded because of reaction to the test. The chances are that many of these cows were only slightly intered but because of the danger to the rest of the her they had to be either quarantimed, sold or slang-tered. Quaranthme methods are hardly practicable on the small farm where from only 15 to 35 bead of calls are kept and ather selling or slangther reality are then as the self of the shard of Agr-reality has now tark here the partment of Agr-reality has now tark here where them and as tablished a state owned farm where these reacting cows can be taken care of.

"In the plan as heretofore conducted," said Dr. 0 H. Elisson, state voterinarian, "the usefulness of many animals has been lost which under this armany animals has been lost which under this or rangement will be saved. Many animals at the time of testing are in a puriod immediately before or after freshening, and it may be readily understoot that to slaughter an animal at that time necessarily causes a loss to society, both from the calf and the milt. This is especially true of cows that are only slightly inducted and so far have not been aeriously injured by the disease

The live stock sanitary board has leased a 600-acr The live stock sanifary board has leased a 500 are; farm in southern Wiscomsin. This farm is well suited for the purpose with large pastures and a number of good buildings. The 100 acres that are under cultivation will be largely planted to con; to provide sanilage for the catile. The remainder of the farm is practically all permanent pasture. It is estimated that 400 to 500 animals can be take care of here. A creamory on the farm will be used in estimates the milk from the cowe heres ut; pasteurize the milk from the cows before it is fed to the calves.

The farm will also serve as a medium of ex-change and sale place for reacting cattle. Several breeders throughout the state have already estabbreeders throughout the state have already esta-lished quarantine farms of inser own, following the Bang system. These mean are frequently open to purchase reacting over and keep them for the pu-pose of raising purchard and keep them for the pu-pose of raising purchard and keep them and the farm will be the contra which these men can re-plenish their herds. The state will buy and sel reacting over on this banks and the profits made can the sais will go toward the gride profile for the farm. "This proposition is only an experiment and will be bried out this year under very favorable conditions as far as cost and management are concerned". "Asys C. P. Norgord, State Commissioner of Agricature. "IT results appear to be advantageous to the state it will be continued."

state it will be couldneed." This is probably the first farm of its. kind ever established under state supervision. Its value will be appreciated by every dairy cattin breeder who uses the tuberculin test and has been under the necessity of disposing of good purcherd coves it canners prices because of the lack of a better warden market.

Corn requires much heat for germination and if planted too early is stunted right after sprouting and often is surpassed by seed planted ten days later.

The Swift Company's M one iand must be small grain, and le grass, during the The world's foo years. years. The world's foo ments, in this emerged only be met by incre-acreage of grains im available as food for m available as food for m power will be required farm to plant and harv crops. Labor is scarce.

ed horse power and im did is the only solution Factories are running tion is being taxed to are an essential factor factory with railroad an They haul the material and aid in building the network of transportatio network of transportant turer to consumer heav important part. Truch guided solely by the 1 horses are more efficien Evidence that they w cities is overwhelming; of maximum draft char in feet and legs as to city service.

Farm and city alike v powerful drafters. The last 20 years Army Hors

Armies require horse they are indispensible. proportion has been a every four men, exclus Lord of the Admiralty, in December, 1917, rep. transported more than to Europe for the use of from the Department of merce, U.S.A., show that were purchased in the from our Allies contin needs of the United S propertion of one horse exclusive of cavalry. by all armies are artill kinds. These take how 1,700 pounds, sometime fall of 1917, undertook to which must weigh over at central markets-an the leading dealers be bought at the price-

been purchasing as ma In 1914, at the outbu States had a vast surj 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. enhausted. Horse buy trouble in buying two of in with half a car, beca a week's time. Farmer summer and fall becau They are now searching They are now searching do their spring work i have advanced apprece Grade draft mares of g per head higher than are increasing in valu will pay so much for will conclude it is cheag is have them. to buy them.

Failure to sow a lar



May 30, 1918.

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