

in August, compared with shipment was even heavier. Consideration together with and it is but the natural lower and in all probability price basis as regards farm will drop to a pre war labor and all commodities is certain that three dollar a ton hay, and ninety other concentrates cannot stock that does not come to cull out the poor stuff feeds on the top notches of stock and necessities and growing stuff so that it size and weight in the mini- tainty in markets will be destructive period than during are to be kept up then ed and finished, but let it be ch second grade stuff has and taking up our time. good stock all at once, but ent to begin weeding out the ation for the production of cereals will increase and if the demand for it in other Help our market receipts in the top grades and less in

## of Sheep.—Con.

orms. (Strongylus filaria) out as thick as a fine thread known as Hoose, husk, or parasite is not definitely



Gier, Wal Jermar, Ont.

claim that the worm passages of the infected expelled by the sneezing. They can live in several the angle-worm, and when a n infected locality, the d, finds its way to the air through another life cycle

e of this ailment are more older animals, and depend parasites present. First, ic condition, the skin be, this condition is called, al tubes and lungs soon denced by a short, hacking s nose on any hard sub- ility. Later on diarrhoea ery weak, staggers around

ungs are involved treat- parasites are confined to the tion of about 60 drops of into the trachea may cause ar more satisfactory than als should be separated n non-infected quarters on res should not be grazed e disease is usually noticed mer.

## Worms.

ment in sheep, especially per of the strongyles, the this trouble. asite is also not definitely posed that the ova are infected animals, other grass or in water, and thus

become infected. The parasite evidently prefers a cool, damp place, and experienced observers have noticed that the infection is usually acquired around shade trees where the lambs play during the heat of the day. On desert ranges or on sandy or ash soil, very little trouble is noticed.

**Symptoms.**—Those who have had experience with the ailment readily recognize the symptoms. Along in July or August the infected animal begins to hang back from the rest of the flock, there is well-marked lassitude, inappetence and general unthriftiness. Emaciation becomes noticeable, the walk is hesitating, the wool becomes harsh and rough and the lamb becomes very weak. Later the patient staggers about, a swelling appears on the lower jaw between the angles, and the visible lining membranes of the nostrils, mouth, etc., are pale and the skin dry and somewhat like parchment. Death may occur in from two weeks to two months, depending upon the severity of the attack.

A post-mortem examination reveals the presence of clumps of reddish-brown worms, about half an inch long and the size of hairs, living in a brownish liquid, in the lower part of the fourth compartment of the stomach.

**Treatment.**—When treatment is adopted in the early stages it is generally reasonably successful. All suspected animals should be isolated in a corral. The apparently healthy ones should have a change of pasture on high, dry ground.

Allow no food but plenty of water for 24 hours to those to be treated, then give to each ordinary-sized lamb  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil to which is added 4 oz. 8 tablespoonsful of fresh cow's milk, older and larger animals to get doses on proportion to size. Repeat the dose every evening for 3 days, allow food in 4 to 5 hours after giving each dose. Very weak lambs may be fed more frequently and if necessary, a stimulant given. Ten days after the last dose has been given the same treatment should be commenced.

**Preventive Treatment.**—Consists in keeping sheep off infected pastures. Frequent changes of pasture generally acts well, but where this cannot be done and no high, dry, non-infected pastures are available it would probably be wise to cease endeavoring to raise sheep.

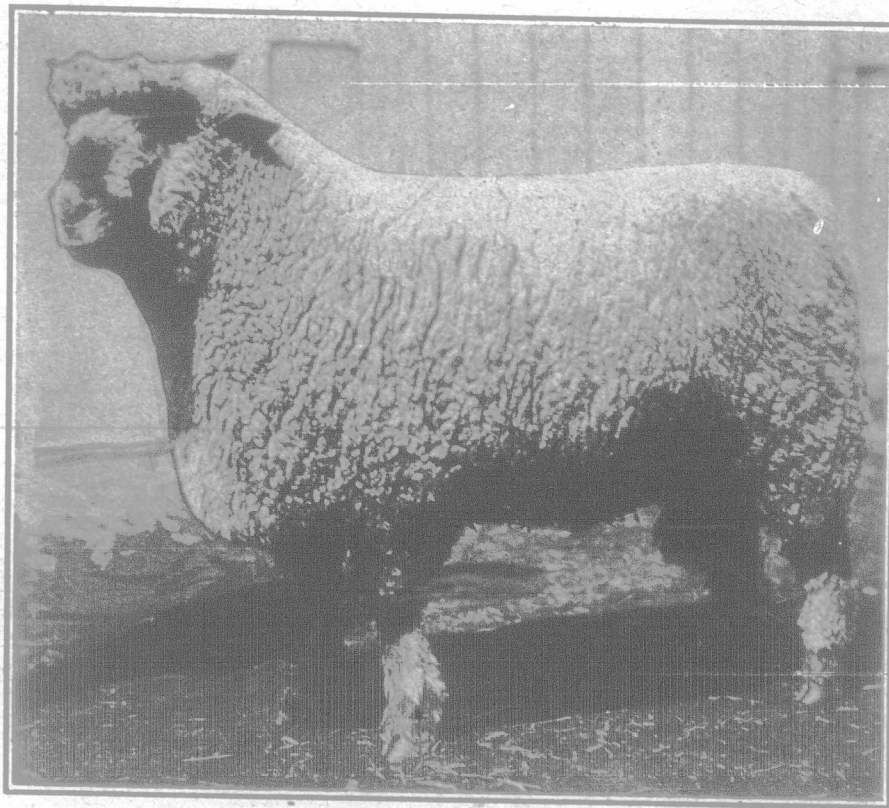
WHIP.

## THE FARM.

### Illustration Farms and What They Are.

Farmers by now are fairly well acquainted with the term experimental farm and realize the type of work carried on. Thousands of farmers feel sufficiently informed on the subject of experimental or "model" farms, as they are rather unfortunately styled, that they keep away from them altogether, believing that it is impossible for a farm operated by the Government to be run under actual farm conditions. In this they are right to a very considerable extent at least, and so the experimental farm is gradually assuming its proper place, that is, a farm where methods of performing various kinds of farm work are tried out and particularly where many varieties of farm crops are tried out side by side so that those most suitable for the district or province may be determined. But of late years there has been more or less of a demand for another type of farm that would be operated under actual farm conditions and be supervised in some form or other. These have been advocated for each county or each township in the province by those who believe in them and would call them demonstration farms. The idea of such advocates is that it is impossible for the experimental

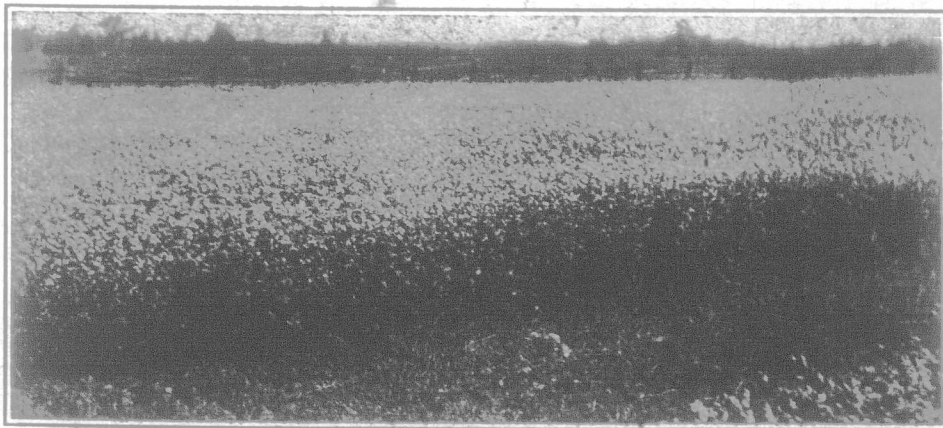
farms as now constituted to experiment for all the varying local conditions. They are expensive to maintain and never pay their way so that it is always impracticable to have very many of them in one province. They can, however, do a very great deal of excellent work with crops of all kinds in originating new varieties suitable to the general climatic conditions and in testing out varieties already on the market; thus eliminating all but four or five varieties of each kind of crop grown. But which one of the five will the individual farmer grow? This is a much more local matter and generally it is not possible for the officials to say definitely which of the five varieties will do best in each particular county. Therefore the cycle is still incomplete. We can start with the farmer's problem and take it through the experimental stage in a central institution and, perhaps, by various other means employed—such for instance as the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union—get



Two-shear Oxford Down Ram.  
Champion at Toronto for Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater.

the information back nearly to the farmer's own local conditions. But we still lack those facilities whereby the individual farmer can actually see what the results are of doing a thing in two or more different ways, under conditions that he himself must face.

Only a few days ago a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" spent two days in the county of Dundas, where for a few years a new idea has been quietly tried out. While two days is far too short a time to make up one's mind upon a question of this kind, we do feel justified in believing that a long step has been taken toward discovering the missing link in so-called agricultural education so far as field crops are concerned. We feel this particularly because whereas farmers have felt that they could not afford to copy the methods of the experimental farm, that serious and very pertinent objection is, so far as we can see, entirely removed where the illustration farm idea is put into practice. An illustration farm differs radically from a demonstration farm. The latter attempts to demonstrate to the



Buckwheat as a Smother Crop.  
Tried on an illustration farm to destroy couch grass. Courtesy, Com. of Conservation.

farmers things which the Department of Agriculture thinks are better than those which the farmers are actually putting into practice. The illustration farm, on the other hand, is a farm where varieties or methods of growing crops which are said to be better than those actually followed in the community, are tried out under local conditions so that every one can see what happens and then adopt the method that proved most successful if they wish. No one tries to prove at long range that a variety that will yield 60 bushels in Essex county,

will do the same in Prescott. A few of the ring leaders are placed on exhibition side by side under the same conditions and the one best suited to the locality actually proven out under the eyes of every farmer who lives there.

A very natural question to ask now is "who gets paid for doing this work and can the methods followed on these farms be copied economically by the neighborhood farmers?" In the county of Dundas, the Commission of Conservation, which was appointed some years ago by the Dominion Government, to take stock of Canada's natural resources and determine how best they can be utilized, is responsible for the trial of the illustration farm idea. The work is directly in charge of F. C. Nunnick, Agriculturist for the Committee on Lands, which is a part of the Commission and is headed by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. We do not for a moment favor seeing this work carried on permanently by such a Commission—which is not even connected with the Dominion Department of Agriculture,—because if the idea is valuable, it represents work which is distinctly a part of the work of the provincial Departments of Agriculture. Farmers do not want to be preached at by more than three or four government bodies at once and this maximum has already been reached. It is time to concentrate the best of the work now done under as few heads as possible. But this, while of vital importance is more or less aside from the question. One of the most important things about the sixteen illustration farms which Mr. Nunnick is supervising in Dundas, is the fact that they are just ordinary farms, belonging to good public-spirited farmers who are not bound down in any way and who are not priding themselves that they are practicing any philanthropy upon their neighbors. None of them receives a single cent of cash from the Government so they are not in a position to practice anything as illustration farmers that they could not otherwise do. They do not look to themselves as leaders in the community and they may not even be the best farmers. They are, however, men who are willing to try out a suggestion offered from time to time by the supervisor, for the benefit of themselves and their neighbors. If the supervisor wants to see if alfalfa will be successful in the locality he furnishes the farmer with enough seed for an acre or less free of charge. The same has been done with oats, barley, corn, potatoes and clover and in return the farmer agrees to confer and advise with the supervisor from time to time as the latter may visit the farm; to allow meetings to be held there occasionally; and to keep the different varieties grown, separate, and record the yields received. All told, it might be possible for a farmer to receive \$60 or \$70 worth of seed in a year, but he does not get something for nothing unless it is his final knowledge of what has proven best for the community.

At present, O. A. C. No. 72 and O. A. C. No. 3 oats are being tried out along with other varieties grown in the neighborhood. Bailey, Golden Glow, Salzer's North Dakota and White Cap Yellow Dent corn for silage, O. A. C. No. 21 barley, Grimms alfalfa, Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler potatoes, from Northern Ontario. Old Ontario and New Brunswick are all under examination, while lime has been used, buckwheat and rape as in smother crops for couch or twitch grass have been tried as well as fertilizers of different kinds and varying amounts for corn, potatoes and grain crops. Corn has been tried after sod and after corn, alfalfa and sweet clover have been grown for seed and red clover grown quite extensively for seed. The farmer and the supervisor consult where possible about when to put the corn in the silo, whether the red clover seed is ready to harvest, whether to treat the seed for smut, and whether it would be better to use seed of this variety or that. The farmer can accept any suggestions or not as he likes, but he agrees to give a fair trial to any seed supplied.

What of the results? Have there been any? Any results that we could judge were very ordinary and yet very surprising. In the first place the illustration farmers themselves appeared well pleased, and glad to see the supervisor when he came around. Their farms were just ordinary farms on which certain varieties and methods were being tried out. We learned too, that nearly all of them could sell for seed all of their crops, the seed of which had been supplied them. Meetings are frequently held in the field where certain crops are grown and these are always well attended. All these things seem to augur well for the popularity of the idea and that is certainly the point that counts. Farms of this kind should properly be supervised by Agricultural Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and would, we believe, afford him one of the best possible opportunities of doing the greatest service to the farmers at the least possible cost.

### Harvesting Clover Seed.

There is every indication that red clover seed will be scarce and expensive next spring. The supply on hand was well cleaned up last spring, and the clover not being a particularly good catch reduces the acreage for seed this fall. Under these circumstances any one having a field which will yield even a small amount of seed might advisedly cut it. Some fields are now ready to cut, as indicated by the brown heads. In order to ascertain whether or not there is sufficient seed to warrant going to the expense of harvesting, rub a few heads in the hand and notice the amount and quality of seed obtained. If there is prospects of even a half bushel per acre it is worth cutting. Some cut the same as hay, leaving the clover in the swath. The mower and horses going over this shell some of the seed. To avoid this a tight-bottomed wood or metal table may be attached to the cutting bar, and a man walking