# tern Ontario.

the most destructive It is some years since and serious outbreak case in 1919. From Essex and Middlesex he wisest recommendaw badly-infested wheat ossible, the plowing to ground firmly rolled, r crop, such as potatoes plowing is to bury the

er himself every effort ful survey of his wheat wheat fields should be opportunity and after-

ed they will be found to shoot will be killed or re of a light green color t or near the base of the presence of the insect. plants in Essex County 'flax-seed'' stage at this

once a plant is infested. er or barnyard manure nd thus slightly increase lly infested this measure

re plowed under deeply ound firmly rolled, the ring by the flies emerging he spirit of co-operation plows under his badlyhelping to increase the a direct menace to his

paper late fall planting Where this was followed the 20th of September ds appeared to be free on does not obtain in nted on September 19 ruined.

lots at Strathroy, wheat the 30th were the most make the same amount it was nevertheless free case with the earlierne late-planted wheat is re vigorous looking; it nt of farmers that the This coincides with our he vicinity of the plots between September 1st e generally infested but commending the plowing

mparatively simple one. are carefully followed we n be largely controlled. is of vital importance. the deep plowing under ow of no other remedy, re followed we feel that ario is very likely to be ological Branch of the riculture is desirous of ance to farmers in the who have any doubt as fields are requested to

H. F. HUDSON. oratory, Strathroy, Ont.

# v York State.

ned.

ate in which I had the of weeks lately, visiting aintances, is what has Finger Lakes" District. is part of the State, 40 ster, resemble the fingers rallel to each other, and allest and the first one ndaigua Lake, nine miles

a half miles in width. er, is the largest, being three miles wide. Lying ecting farther south is ng like the letter Y, the The easternmost of the southern end is the town ove the town the famous rerage distance between

em to have been chosen daigua is at the foot or e same name. Geneva, ent Station is situated, ake, and the town which elation to Keuka Lake is aid to be an abbreviation

s are not at all the only ge of parallel lakes, all nd emptying into Lake but the lakes are much

smaller than those named, and diminish in size the further east they are situated. At the foot of the one next east of Cayuga Lake is the town of Auburn, of Auburn States Prison fame. It might be added that this whole region is a very popular resort of week-end automobilists who drive here on Saturday afternoons from as far west as Buffalo, 100 miles, as also from as great distances in other directions. Returning Sunday evenings the leading roads are so blocked with their numbers that local autoists find them a great annoyance.

No one who has ever visited that region can wonder the leading roads are so blocked with their and the second to the secon

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at its being a popular resort. The country which at the northern end of the lakes is quite level, gradually rises in height as one proceeds south until hills of 200, 300 and up to 700 feet in height heave their rounded tops into the blue above. The rock which is but thinly covered with soil throughout the whole region is of a soft character, and in consequence the southern part abounds in deep glens cut by little streams which brawl and leap in numberless swirls and waterfalls. Watkin's Glen, at the south end of Seneca Lake, is the most famous of these, but it is only the deepest and most

spectacular of many such.

The writer's privilege was to have a good time among old friends, being feasted and toted around, the locality visited being that between Lakes Canandaigua and Seneca. And the purpose of this article, as becomes a farmers' magazine, was to tell about agricultural conditions there as compared with those in our own country, but how far afield the preliminary digression

The first thing over there that strikes a farmer from Ontario is the size of the straw stacks. With us straw is a precious article (this season particularly), and stacks of it outside have become scarce. Over there a good deal of winter wheat is grown of course, but the main cause of the difference is that but very little live stock is kept by the average farmer. One extreme case may be cited. On a little farm of 22 acres two horses may be cited. On a little farm of 22 acres two horses are the only live stock. But, it may be asked, how is the land kept fertile? By the use of commercial fertilizers. Practically every kind of crop has its quota of fertilizer sown with the seed. The cost is pretty serious but, as they say, it won't pay to grow them without it. Some of the more thoughtful believe that a mistake is being made, that without live stock the soil does deteriorate. made, that without live stock the soil does deteriorate, no matter how liberal the applications of fertilizer.
One of the reasons given for this fashion in farming is that the farmers do not like to work in winter.

Another noticeable difference is in the vastly greater

area devoted to fruit growing. Quite considerable pear orchards are seen and some cherry orchards as well, but speaking generally, it is apples and grapes that are grown. Large apple orchards are seen everywhere on ordinary lying farms and on the uplands among the hills, and the slopes of the hills bordering the lakes are given over to vineyards. Not only acres and fields of vines but miles of them. Of all the lake districts this is true, but the heart of this grape-growing region and the one which is claimed to grow the best grapes is that around Keuka Lake. Grape juice has become a very invested product. important product, more especially since wineries have been barred. The only-alcoholic drink that can be lawfully manufactured now is cider. The grape-juice manufacturers bought 60 per cent. of the crop last fall. They paid the extreme high price of \$110.00 per ton. The apple trade is also immense, and they are still planting. The crop of 1919 is very light, but some fortunate ones have apples. One case was heard mentioned several times. A farmer bought a sixty-acre place two or three years ago for \$10,000. It seemed a big price, but this past season, so the story goes, he had two thousand barrels of apples, for which he received \$8.00 per barrel.

When first visited and up till twenty years ago, the farm crops raised were such as are raised with us, wheat, oats, barley, hay and corn, but since that time beans and cabbage have become a very important source of income. Beans are still generally raised, but cabbage growing has taken the lead of late. Some farmers have store-houses of their own, but most sell to dealers who buy by the ton, store them, and ship to the large cities as the markets demand. A few years ago a further boost had been given to this industry by the erection of a great "sour-kraut" factory at a village in this neighborhood by one of the Chicago meat packing firms. The first building was burned down—by the Germans it is believed—but a larger one, the main building being 470x125 feet, is now in use. They can receive and slice, chew up, 100 to 125 tons of cabbages daily. The sliced cabbage is tramped into vats like gibes 52 of them, each containing 60 to 70 tons. Some silos, 52 of them, each containing 60 to 70 tons. Some

"kraut" isn't it.? It may be remarked that the soil of the region referred to is naturally very rich and easily worked. West and North of Geneva has for years been noted as one of the very best districts in America for the growing T. B. of nursery stock.

### CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND **FUTURE LEADERS.**

#### Good Ideas for Literary Societies. EDITOR "THE FARMER'S AD OCATE":

In reading the department of "Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders," which, by the way, is in my consideration one of the most important sections of this valuable farm paper, I was much interested to see a number of topics which the Editor asks us to

write upon. One of the subjects suggested, and one in which I am

greatly interested, was the forming of a rural literary society. The reason of my interest in this subject is partly because we have recently formed such a society, or club, as we call it, in our neighborhood, and I think that if we who are members of clubs would write of our experience and suggestions we would all be greatly benefited in this way. So I will try and give a few of the experiences we have had so far.

We are, in this neighborhood, about like the average community, there being about twenty young people belonging to the section. We had all thought in a vague and indefinite way of forming an organization of some sort, but it was not until a young person, with more energy than the rest of us, began talking of getting together and organizing that anything definite was accomplished. So the young people of the community were notified that a meeting was to be held on a certain evening, in the schoolhouse. This was in October, when the fall work was being finished and the evenings were getting longer.

The majority of those asked attended. A chairman for the evening was appointed, in this case being the person who first suggested getting together, and she explained the object of the gathering and what we aim to do. Most of those present were very enthusiastic and thought the idea an excellent one, and expressed their willingness to do their utmost to make the Club successful. A president was elected, in this case being the writer, then a vice-president, secretary and a treasurer. The offices were divided between the girls and boys; the president and secretary are young men, and the vice-president and treasurer are young women. In this way both the men and women were represented and the work would fall evenly on both sexes; also, of course it makes it more interesting for all concerned to have the young men and women together.



Oscar Lerch, Preston, and the Cups He Has Won at Plowing Matches. How many of us can show even one cup?

We decided to have our meetings in the form of literaries, with debates, speeches, readings, songs, etc., and a social evening about every fourth meeting, when we would entertain ourselves with games, contests, etc., and in this way keep the members more interested than if the meetings were all the same. In regard to providing the programs, it was decided to appoint at each meeting a committee of about four members who were to be responsible for the next meeting. By having it in this way, rather than a regular program committee, it was suggested that we would have better programs, as a spirit of competition would be created and each committee would try and provide a better program than the previous one. Then, too, the work would be more evenly distributed among the members than if there was a standing committee.

Other points of business settled were that a fee of twenty-five cents monthly be imposed to meet current expenses, the fee to be paid at the first of each month; the meetings to be held semi-monthly, on the second and last Fridays of each month. There were several other small items of business dealt with, and then we proceeded to prepare the program for the next meeting, deciding to hold it in the form of both literary and social, having a debate and short program, followed by We then closed our meeting and went home, each feeling that we were sure of a successful Club, and I do not think any society was ever organized by more enthusiastic members.

On the night of our first meeting we had a very good attendance, all those being present who were in a position to be, and having a few more than were at the organization meeting. After the business of the meeting was attended to, and the president made his address, which, by the way, was not nearly so easy to

give as when thinking of it when alone, we were favored by an excellent debate, followed by a reading, a solo and a chorus or two. Then we called on a few members and a chorus or two. Then we called on a few members for "stump" speeches. After this the program was given in charge of the Social Committee when we had a very enjoyable time, closing with an excellent lunch which the ladies provided as a surprise for the first meeting, as we had decided previously to dispense with the "eats" on the grounds that it would be too much trouble for the girls, they being considerably in the

Since then we have had several very successful meetings, and have our Club going quite successfully, As President, I might state some of the problems which have come up before us in the course of the meetings and in preparing our programs. One thing especially I notice is that the work will be left for those who will do it. There are always a few who are willing to work. and the rest are willing to let them, but if all are asked to do something and made responsible for some part of the program, I find that they generally do their best. We generally call on a few for speeches, the topic being suggested a few minutes previously, but this is not altogether successful and is rather hard on those not used to that sort of thing. We are trying the method now of suggesting a subject a few days ahead, and letting them prepare an address in that way.

We might go on suggesting ideas on this subject, but the Editor asked for short letters, so I think I have taken up enough space already. I hope to see some letters from other club members, giving experiences and ideas of this nature, in this column soon. This is a favorite subject with me, and one which will, I think, have a great deal to do with settling the rural problem. I might add also that since the farmers are now in power in this Province, and likely to be in the Dominion, in the near future, we young farmers and 'future leaders' are in need of a chance to practice platform speaking and office holding.

Middlesex Co., Ontario.

SEDAC

#### **AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY** AND FARM MOTORS.

## Tractor Troubles.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have not had much experience with tractors, but, by stating a few of my experiences, I may be able to help somebody having the same trouble.

I have found in the majority of cases when a tractor is giving trouble there is very little wrong, and if it is properly understood it is very easily adjusted. When the engine is hard to start, examine the wiring on the ignition system, the binding posts on the spark plugs and the magneto, and see that the spark plugs are clean and give a good hot spark. Also, examine the impulse starter on the magneto (if equipped with one). The spring may be stuck up with grease, or, in cold weather, frozen up. Try pouring some gasoline on it and if that does not remedy it, lay the end of a wrench on the lever and it will serve as a spring, or hold the lever down with one hand while you crank the engine with the other hand.

See that the timing is all right, although it is not likely to go wrong unless the magneto shaft or coupling is broken. Now examine the fuel line. See that all the fuel pipes are clean and that the needle value is properly adjusted. I have known the needle valve to shake itself closed or wide open while operating the motor. If the engine will not start yet, the trouble must be either with the fuel or the compression.

Place some fuel in the lid of a can and light it. If it does not blaze up immediately, the trouble must be with the fuel. I know of a case where there was a leak between the gasoline and the kerosene partition in the fuel tank, thus making the fuel so inferior that it would not start the motor. If the compression is leaking, it will most likely be caused by a valve being struck open. Pour some kerosene on the stem; if that does not loosen it, turn the valve with a wrench. After I have stopped the motor I always turn it over by hand till the valves are all closed.

If the carburetor gets flooded it is generally caused by the float or valve being stuck open. By tapping the sides of it with a small wrench or pliers, the valve or float may be loosened and the overflow stopped. If the motor does not speed up after it is started, advance the spark. If that does not help, see if the dog on the impulse had been hooked up. If not, hook it up with your fingers and the motor will speed up.

Trouble may be saved when switching from gasoline to kerosene by opening the needle valve on the coaloil carburetor. A lot of fuel may also be saved by
opening the priming cups, and by feeding water with
the fuel. Water helps to keep the cylinder and valves
cool, and also to keep carbon out of the cylinder.

A READER.