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sufficient to defray local expenses. An executive for running the locals may or may not be appointed. In many cases it is only necessary for ino farmers to have a general understanding amongst themselves, all the business being conducted in a perfectly informal manner.

Activities of an Association.

A milk producers' association is not a business organization. No milk is marketed through it. Each member dispose of his own milk, dealing directly with the dealer to whom he sells. The business of the association is mainly of an advisory character. It keeps the membership informed of ine general situation, and is continually on the lookout to see that the producers' interests are sufficient and the dealer is in the rest and intermediary between the individual producers and the dealers is in the negotiations regarding the prices at which the contracts will be let. In this connection it may deal through a committee with the organized milk dealers. The committee

appointed should be a strong one, comprising a representative from each of the local districts covered by the associa-Mr. Reynolds is strongly tion. of the opinion that the hands of the committee should not be too securely tied by the association in the matter of setting prices. "I believe it is a mistake," he said, "to send a committee to negotiate with the milk dealers with instructions to ask a higher price than it is expected they will be able to obtain. It is also a mistake to bind them too fast without the power to compromise. It is far better for the association to suggest to the members' committee he prices that should be paid under existing conditions, and then to leave the matter to them. If they have good, strong men, there will be no danger of their interests being sacrificed."

It is not within the power of an association to bind its members to hold out for a given price for their product. This is where it is in danger of running foul of laws regarding the restriction of trade. All the

association can do is to decide what price should be the ruling one, and if this cannot be settled by negotiating with the dealers, to recommend that all shippers stand firmly by the rate which has been adopted. "There seems to be no disposition on the part of anyone to heat the price," said Mr. Reynolds, in reference to the experience of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association. "Our members stand loyally by their organization. It would be unlawful to make a demand of them, but we have not found it necessary. At our annual meeting, which is held early in Sentember, we arrive at what we consider to be a just and fair price for our milk under the conditions that exist. This is recommended, and it is found to be all that is necessary. Of course, we have in the Farmers' Dairy Company a strong factor in our favor, as one of the objects of this company is to serve the interests of the farmers. We have had but little difficulty of late in securing a square deal from city dealers."

It is the best policy, in Mr. Reynolds' opinion, to make yearly contracts and to make them in the fail. The association can do better for the farmer at that season, as there is no danger of prices being undity depressed at that time by over production. Two raises are struck, one for summer and one for winter milk. Formerly summet prices rule do rsix months, and winter prices (O^{-1} mile on page 8.) FARM AND DAIRY

Getting Alfalfa Started

A V eteran Grower's Experience

UCH has been said regarding the virtues of alfalfa for feeding purposes, its value as a soil renovator and the large yields that "can be secured under favorable conditions. Most farmers know and acknowledge the claims of alfalfa to a prominent place amongst the crops on the dairy farm, and many who have not yet been able to establish a field of it are planning to get one started as soon as possible. Owing to the difficulty of securing seed of hards strains, the necessity of thorough drainage and of an abundance of lime in the soil, it is not always an easy matter to get a good catch. Once established, however, alfalfa is not difficult to keep up since it is a perennial of the long-lived sort, it does not tend to die out as quickly as clover. Still the fact must not be lost sight of that the

farmer cannot jump into the growing of alfalfa. He must grow into il. But lutte advance can be made by spasmodic effort. Only by persistent work in securing sood seed when it is available, in establishing the conditions necessary to alfalfa culture and in gradually extending the area under alfalfa, can the farmer achieve success in the production of this important cros.

To any dairy farmer who is laying out a programme by which to establish alfalfa on his farm, the following remarks by Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Riverside Farm, Haldimand Co., Ont., will prove valuable. The farm of this veteran alfalfa grower is situated in that famous strip of country, running through parts of Brant, Haldimand and Welland, which seems to offer almost ideal conditions for alfalfa growth, and which has therefore become noted as the centre of altalta production, both for hay and seed purposes. Mr. Richardson writes:

"For over thirty years alf s'fa has been grown continuously on

Riverside Farm, and never before has it meaured up so high in my estimation as it has this season, both for summer and winty feedings. At present 150 acress are seeded to alfaifs, and the oldest piece has been seeded for nine years. I have secured good paying crops from seedings of twelve years' standing, but usually five or six years is long enough to leave a field seeded. Our experience is, that as the soll becomes richer other grasses and clovers come in and choite the alfaifs out. On part of our seeding, say one field, we add timolys at seeding time. This fins up the low-laying lands or slack places in the fields. "In reference to growing alfails for seed in th."

section, we cannot depend upon a crop as formerly. From heavy manuring; extreme rainfall November 23, 1916.



Straight, Even Furrows Turned Without Horses. The work of one of the tractors at the Whiths demonstration. --Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

early in the season, causing an abundant growth; later, extremely dry weather or blight, little, if any, seed is available this year. Our experience of over thirty years is that you can only depend upon a full erop of seed about once in three years. I do not think the farmers of Ontario can always depend upon gettin, hardy home grown seed.

"I have been asked doze times upon what kind of noll will affalta in I find it thrives best on clay soil, rich in time, naturally well underdrained land that is rolling and adjacent to our rivers and crisels, upon which grew as virgin forest white pine, oak, maple and beech. On our farm, where the elm, ash and other soft woods grew, the affalfa does not often last over a season."

Feeding Separator Milk

The usual practice is to pour separator milk, sounctimes cold, into a large trough which is never cleased, and allow the calves to drink util they are satisfied. This method means pot-bellied, runty calves that never make the growth that they should, even though they fortunately escape the ravages of indigestion.

Calves should not be given quite enough milk to satisfy their appointes. Each calt should be fed asparately, carefully regulating the amount of milk by the size of the calf. The fat that has been removed by the negarator may in a way be supplied by adding a handful of corn meal, or faxsaed meal to each bucket of milk. After drinking the milk, the calf will be kept buay eating the meal instead of sucking another calf's given to the calf directly from the separator, when it is frothy."



Only a Small Percentage of the Cars that were Parked at the Whitby Tractor Demonstration. Many of these cars were owned by city folk who, prompted by carbidy, had come to see the tractors at work. But many of them were owned by farmers, some of whom had come long distances to investigate the trator's possibilities. ____Photo by an Editor of Parm and Dairy. November 23,

Elmaple The Impr

M ^{OST} of us methods with thei man who by the It is easy, there a short visit at t Edward Co., On serving at first farming

Elmaple Stock E. Huff, the fathy years ago. In c tem of farming cereals for mark cern of Mr. Huff, father built a sto 39 years has be chant's trade the

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M greatest Canada into the pure t experience wit accepted bellef the successful This experience in all the detail management of must include t housing of the hole concern, no ordinary abil a series of art stories of some cessful experien worked their w with pure breds. herewith. Read will follow. T who, though st climbing the lad

the neighboring fa ness for their sha but for the adver would probably si and of the govern master.

The operations well as the store, Huff. Not until M when he could as release this hold. agement that the steins. About 30 ported a small he into the county of used this sire on service fee paid w cows in the Elmap ants of this cross marked to me that there were not bi farm. These grad and cannot be dis pure breds.

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The satisfaction grades was so gre years ago that put two-year-old helfer has had three helf daughters have es makes the nucleus

