of the above mentioned diversity of opinion as ment, and in what pro-int of formalin to forty seed for twenty minutes oyed with exceptionally rather a laborious task Sprinkling the seed thirty gallons has also er done than the former a heap on a clean canvas on sprinkled over it and el until every kernel is overed with canvas or after which the grain is rtant that the seed be nd not bagged up until with good results and solution much stronger, immediately, depending estroy the smut spores, E. Howitt, of the O. A.

ry formaldehyde treaty per cent. formalde-lution which is sprayed ne pint to twenty-five is sprayed on to the uses the shovel. The vered with blankets or h the seed may be unonce. Care must be exact strength recomiminates the necessity velling the grain over

at any drug store for the cost of treating e, but the results may or fiteen bushels per eaner in the barn at risk when insurance few cents per acre? he seed with formalin nod above mentioned. formalin so it will be begin. You cannot in the spring and the

Profit and

e in "The Farmer's a couple of boys and

quire concerning the Prairie, and asks a tured to reply to him suggestions to "The to helping others and thought to the live d experience and are le, I should say you to the Peace Country

ere would be a party the start. Such a lements for a while, ary; and, looking to to invest in a power emi-scrub land that the country has to entage of, unless he le. You see, settlers Prairie for the past 550 miles ahead of good mixed-farming ver fifteen per cent. lakes) is reasonably a commercial basis. t of the land in the tock do well, though acclimatized. They

ad extension through , and have hopes of is accomplished and is country will be in is the time to get not find two whole had to spread out consolidate by sale

ularly at pioneering, Put two-thirds of ear. You will then Even then, keep ngencies. Many of debt for expensive badly on the start. day come, while Il freeze and leave e been through the I have made the hey must have this, aining resources to nows, he is paying terest, compounded the lesson. We are well satisfied with gs, no matter how pay for them. This er and enables him

to add one facility after another and to enjoy it to the full when he has acquired it. There is a great satisfaction in feeling that one's progress is genuine and that the ground is solid under his feet. The profit from homesteading for the first three years comes from proving up the land, not from producing crops. Do it, then, in the easiest, simplest way possible. It is enough the first year merely to build a house and live on the land, hiring a few acres of breaking done if need be. Gain experience cheaply by working out for neighbors, as there is much opportunity of doing if one is alert to find jobs. This helps out the grubstake and avoids many costly mistakes, while tending to the

maturing of wise plans. "With prudent counsel, homesteading may be made an enjoyable experience, especially where a few congenial persons locate together. Too often it is a tragedy of privation and disappointment. Those who plunge generally collapse. Those who proceed cautiously, with "thrift, thrift, thrift" as the watchword, usually make a success and develop into respected citizens. It is almost impossible to exaggerate this lesson. It should be blazoned across the page of every publication that soldiers or other settlers read. It should be emphasized in Government literature and offices; and, with all respect to those who have the difficult matter of soldier settlement in hand, I think it should be regarded more particularly in the advancing of loans to settlers. Assure them a grubstake by giving them a decent and richly deserved pension, and be careful about loading them up with debt.

Grande Prairie, Alta. W. D. ALBRIGHT.

The Wider Sleigh Ouestion.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I read with much interest the wider-sleigh question that was taken up recently by "Simcoe Farmer," who does not sign his name. Perhaps, after reading his article over carefully he thought just "Simcoe Farmer" would look better in print. Now, I cannot see where he has given any reasons for wider sleighs, except that the horses are too large for the present sleigh track, which I wouldn't consider as a reason, for we have always had heavy horses and are likely to have in the future, the average-sized horse of to-day will and can

walk quite all right in the present sleigh track.
Wider sleighs and cutters should never be thought
of whatever. Some say they could run their "autos"
all winter if only the sleigh track were wider, but only such a winter as the one just past can a car be run. Supposing we get a winter (and we shall) like that of 1917-18 or some others in the past, when the snow is piled two to three feet deep with only the sleigh track and large banks on both sides; where would a car be then? An automobile is not made to run in deep snow.

Then again, what would become of all our newlybought cutters and sleighs? Go to the scrap heap, I Someone may suggest having them made wider. What kind of a looking cutter would you have anyway with the runners much wider than the box and seat? What would the city or town or even country gentleman think of riding out in such a rig?

I surely think the United Farmers will know better than to take up this foolish question which has been ringing in our ears, off and on, so many years, and will put it down forever as there can be no real good accomplished by the act.

York Co., Ont. Ross E. Ratcliff.

Is the Average Public School Education Sufficient?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

This oft-debated subject is a truly difficult one to earnest attention of every wide-awake farmer.

So often, but less so, than in former years, we hear parents remark about their children. "Oh I'll send them to school until they pass the entrance. That's all the schoolin' we got, and we got along all right."
Yes, perhaps they did, in so far as bank accounts, good buildings, clothing and plenty of food express the term "all right." But, can they not realize that their boys or girls may wish more than that?

Suppose they do not choose the same calling as their parents; surely they would not be deprived of the opportunity of developing whatever special talent they possess. But, aside from this fact, and assuming that the boy does choose farming, or the girl house-keeping, let us stop to consider the *real* meaning of education. Be it music, art, law, medicine, teaching, mechanics, farming, business, sailing, or anyone of the many vocations, do we not find men and women preparing themselves especially for the one work for which they seem most fitted? Why, then, belittle one more than

True, some of the places for acquiring this knowledge are termed colleges, but are they not all "apprentice shops," where someone who knows the subject thoroughly tries to pass on the knowledge, by words, and example to those desiring to make this their life-work? Thus, we see that the public school of to-day, touching as it does, almost every branch of study, is but a stepping-stone in the child's development. Then, by means of these other places of study, agricultural, domestic science, technical schools, etc., or through a correspondence course (should circumstances prevent his leaving home), he may become a fully-developed and efficient models are according to the confession for efficient workman; a graduate in that profession for which he is best adapted.

Lambton Co., Ont.

J. A. Maharg Discusses Wheat Prices in Parliament.

As regards wheat prices, Mr. Maharg was the first member who referred to the matter on the floor of the House. The majority of members have not studied the situation, but are inclined to believe that if the Western farmers want free trade and no protection, they are hardly justified in asking for this kind of protection for themselves, especially when it may mean a drain upon the public treasury, now quite depleted, to the extent of possibly \$200,000,000. Mr. Maharg is the man who was sent to Europe by the Government to study the wheat situation, and having just returned a short time ago, his opinion should carry some weight. He feels that some stablizing influence is necessary to prevent a glutting of the market next fall and a free for all chance for the speculator. After discussing the foreign situation and pointing to a probable demand for every bushel of wheat we can produce, Mr. Maharg

said:
"Different suggestions have been made. There is a request from one of the Provinces that the price of wheat should be fixed. I will not say at this stage whether that is a proper thing to do or not; but one thing I will say, and that is, that if we are going to have a stabilized business industry in Canada during the next wheat season from August to September, something must be done. I have outlined to you the difficulty of disposing of our grain quickly. It is going to take us the entire crop year to dispose of it. We will not be able to rush it out. Storage facilities will not be available for it should we have a fair average crop. Something will have to be done to stabilize the price which will be paid for that grain. If it is thrown open to the world, and open to speculation, and an assurance of equal treatment is not guaranteed for the entire year, the market will simply be glutted early in the season, the price will be forced down to the lowest level and after all the storage has been occupied, and all the money of the country has been invested in wheat, the price will go up and neither the producer nor the consumer will get a square deal. The consumer will have to pay the high price and the producer will have to take the low price. This Government has got to do something; whether it be to fix the price or to absolutely prohibit speculation, it must be done. I think there is only one way to do it and that is by fixing the price. It is a very difficult matter to prevent speculation in the handling of grain. The only successful remedy we have found for it has been the fixing of the price.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.



The Durham County Stock Judging Team. G. A. Williams (sitting, left) and his winning team which won the Provincial trophy.

Junior Farmers Might Organize Pig Clubs.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At the present time there is no Junior Farmer's Improvement Association in my locality. I have taken active part in competitions such as acre-crop competition, hog-feeding competition, etc., which are a benefit to the individual, moreso than to the community. It gives the boys an idea how to go at things and a two-weeks course at the Ontario Agricultural College is a great advantage. Of course it is a benefit to the community as well but not so much as a pure-bred pig club or dairy club as I am about to mention. Have the Agricultural Representative organize such clubs, or the Junior Farmers may do so if they have some security. The banks will take the boys' notes, at the regular rate of interest. Buy registered pigs but first have some reliable member who understands bacon type and breed characteristics go with the boys and show them how to choose a good pig from the litter. The pigs should be fed throughout the season, and accurate account kept

of all the feed consumed. When the sows are nine months old have them bred to a prize boar in the community. Have discussions throughout the winter months on such subjects as "How to Winter Brood Sows," and notice should be taken to see which sows have the strongest and healthiest pigs. After the pigs are large enough for sale, the boys will be able to pay their notes at the bank and have money to deposit. I think this would create a desire in the boys to take the very best care of their registered stock and also have some pride as breeders of registered pigs. By all means stick to one breed and do not cross pure-breds. This I think is an injury to breeds and would retard the good work of the club. H. L. PRINGLE.

Young Farmers Should Get

Education.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

Lennox Co., Ont.

As this is my first communication I think I had better, (Nova Scotian), a farmer's son living in the Annapolis Valley. I am eighteen years of age and still going to school; am trying for my "B". Now am I not right in saying that when most farmers' boys reach grade VIII. or IX., that ends their schooling?

I think this a great mistake for I am sure one of the greatest drawbacks to farmers is lack of higher education. The majority know how to read, write and reckon, especially interest which is great fun when you have to pay it afterwards.

I saw a cartoon the other day, representing the farmer in Parliament. He was sitting back listening to his city brother speak, and it seemed to come so natural to the city chap that the farmer said to himself:
"I guess its a gift this speaking business." I dare say
he had as much sound reasoning in his head as the city
man if not more, and what he should have said was, "I
guess I should have had more advention along the line guess I should have had more education along this line and kept in practice." Because the farmer generally has the ideas all right but lacks the power of speech when he comes to express them.

I heard a man say the other day that farmers were among the greatest thinkers and broad-minded men of this earth, where they had any education. He said a farmer works alone more than most men. When alone he is planning and thinking good sound thoughts, while a business man mixes with other men and is always talking and doing less real sound thinking. Practically all of the great philosophers, statesmen, etc., have been men who have lived rather lonesome or quiet lives.

There is an old saying: "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." So boys lets get the education while we are young. Don't let me give you the impression that

are young. Don't let me give you the impression that I like being shut up in a school-house—far from it. There is nothing I like better than God's pure air. But I want an education and I hope in a few years to take an

agriculture college course.

Some people say "what's the good of higher education to a farmer it does not help his crops to grow better?" but I think it does, maybe in a round about way but it surely will help him in his work in every way. It produces a spirit of co-operation, which is just a step above the class spirit of union in school and co-operation is one of the greatest benefits to the farmer that there is.

Some men say when a boy gets to high school the lure of the city leads him from the farm. Well I would say to those men make the lure of farm and home greater than that of the city and we will not leave the farm. This "lure business" or keeping the boy on the farm is a pretty big thing and is a whole subject in itself; it consists

of the little things as well as the big ones.

I have just one more thing to say and that is a little about the social side of life; its the softer side and it is important that we do not neglect it. It is something we get in our homes. School rather tends to decrease, instead of increase it. Remember and cultivate your manners; also your tone of voice. It pays. And if you are a bit musical learn to play a piano, organ, violin or anything. It gives pleasure to others as well as yourself now, and in later years. It also keeps your fingers nimble which is a great thing when you are

untieing a rope or something.

I am very much pleased that you should see fit to give us a section of your valuable paper, and only hope we reach the goal set for us, namely, "Young Farmers and Future Leaders"

and Future Leaders. Annapolis Co., N. S. A FARM BOY.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

Generating Electricity.

We have a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -h.-p. gasoline engine with which we intend to operate a lighting plant. We would need about 22 lights, but would only burn 4 lights from 4 to

1. Would it be satisfactory to use storage batteries

and a generator? 2. Could we run the generator and at the same time run a water pump which consumes about 3/4 h.-p.? 3. How long per day would it be necessary to run the generator to keep the batteries in charger A. W. Y.

2. Not likely, but you wouldn't need to use both at same time, at any rate not very often.

3. Five hours will charge an 80-ampere hour storage battery, and the battery will carry lights for ordinary house for at least 3 or 4 days.