

EFFICIENT FARMING

Bordeaux Mixture.
What is Bordeaux mixture? It is made when a two per cent. copper sulphate—bluestone or blue vitriol—is mixed with a two per cent. lime solution. In ordinary practice four or five pounds of bluestone is dissolved in twenty-five gallons of water. Six pounds of stone or hydrated lime is dissolved in 25 gallons of water. If stone lime is used, it is first slaked in a little water. To make Bordeaux, equal parts of the weak bluestone solution and the weak lime solution are mixed and then stirred vigorously. If the lime is good, the quantity suggested is sufficient.

Copper sulphate dissolves in hot water, or it will dissolve over night if suspended in a cheesecloth sack in cold water. It will not dissolve quickly if merely thrown in the barrel. If concentrated solutions are mixed a heavy precipitate results. Good Bordeaux can only be made by putting thin solutions together and mixing them thoroughly. Best mixing will result if the lime solutions and the bluestone solutions are poured at the same time into a third barrel and then stirred. Wooden barrels are best for making Bordeaux mixture. For small amounts a barrel may be sawed to make two tubs, or wooden candy pails may be used. Bordeaux should be strained before putting in sprayer.

Bordeaux mixture is our best fungicide for use on vegetables, potatoes, grapes, and ornamental plants. For apples and stone fruits, lime-sulphur replaces Bordeaux. On potatoes Bordeaux mixture not only protects the potato plant against fungous diseases, but also prevents the burning of the leaves which comes in hot, dry seasons. Sprayed plants outyield the unsprayed plants. For use on potatoes to control the potato beetle, one-half pound of Paris green, or two pounds of arsenate of lead may be added to the Bordeaux mixture.

Will it keep? Stock solutions of bluestone and lime will keep—merely make up the water lost by evaporation. Mixed, they should be used within a few hours. Addition of a half pound of sugar or molasses will keep fifty gallons of the prepared mixture over night.

How test for right proportions? Make the Bordeaux as directed and the test will be right. It should be alkaline to litmus (turns paper blue) and should not deposit copper on a clean nail. (Drive a new nail into a piece of wood to clear it of grease, then leave in Bordeaux for five minutes). Ordinarily the test is not necessary. Is air-slaked lime any good for Bordeaux? It is worthless. Use hydrated lime or stone lime.

What kind of stone lime should I use? One that is low in magnesium. It must be quick to slake.

How slake lime? Sprinkle with a little water until the lumps crumble. Add more water until the lumps crumble. Too much water will prevent proper slaking.

Is hydrated lime all right to use? Yes.

Should Bordeaux be strained? Yes, through a brass sieve or a loose-textured cloth. Don't use burlap sack as the fibres will clog the nozzles.

What kind of nozzle? Use a disc nozzle with a new plate if the old one is corroded.

Why not use blue vitriol direct if it is the active chemical? (1) it will burn plants if used direct; (2) it will wash off; (3) it does not have lasting effects.

Importance of Docking.

The sheep industry depends for its principal returns upon the lambs and wool produced from the flock. The meat side of the industry is of great importance and bears a direct relation to the profits from the flock. A desirable lamb carcass must first be the result of good breeding; second, the result of proper feeding; and third, the result of castration and docking of the lamb. The most desirable, and thus the most profitable lamb carcass can not be produced from lambs which have not been docked and castrated. Agencies interested in the sheep business are making an effort to educate the Canadian public to eat more lamb. If this effort is to be a marked success, the lambs must be properly bred, properly fed, and the carcass of a desirable character. The competitive prices of beef, pork and lamb are on equal footing, and thus the larger consumption of lamb depends upon its being as palatable and tender when served on the table as beef or pork. The farmer does not market his bull calves as lambs, nor his boar pigs as hams. Why should he market his lambs as ram lambs, rather than without? The conviction of this neglect with regard to the docking and castration of lambs, is vital, and upon a more general practice of docking and castration on the farm hinges real profit and more general success.

If the industry is to be made to yield satisfactory returns, the docking of lambs should be attended to without fail at the proper time. It is conservatively estimated that eighty per cent. of the native lambs which reach

the markets come to the market undocked, and that the percentage of ram lambs among the offerings during the last year has been as large as ever before. The remark, "What a trawley lot of natives," is one often heard in the sheep houses of the leading markets. This is because lambs come to market from the farm in lots weighing all the way from forty to one hundred and forty pounds, undocked, part fat and part lean and showing no uniformity of weight, quality or condition.

All lambs should be docked. It should be a uniform practice of those who keep sheep, that the tail should be removed when the lambs are seven to fourteen days old. The lamb's tail renders no substantial benefit to the lamb. Second, its presence is injurious because of the filth that accumulates around and beneath the tail. Third, lambs are more attractive, look neater and deeper in the leg and twist if the tail is removed. When the tails are left on females they are apt to fail to breed.

The preferable ways to remove a lamb's tail are by using a sharp knife or docking irons. One man holds the lamb. The operator, by feeling on the inside of the tail, can detect where the joints are. He should push the skin on the tail back toward the body of the lamb so as to leave some surplus skin to grow over the stub, and then cut the tail at a joint about one and a half inches from the body. The cut should be made quickly with a sharp knife. If any particular lamb should bleed too much a piece of cord may be tied very tightly on the stub of the tail close to the body. This will stop the bleeding. The string must be removed in a few hours or the tail will slough off.

By using the hot punches no danger need be feared from loss of blood. Old sheep can be successfully docked with the hot punches. The punches should be heated to a cherry red heat and the tail seared off at one to one and a half inches from the body. The wound will be seared over and no blood will be lost. It is true that the tail does not heal quite so quickly when the docking irons are used, especially if they are too hot. When the irons are used at proper temperature the wound will heal just as quickly as when the knife is used. When the lambs are handy with one man to catch them and a third to hold them, nine to twelve lambs can be docked between the heating of the irons. The wound is also sterilized and needs no further attention. The lambs should be watched for a few days to see that they are recovering from the operations satisfactorily.



Bedtime Stories

The Runaways.

Jim was a little boy, and Caddy was a yellow pug dog with a tail that curled up over his back in a funny little queue.

"Tisn't much fun playing by ourselves, is it, Caddy?" said Jim as they romped in the yard. "I wonder why Ted doesn't come." He climbed up on the fence and looked toward Ted's house. He saw Frances, Ted's little sister, but there was no sign of Ted.

A moment later Jim and Caddy were running up the street.

"Hello, Frances!" said Jim when he reached the other house. "Where's Ted?"

"Oh, didn't you know?" cried Frances. "Grandfather came and took Ted home with him to stay a week. I wanted to go too, but I'm going to be a flower girl at Aunt Beth's wedding. Mother is down at the church now helping to decorate it."

"Let's go down and watch," said Jim.

So off the two went, with Caddy scampering at their heels.

After they had walked for a long while Frances said, "When I go to church with mother it is only a little way, but now it seems ever so far."

"It must be right round the next corner," replied Jim.

But when they had turned the corner there was no church to be seen.

"That's queer!" said Jim. "It must be the next corner, then."

But again he was mistaken.

Then they decided to go home, but by that time the corners were badly mixed.

"Oh dear!" said Frances, as a truck trickled down the end of her nose. "I'm afraid we shall never see our mothers any more."

Jim had been looking very solemn, but he had to smile at that. "Why, the idea, Frances! How!" he said. "Of course we shall!"

Frances shook her hair over her eyes and began to sob. But just then there was a loud hiss somewhere near, and she stopped sobbing and peered through her curls.

"Oh, look at that crooked cat!" she cried.

Caddy looked too; the cat had seen him first and had arched her back in anger. The instant Caddy spied her

AN INEXPENSIVE FLOWER GARDEN FOR EVERY FARM HOME

BY ANDREW WING.

I suppose it is because I grew up on a farm where there were a great many flowers that I always hate to see a farm home without them. Living on a farm without flowers would be, to me, what it is to the city dweller to be without a steam-heated flat and a movie house around the corner. They are one of the privileges a farm family can enjoy which are denied to most town folks. And their cost is negligible when the pleasure they give to the owner as well as the passer-by is considered.

I have found that the three essential things for succeeding with flowers are: 1. A really fertile soil. 2. Plenty of moisture. 3. Careful cultivation. Given these essentials, you can have flowers of some kind, regardless of other factors. In addition, most flowering plants require plenty of sunlight and freedom from intruding tree roots. A few are shade lovers, and others seem to be able to compete with trees and shrub growth.

Good arrangement is important to get really beautiful effects, although I will never let that consideration deprive me of a flower I loved. In most cases it is possible to combine happily artistic arrangement with an ideal growing location. Few farmyards are so cramped that crowding flower beds into the middle of the lawn is necessary. Not only does this detract from the beauty of the home grounds, but it is also likely to arouse the ire of the one who runs the lawn mower.

I have found that a little time spent in advance, sketching with pad and pencil the places where different flowers are to go, saves time in the end, and makes for more charming effects. Especially is this true with the hardy perennials which live for several years without being moved. Taller varieties, such as hollyhocks, naturally make the back ground, while low-growing ones, such as dwarf iris, form the finishing edge. Crowding must be avoided, especially with those hardy plants which have spreading roots. Given abundant room, these will bloom abundantly, and at the same time grow into thick clumps that in a few years can be divided up, furnishing plants for a new location or for a neighbor. Most flowers harmonize marvelously in color, but care must be used not to get color combinations that actually clash. Feminine judgment can best be trusted when questions of color combinations arise.

Make a Careful List.

If you are just beginning to top-dress or if you have been growing a few and want to enlarge your selection, I suggest that you confine yourself to a modest list. A few choice blooms are much more satisfying than many plants and few flowers. I always like to send for a number of catalogues from different seed plant houses, and get a good deal of information from them about the different varieties and methods of growing them. No two flower lovers will agree as to what kinds to plant. I believe, though, that the following list will furnish sufficient variety for the average farm home.

Hardy Perennials. The iris, peony, and phlox should be on every list. The plants come in a wide range of varieties of varying shades and colors. They are quite hardy, and with moderate care will live and multiply for many years.

If you want more perennials, add larkspur, foxglove, hardy poppies, columbine, Canterbury bell (these live but two years, blooming the second year, but are very lovely), chrysanthemum, hollyhock (best grown from seed), sweet william.

All of these are hardy, and can be had in many lovely forms, colors, and shades. All are grown from seed planted in the spring or early fall, blooming usually the second year, excepting chrysanthemums. For quick

results they can be bought as plants from most any plantman.

Annuals. Aster, cosmos (late and early), marigold, four o'clock, sunflower (there are several varieties of the common sunflower that are charming), zinnia, nasturtium.

If you want a longer list, add sweet alyssum, calliopsis, sweet peas, morning glory, moonflower, portulaca, poppy, nastur-off plant.

All the annuals are planted from seed in the spring, and live and bloom but one year. Those listed above are easy to grow, and most of them can be had in different colors and shades.

Do Not Omit Bulbs.

Bulbs. Under bulbs we have hardy ones and also tender sorts that are planted in the spring and taken up before freezing weather comes. The hardy ones include tulips, narcissuses, daffodils, snowdrops, and crocuses. They are best planted in the fall, and will bloom the following spring and, with reasonable care, for many years, or they may be set in pots for winter-blooming indoors. Some of them, notably snowdrops, crocuses, and narcissuses, may be planted in grass which is not cut too closely, and will become naturalized, blooming in little clumps, like wild flowers, in a very fetching way.

Of all the tender bulbs the gladiolus is the loveliest. It is easily grown, of exquisite form, and there are hundreds of varieties in almost any color and shade. They can be relied upon to bloom, and will divide, when given good care, so your collection will be constantly growing.

The dahlias is another tender bulb of great beauty, especially the newer cactus and peony-flowered varieties. The better varieties of cannas are pretty, but their use in conspicuous beds is not to be commended.

Plants. Of these probably the geranium is the best for outdoors. Some of the newer and more delicate shades are very lovely, and all are easy to grow.

After you have made your selection, do not delay too long in ordering, as you will want to be ready to plant them as soon as the ground gets warm enough, and after danger of serious frost is past. Often a good selection of plants to start with can be obtained from neighbors. I have found that only the best seeds pay.

I like to have my flower beds covered heavily with rich manure during winter. After this is spaded under, a top-dressing of well-rotted manure is worked into the top soil with a rake. The top soil cannot be too finely prepared, especially for seed-planting, as many flower seeds are tiny and after germinating are unable to push their way through a heavy covering of earth and clods. A dressing of complete fertilizer or nitrate of soda, although not absolutely necessary, will give them a good start. If you have a stiff, stubborn soil it will pay to mix in some sand, loam, black earth, or leaf mold. I have found by sad experience that it is useless to try to grow flowers in a poor soil.

Rich Soil and Moisture. You can get helpful directions for seeding and planting from any seed catalogue or book on flowers. The most important thing with seeds is to cover lightly. With some of the finer seeds, merely pressing with the hand or with a board will suffice without adding any soil.

If you can have an overhead irrigation system, it will make flower-growing easier. However, that is not necessary, as a few buckets of water or a good soaking with a hose in dry spells will usually keep them thriving. When rainfall is plentiful, an occasional scratching and weeding is sufficient. But in dry weather a frequent and thorough hoeing is needed to save the soil moisture. Flowers will not thrive in dry earth, no matter how rich.

The two children looked at each other and laughed.

Caddy, who had worn himself out barking, came and stood on his hind legs before his master.

"He wants to be thanked," said Frances, "for bringing us home."

The Live Stock Market Outlook.

It is interesting to note from the weekly returns of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa that the year commenced with rather hopeful prospects, the demand being fairly brisk with prices generally, although what they were last year at the same time, indicated to show an upward tendency. Especially was this true of the market at Toronto, where sheep were quoted the second week of the year at \$14.50 compared with \$13 for the first week and \$13.96 for the corresponding week of last year. Cattle, calves and sheep all showed a rise for the second week compared with the first, but hogs, which were received in comparatively large numbers, manifested a little weakness. The prices at Toronto, per cwt., calves \$9, calves \$11.25, and sheep \$14.50; at Montreal, cattle \$7, calves \$12, hogs \$12, and sheep \$9.50; and at Winnipeg, cattle \$7.25, calves \$10, hogs \$9.60, and sheep \$9. This returns, made to the branch, cover the markets of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, and Moose Jaw.

The Agricultural Representative for Renfrew county, Ontario, Mr. M. H. Winter, reports the organization of a pure-bred ram club in that county. Twenty farmers who have not hitherto used pure-bred rams in their flocks have been given rams of the Shropshire and Oxford breeds. Nine dipping demonstrations in connection therewith resulted in twenty-five flocks, 1,000 sheep, being treated. Early in the season several meetings were held in the county to induce farmers to market wool co-operatively.

The formation of ram clubs in selected counties is the outcome of the policy of the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, under which demonstration flocks of sheep have been established to the number of twenty. These flocks are operated on a share basis, the rams being supplied by the Department.

Under an agreement between the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department and the flock owners constituting a club, the Department undertakes to furnish the flock owner with a pure-bred ram free of cost, and after the ram has been used for two seasons, exchange it for a second. It is provided that the flock owner shall dip his flock at least once a year, dock all lambs and castrate all male lambs. He is also required to co-operate in making an annual club shipment of wethers to a central market. The dipping, docking and castrating will be performed as demonstrations by

field men of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Arrangements for the joint shipment are made with the assistance of the representative. The agreement further provides for an annual report from the owner to the provincial department giving all essential data in regard to his flock.

The Department's offer is, it should be observed, limited to one club in a county, and that county must be one where the sheep industry is in need of special encouragement. Three clubs have hitherto been formed and supplied with rams, one in each of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Lennox and Addington. It is believed that these demonstrations will clearly indicate the value of a pure-bred as compared with a scrub sire, and result in a better class of sheep being kept in districts that are backward in this respect.

The farmer is strong in faith; everything he plants teaches him the lesson of faith.

Removal of the sharp points from the molar teeth, next to the cheeks and above and below the tongue, allow the horse to get more nourishment from his grain and hay.

An inexpensive paint for metal roofs and brick foundations may be made by mixing six pounds of Venetian red in one gallon of raw linseed oil.

The Sunday School Lesson

FEBRUARY 12

Elisha and the Shunammite Woman, 2 Kings 4: 18-22, 27, 30, 32-35. Golden Text—John 5: 25 (Rev. Ver.)

Time—Elisha's ministry extended from B.C. 854 to about B.C. 800.

Place—Shunem and Mount Carmel.

Connecting Links—After Elijah's death (ch. 2: 11), Elisha became the leading prophet of Israel. Although, like his great predecessor, he was interested in national affairs (ch. 3: 6-20; 9: 1-10, etc.), he did not possess Elijah's statesmanlike qualities, nor his unassuming form of character. On the other hand, he was characterized by a warm, generous heart, and a noble character. Elisha, and the following narrative recounts one of these miracles. It should be read with 1 Kings 17: 17-24 as a parallel.

"On his frequent journeys through Shunem, Elisha is entertained by a wealthy lady, who at length persuades her husband to build a guest-chamber on the roof of their house for his accommodation. As a reward for her hospitality Elisha promises that a son shall be born to her in the following year" (Skinner). Hospitality was recognized as a duty among the Israelites but the hospitality afforded to Elisha was unusual. Ordinarily travellers for guests but the Shunammite built a permanent addition to his house for Elisha.

I. A Mother's Grief, 18-21.
V. 18. The farmers of Palestine do not live each on his own farm but together in villages whence each goes out to till his own land. Hence the lad strayed out from the village to his father's farm. The reapers. The fact that the Shunammite had hired help shows that he was well-to-do.

V. 19. My head, etc., a case of sunstroke. This was a common ailment in Palestine and is mentioned occasionally in the Bible. (See Ps. 121: 6; Isa. 49: 10). It has been described as "a rapidly fatal condition, beginning with a high temperature, violent pains in the head, and passing rapidly into coma, death taking place within a few hours or even minutes of the onset." Carry him; back to the village where his mother was. This accounts for the father's ignorance of his death in v. 22. He was not present when the lad died and the mother did not tell him of it.

V. 20. Sat on her knees. The story of this mother holding in her arms her stricken child, "late won and early lost," is surely one of the tenderest in all literature. Mother-like, she did not surrender him to a couch, but held him in her own arms. And then died. Notice how simply and beautifully the story is told. The matchless style in which the narrative is couched adds to its pathos.

V. 21. Laid him on the bed, etc. Perhaps she hoped that in the chamber of the great man of God the child might, by some means, be restored. Shut the door; thus keeping his death a secret until she had exhausted every possible means of bringing him back. She did not tell even her husband of the death.

II. A Mother's Petition, 22, 27, 30.
V. 22. Called unto her husband; through a messenger sent to the fields. Young men. This is the usual Hebrew designation of a hired servant. In Palestine people of means seldom travel without a servant in attendance. The husband's answer shows that visits to the prophets were usually made only on new moons and sabbaths. He was at a loss to know why his wife should wish to consult the prophet since it was not the customary time for such a visit. Obviously he had no idea of the child's death. The wife was hiding her awful secret. The prophet from his elevation on Mount Carmel could see her approaching, and, fearing that there was something wrong, sent his servant, Gehazi, to enquire what the trouble was. Gehazi's mention or nature must have been cold and unsympathetic because the mother would not disclose her heart to him, but pushed on to the prophet himself.

V. 27. The hill; Mount Carmel, a spur of the Samaritan hills, which, skirting the southern edge of the plain of Esdradon, runs westward into the Mediterranean Sea. Here Elijah had

gained his victory over the prophets of Baal (1 Kings, 18: 17-40), and here evidently there was now a band of prophets over whom Elisha exercised supervision. Caught him by the feet; in attitude of one of supplication and of convulsive sorrow. Gehazi: attended Elisha as his servant, as Elisha had attended Elijah, 2 Kings, ch. 2. He did not think it proper for a woman of substance to prostrate herself on the ground, and beneath the dignity of his master to have her there. Let her alone. This short speech reveals the fine sympathy of Elisha. He was easily accessible to any one in trouble. The Lord hath hid it. Elisha marvelled that prophet though he was, he had no knowledge of her trouble.

Vs. 28-30. Without telling Elisha that her child was dead the mother passionately rebuked him for ever having given the child (see 2 Kings 4: 16). Elisha, perceiving that there was something seriously wrong with the child, sent Gehazi with his staff to recover him. Perhaps he thought the child was only sick and he urged Gehazi to use all haste. He was not to pause on the way even to salute any passers-by, for salutations in the East require time. Elisha thought that his staff, like his own mantle (ch. 2: 14) and like the staff of Moses and Aaron was endowed with wonderful working power and that it would be as effective in recovering the child as his own presence. The mother, however, clung to him until he himself consented to go.

III. A Mother's Joy, 32-35.
V. 31. The staff failed to work in Gehazi's hands. "Gehazi always appears unfavorably, and Elisha's staff loses its power in such hands."
V. 32. When Elisha was come. The child died at noon, vs. 20. It was probably dark when Elisha reached the house.

V. 34. Elisha's method of recovering the child is peculiar and impossible to explain with certainty. A probable explanation is this: as a prophet Elisha was filled with the spirit of God; this spirit is also the life of man (see Gen. 2: 7), and Elisha would communicate this spirit by crowding over the child. Notice the simplicity of the process.

V. 35. Elisha's prolonged efforts so drained him of force that he was obliged to pause and pace the house before he renewed them.

Application.
In a certain book Elisha is referred to as a "model helper," and the passage for study to-day suggests the truth of the characterization. Whether interpreted as a tradition or as actual history, we reach the same result—Elisha eager to assist those in trouble. Elisha's treatment of the Shunammite woman in her hour of sore bereavement shows this very clearly.

The following suggestions may be gleaned from the study passage:

1. The Shunammite woman was a model of hospitality to a religious teacher. She was blessed in her hospitality. Ever since her time noble-minded and pious women have done much to ease the burden for the missionary.

2. The prophet was grateful for the kindness shown to him. One of the ugliest things in the world is forgetfulness of those who have heaped their kindness upon us.

3. We see the baseness of ingratitude in the case of Judas, who forgot altogether what he owed the Master.

4. Our comfort in the day of trouble. The Shunammite woman instinctively turned to the prophet in her distress. When the lights burn low in the human heart, there is no voice like that of God Himself to comfort and uphold.

Sheep Improvement Measures in Ontario

The Agricultural Representative for Renfrew county, Ontario, Mr. M. H. Winter, reports the organization of a pure-bred ram club in that county. Twenty farmers who have not hitherto used pure-bred rams in their flocks have been given rams of the Shropshire and Oxford breeds. Nine dipping demonstrations in connection therewith resulted in twenty-five flocks, 1,000 sheep, being treated. Early in the season several meetings were held in the county to induce farmers to market wool co-operatively.

The formation of ram clubs in selected counties is the outcome of the policy of the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, under which demonstration flocks of sheep have been established to the number of twenty. These flocks are operated on a share basis, the rams being supplied by the Department.

Under an agreement between the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department and the flock owners constituting a club, the Department undertakes to furnish the flock owner with a pure-bred ram free of cost, and after the ram has been used for two seasons, exchange it for a second. It is provided that the flock owner shall dip his flock at least once a year, dock all lambs and castrate all male lambs. He is also required to co-operate in making an annual club shipment of wethers to a central market. The dipping, docking and castrating will be performed as demonstrations by

field men of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Arrangements for the joint shipment are made with the assistance of the representative. The agreement further provides for an annual report from the owner to the provincial department giving all essential data in regard to his flock.

The Department's offer is, it should be observed, limited to one club in a county, and that county must be one where the sheep industry is in need of special encouragement. Three clubs have hitherto been formed and supplied with rams, one in each of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Lennox and Addington. It is believed that these demonstrations will clearly indicate the value of a pure-bred as compared with a scrub sire, and result in a better class of sheep being kept in districts that are backward in this respect.

The farmer is strong in faith; everything he plants teaches him the lesson of faith.

Removal of the sharp points from the molar teeth, next to the cheeks and above and below the tongue, allow the horse to get more nourishment from his grain and hay.

An inexpensive paint for metal roofs and brick foundations may be made by mixing six pounds of Venetian red in one gallon of raw linseed oil.

The Agricultural Representative for Renfrew county, Ontario, Mr. M. H. Winter, reports the organization of a pure-bred ram club in that county. Twenty farmers who have not hitherto used pure-bred rams in their flocks have been given rams of the Shropshire and Oxford breeds. Nine dipping demonstrations in connection therewith resulted in twenty-five flocks, 1,000 sheep, being treated. Early in the season several meetings were held in the county to induce farmers to market wool co-operatively.

The formation of ram clubs in selected counties is the outcome of the policy of the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, under which demonstration flocks of sheep have been established to the number of twenty. These flocks are operated on a share basis, the rams being supplied by the Department.

Under an agreement between the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department and the flock owners constituting a club, the Department undertakes to furnish the flock owner with a pure-bred ram free of cost, and after the ram has been used for two seasons, exchange it for a second. It is provided that the flock owner shall dip his flock at least once a year, dock all lambs and castrate all male lambs. He is also required to co-operate in making an annual club shipment of wethers to a central market. The dipping, docking and castrating will be performed as demonstrations by

field men of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Arrangements for the joint shipment are made with the assistance of the representative. The agreement further provides for an annual report from the owner to the provincial department giving all essential data in regard to his flock.