

flocks independently on each. At shearing, dipping, etc., they would combine and handle each flock in turn, using one woolshed, dip, and yards, and so saving on capital outlay on buildings. Subdivisional fencing of each block would be done on each in turn. Top-dressing would be done with one set of equipment, giving equal time to each block.

The cultivation of rape, swedes, or other crops, and the making of hay or ensilage would be done by one set of modern implements and the four farmers working together moving round each farm in turn. This would reduce the necessary machinery as compared with four separate farms by 75 per cent., and long hours or two shifts could be worked at busy times, as there need be no hired labour. Wheat or oats could be successfully grown in suitable areas, as the problem of obtaining casual labour would not arise.

Each Young Farmer would receive £2 5s per week and found from the co-operative account, and they would live together in the original homestead, thus making a considerable saving. This plan would be for about five years, longer or shorter according to the amount of capital put in by each Young Farmer, as, until the carrying capacity was at least doubled and the

capital debt reduced, it would be impossible for any Young Farmer to marry and build on his own block.

At the end of five years it should be possible to build for each farmer, if desired, and to make each farm separate financially. Each would then take its share of the remaining capital

### Y.F.C. Constitution.

**Printed copies of the Y.F.C. Constitution are now available in booklet form, for which a charge of 6d. each has been made to cover cost. Orders, accompanied by cash, should be sent to the Organising Secretary, Y.F.C., Department of Agriculture, Wellington.**

debt, and only the co-operation in the practical working would remain. This could later be reduced if the four farmers considered it desirable.

During the first five years all revenue from the four farms would go into one account, which would be managed by the four Young Farmers and the two elder advisory farmers. This account would receive revenue from the sale of wool, fat lambs, fat ewes, skins, and other produce, and would start with the £1000 allowed for first-year expenses. It would pay each

farmer his wages of £2 5s, interest on the borrowed money, a percentage each year to a fund to repay the same, and the upkeep of the one farmhouse where the Young Farmers would live together. It would also pay all working expenses, such as fencing materials, fertilisers, seeds, replacements, and repairs to implements.

Fertilisers, fencing material, etc., not to be used co-operatively would be divided equally between each farm. The account would also pay an equal amount to each farmer for the maintenance and increase of his flock. If it were found that the four farms, owing to variable flock management, contributed different amounts to the general account, 75 per cent. of the difference at the end of each year would be paid to the farmer concerned in excess of his wages. This would reward good flock management.

This scheme has been concerned with the raising of fat lambs only, but the same principles could be applied to other types of farming. The co-operative use of equipment, co-operation to solve labour difficulties, combined with the scope, where possible, for individual initiative and effort are the main points of this scheme, but details could be altered to suit different circumstances.

## South Otago Y.F.C. Combined Field Day

**A** WELCOME improvement in weather conditions favoured the South Otago Young Farmers' Clubs' combined field day, which was held in the Clydevale district on Tuesday, August 1. Members from the various clubs in South Otago assembled near the new Greenfield Consolidated School on Tuesday morning, when Mr. R. McCaw, Waitahuna, the leader of the party, welcomed Mr. E. Bruce Levy, Director of the Plant Research Bureau, and Mr. J. W. Woodcock, Fields Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Dunedin.

A move was then made to the farm of Mr. N. McKay, Clydevale, where Mr. Levy discussed various problems of the grassland farmer, using a grass and clover strains trial of the Department of Agriculture as a basis for his talk. Mr. Woodcock then used a pasture topdressing trial to exemplify a talk on the uses of various manures. Mr. Shanks, Warepa Club, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Levy and Mr. Woodcock for their instructive addresses.



Some of Mr. J. Mosley's Clydesdale horses at the South Otago Y.F.C. district field day.

### Mammitis in Cows

Mr. G. McDonald, of the Clutha Veterinary Association, demonstrated a method of treating mammitis in dairy cows. Mr. Keith McCaw, Lawrence Club, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. McDonald for his demonstration, and

to Mr. McKay for the facilities for the demonstration.

The party of seventy were the guests of the Clydevale and Greenfield branches of the W.D.F.U. at lunch. Mr. W. Lockhart, Milton Club, proposed a vote of thanks, and Mrs. A. C. Kee