

the eggs thus pickled acquire a "linsey" flavor, and also that should any eggs be cracked when immersed they may become putrid.

With the water glass method mix one part of silicate of soda with eight or ten parts of water and the mixture is ready for use. Care should be taken that the vessels in which the eggs are placed are clean and odorless, and the eggs must be quite immersed. Should any eggs float on the surface they must be taken out, for though good for immediate consumption they would not keep. A little experimenting may be necessary in some cases to get exactly the right strength. When the eggs are taken out they need washing, which is easy if the solution was of the right strength, but where the mixture was too strong the sticky solution is somewhat troublesome to get off. Eggs should be kept in a cool place during preserving operations and they should never be placed near any article with a strong odor, as they will become tainted.

Lucerne Seeding

From the results lucerne seeding has been giving varying results there will doubtless be considerable sown this season, and probably a word or two in that direction might not be amiss. One of the first essentials to success is to have a clean seed bed. Some farmers seem to have the impression that lucerne is such a rank grower it will do on any soil and that no matter how stale the weeds will all be crowded out by the lucerne. This false impression has been the cause of many a failure. To insure a good stand the soil must be free from weed seed and it is all the better to have it in good condition. This clean and fertile seed bed can be secured after roots. In many instances it is impossible to get all weed seeds out, but the cleaner the better. Lucerne, though it is a rank grower, is very tender when young, and if weeds are plentiful, it will be a crop of weeds instead of lucerne. Seeding as is necessary (20) twenty lbs. per acre, makes it rather an expensive matter, and one cannot afford to risk too much, hence the necessity of giving the plant every opportunity.

Though 20 lbs. seems a pretty large seeding, experience has proven that it pays to seed heavily when the seed is sown alone. With a nurse crop it is probably not so important. If sown with a nurse crop, barley is as good as any. Sow the barley light, 1 bush, or less, oats are also used, but I have not found that lucerne does as well seeded on the top of winter wheat, it seems to require a deeper covering than is thereby obtained.

Many have seeded to lucerne and had a good catch, and also a splendid growth during the first season, but have found very little the following spring, and gave it up in disgust, thinking the lucerne was at fault when the fault was their own. They have pastured it too closely and too late, and the delicate roots, having no much to protect them, perished from the winter or spring frosts. Close pasturing is disastrous to lucerne at any time, but especially the first season.

Give lucerne a good clean start and judicious management, also, and you may have one of the most valuable crops that any farmer can have on his farm.

J. C. ELPHORD,
Huron County, Ont.

Grow Pedigreed Seed Corn
The Seed Growers' Association, recently organized by Prof. Robertson,

has a wide field for useful work in encouraging the production of high-class, pure-bred seed corn. There is no line of work, that the growers of pedigreed seed may take up, that is likely to prove more remunerative than the growing of seed corn of varieties that are suitable for ensilage purposes in the northern dairy districts. Although there are seventy-five farmers in Ontario who are giving special attention to growing high-class seed grain as members of the Association, only nine of them are growing seed corn. It is hoped that others may be induced to take up the work. According to the rules of the Association, seed corn growers are required to grow but one variety on the same farm and keep it pure by following a system of selection similar to the plan adopted by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association. Arrangements are being made by Prof. Robertson for issuing an annual association catalogue for the purpose of advertising pedigreed seed purchased by members. Herein is provided an opportunity for seed growers to build up a reputation as producers of high-class pedigreed seed of corn and other cereals. Because of the increasing demand and limited supply of reliable seed corn the production of pure-bred seed of this important cereal offers special inducements.

W. A. CLEMORE.

Successful Potato Growing

A successful Vermont farmer gives the following sound advice about growing potatoes:

The soil should be a moderately dry and deep soil, of good average fertility, such as will not require very much farm manure for a good crop. Where manure is used it should be plowed under. A good sod—if clover, so much the better—is preferable to old ground, as it will contain more vegetable matter, be more easily kept clear of grass or weeds, and generally produce a crop of better quality. The land should be well prepared for planting, and all things considered, there is little doubt that early planting will be the best.

Mineral fertilizers, such as are prepared specially for this crop, should always be used in planting to insure an early and vigorous growth to carry it forward until the manure becomes available. Then, if there is sufficient fertility in the soil, as there should be, the crop will be carried through to a perfect maturity and an abundant yield.

If something is lacking in this respect, more fertilizer can be applied with profit to the crop later on.

"It is well if on dry land to make a furrow in which to drop the seed, not too deep, but sufficient to permit of nearly level culture."

"If the soil is naturally moist better drop the seed on top of ground."

"As to varieties of potatoes to plant, that will depend largely on location, soil and demand."

"Where farmers calculate to grow only about what they will need for their own use, the best of early kinds should be chosen, one or more, and such later ones as are considered superior for table use during the greater part of the year."

"In this respect yield might not in all cases be so much considered as quality of product. If grown for market, then, of course, the kinds that will bring the best returns will usually have the preference. Where suitable varieties are once obtained they can usually be kept up to a good state of productive-ness by careful selection of seed and proper cultivation."

Co-operative Extending

The co-operative idea appears to be extending very fast on this continent. A fortnight ago there was incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machinery and Implement Company of North America, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The headquarters of the company will be at Columbus. The company has the backing of the National Grange, which is pledged to take stock in the company to the extent of \$1,500,000.

Of Interest to Farmers

A valuable book on stock raising and feeding was advertised some time ago in these columns. Thousands of farmers from all parts of Canada and the United States took advantage of the offer and sent in their names. Many of them have written the Beaver Manufacturing Co. of Galt, thanking them for the book and sounding its praises. If you have not yet secured one of these books do so now by sending your name and address (a post card will do). Mention this paper when you write and the book will be forwarded to you at once. Address The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada.

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THE FAULT OF THE LAND

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In a straightforward way this tells of the financial and personal success of a man with capital who in middle life became a farmer on a rather large scale and managed his farm as a "business proposition" as distinguished from the hand-to-mouth fashion common with many farmers of Canada. It shows how a city doctor of fifty knew so much about scientific farming we need not inquire. In any case he had good sense, was wise enough to take "a long look ahead," and thought of some things better than money-making. It is a book of spirit throughout, and the book strengthens our love of the soil and of getting close to nature.

By
DR. J. W. STREETER

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