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What to Sow

THE advent of spring brings to the front the question of what to sow. Several things, however, should be considered before a final decision is reached. The kind of soil, the condition of the soil as to plant food and tillage, and the future needs of the farmer, have a bearing on this question. If he be engaged largely in live stock husbandry, crops will have to be grown that will provide the best and cheapest food for his stock. If grain growing is his chief aim then the condition of the market for the different grains will have to be considered.

Whether grain growing or live stock be the aim, clovering should be largely practiced. It is possible, though we hope not, that when spring opens up it will be found that a great deal of clover will have been injured owing to unfavorable winter conditions. If so there will be all the more necessity for a lot of seeding to clover this spring. In any case grow clover and plenty of it. Many farmers have had marked success with alfalfa. Wherever it can be grown to advantage it provides one of the cheapest and best forage crops going. In regard to grain the live stock farmer will, all things considered, get the best satisfaction from mixed crops, such as barley and oats, etc. As a rule yields are better and when ground the mixed grains make the best kind of food for stock. Of course no stockman will be without a corn crop. Every farmer should grow some roots. They are one of the best conditions live stock can have.

The grain farmer has a more difficult task in deciding what to sow than the stock farmer. He has to be guided largely by market conditions. For a couple of years back oats have proved a good paying crop. Notwithstanding the big yields of last year, prices have been well maintained at profitable figures. As to wheat it is doubtful whether it will pay to grow it. In some parts of Eastern Ontario it can be grown with success. Barley is not so valuable a crop for the grain farmer as it was some years ago. There are, however, some farmers, more particularly east of Toronto, who make a specialty of this crop and with good success. Then comes the pea crop. Reports from many sections seem to indicate that the weevil has disappeared, though it would be well to be very sure that such is the case before returning to pea growing. Wherever there is no danger from the weevil farmers should not miss having a pea crop. A pea crop benefits the soil in many ways and should

not be left out of the rotation if it can be grown successfully. There are special crops such as sugar beets, beans, etc., that many farmers make money from when favorably situated, but these had better be left for further consideration.

More Radical Measures Needed to Stamp out Glanders

The prevalence of glanders in several parts of Ontario at the present time would seem to be a cause of considerable menace to our horse breeding interests. For some time this insidious malady has been manifesting its presence in different places, and the efforts which have been made for its eradication, while undoubtedly of incalculable value in checking its ravages, have not, so far, availed to the extent of stamping it out. On the contrary, there seems to be a steady increase in the number of cases developed in the country, and more radical measures will have to be adopted if this malady is to be completely stamped out.

It has been the custom in the past, whenever an animal was reported, to send an official veterinarian to investigate, and the animal, if pronounced by him to be positively affected, was then slaughtered. Many doubtful cases, however, were placed in any improvised quarantine for a length of time to give the malady a chance to develop. It would seem as if these measures were inefficient, as in many localities where this was done last year, more numerous cases have been reported this year. It is probable that a little inquiry into the antecedents of infected cases, investigating stables where horses suspected or pronounced affected have previously been lodged, testing horses on a large scale, together with the disinfecting of public stables, etc., may have to be resorted to before the malady can be effectually stamped out. Glanders, like others of the more deadly and incurable diseases, is not so actively contagious as many of the milder maladies, yet the persistent progress, even in districts where it is being watched, would seem to impart a seriousness to the outlook.

Keep the Automoblist in Check

The automobile legislation recently introduced into the legislature should receive careful consideration. The patrons of the motor car are already on the alert in regard to their interests. But their interests are infinitesimal as compared with those of the farmer. The latter is long-suffering, and legislators should be careful how

they deal with this matter. A great deal of the pleasure of farm life in many sections has departed because of the advent on the leading highways of the country of the reckless chauffeur, who cares not for man or beast so long as he can make his 40 miles an hour. On many of the leading roads out of Toronto and other large cities it is hardly safe for a man, let alone a woman, to drive a horse. People are compelled to stay at home or walk, a rather serious matter where distances are so great as they are in the country, and business must be done.

It would, perhaps, be too drastic a measure to forbid automobiles the use of country roads altogether. A measure of prohibition, however, could very well be made without interfering with the pleasure of the automoblist to any great extent. Even if it did interfere he should be made to submit in the interest of the safety of the farmer and his family. Let certain roads be defined on which automobiles can travel and let them not be very large in number, either; just the leading roads from the larger centres and a considerable step in advance will have been made in solving the difficulty. The farmer would know then where to look for the automobile and could take some other route if he wished to avoid it. An electric or steam railway, because it is confined to one specific route, is not nearly so much to be dreaded as the automobile, with the right to go where it will on our highways.

Good Prices for Early Cheese

Never, perhaps, in the history of the trade have the prospects for high prices at the beginning of the cheese season been as bright as at the present time. With stocks reduced to a minimum and the market for old cheese firm, with a strong upward tendency, prices for early fodder cheese this spring are likely to be from 1½¢ to 2¢ higher than a year ago. A large make of early cheese is, therefore, assured, unless there is considerably more than the usual amount of cold spring weather. But in any case the make will be large, as the cold weather does not prevent cows coming in, and once in, the milk supply is sure to find its way to the cheese factory.

The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, it is stated, will not issue their annual circular to the trade this spring, advising factorymen not to make fodder cheese, it being assumed that as prices are high, farmers will not give much heed to the