

crosses a rustic bridge, also made out of cedar posts. Neither the gate nor the bridge are expensive and they could be duplicated by any farmer. Shrubs and flowers are being grown in a small plot at the back of the house and later will be so transplanted, that when they grow up they will serve to keep much of the view of the stables from the house.

Justice Clute is fortunate in that he has as manager of his farm Mr. Russell, who has had practical training as a farmer. The agreement with Justice Clute and Mr. Russell, reached when they commenced the joint management of the farm, is working satisfactorily. Justice Clute owns the farm and all its equipment, including the live stock. Mr. Russell has charge of the management of the farm, engages the help and takes this responsibility from Justice Clute. The profits from the farm are shared equally between them. If any of the farm implements have to be replaced they each bear their share of the cost. Both appear to be thoroughly satisfied with this arrangement and the farm shows the result of the careful management it is receiving.

"I study the books on agriculture and the experimental station bulletins," said Justice Clute, "and when I find information that I believe will be of value to us I wait until a rainy day comes, or some other good opportunity, and then Mr. Russell and I go over it together and decide just how much of it we can apply on the farm."

LIKES ALFALFA

"I think that there is nothing that can be grown on a dairy farm to better advantage than alfalfa or lucerne. Four years ago we sowed 2½ acres of alfalfa. Notwithstanding the fact that it has not been given a good chance, inasmuch as the stock have been allowed to crop it down in the fall, it has produced splendid crops. Last fall I put about 60 pigs, young and old, on this alfalfa and it was astonishing how well they did. They all enjoyed it. This year we have cut 6½ tons of hay off that land and although it has been cut only a week it already has made wonderful growth. If the farmers of Canada fully understood the value of good drainage and alfalfa I believe that they could add 25 per cent. to the productivity of their farms and that, I feel, is a low estimate."

"This year I have sowed eight additional acres of alfalfa and next year I will put in eight more. I want to grow 25 or 30 acres of alfalfa and the same acreage of corn. I am not keeping any hogs now and, therefore, do not require so much grain. Corn stands first as regards the quantity of feed that can be grown to the acre and lucerne is a close second. In fact I am not sure that lucerne does come second to corn as the more experience I have with it the better I like it. I have read a number of books relating to the growing of lucerne and the experience I have had with this crop bears out all that I have read."

A SPLENDID SILO

A silo that has been erected by Justice Clute is one of the best of the kind we have ever seen. It has been up for three years and is 14 x 30 feet. It is built on a cement foundation and cost complete \$214.00. This included the cost of hauling the gravel, the purchase of the lumber and the painting of the silo. Although it is a wood silo, no iron hoops were used. The frame-work consists of upright scantlings 2 x 4 inches set 14 inches apart. These scantlings are of different heights in order that the strain of supporting the structure may be divided. The lumber is a half inch thick by six inches wide, planed on one side. There is a double boarding on the inside and the outside is a clap-board finish. There is a dead air space between the lumber. "I consider this dead air space," said Justice Clute, "is of great importance as it assists materially in preserving the silage in good condition. It is most important also that in the construction of a silo only the best lumber shall be used. A few dollars spent in purchasing good lumber will prove a wise expenditure. It is well,

where possible, to secure boards free from knots. Where this cannot be done, when the knots come out they should be sealed over with tin."

Justice Clute purposes trying an interesting experiment. He is going to take his first crop of alfalfa and put it in the silo green that it may be used for summer feeding. Experiments of this kind have been tried by others with more or less success. He realizes that this system of feeding is still in its experimental stage but thinks that it is worth trying. This feed will be kept in a new silo that is being planned. For soiling crops, Justice Clute, grows nothing but corn and alfalfa.

The system of ventilation used in the cow stable is a combination of the Rutherford, King and cotton systems. Pipes in the form of the capital letter U run from the outside to the inside of the walls of the barn. From the outside they rise three or four feet above the ground and on the inside of the wall about five feet. The windows are so constructed that one foot, at the top of each window, is on hinges opening on the inside. Cotton is placed over these openings. When the wind is high the windows can be partially closed thus controlling the quantity of air admitted. Small openings in the ceiling let out the foul air. Justice Clute believes that if these outlets were carried down to near the floor it would be an improvement, as the warm air near the ceiling would not be allowed to escape and the impure air near the floor would be drawn off. The stable, he states, is never damp in winter nor is there ever any foul odor.

"Any farmer," said Justice Clute, "can put U pipes in new barns at a cost of not over 25c a pipe. Old barns can be fitted with a system of ventilation such as I have at a cost of not over \$5.00. There is absolutely no reason why every farmer should not have good ventilation in his stable. In the winter, on very windy days, when I find that the air is entering the stable too rapidly, I control it by throwing a piece of bagging or cloth over the intake pipes. In this way the air is then admitted at a normal rate."

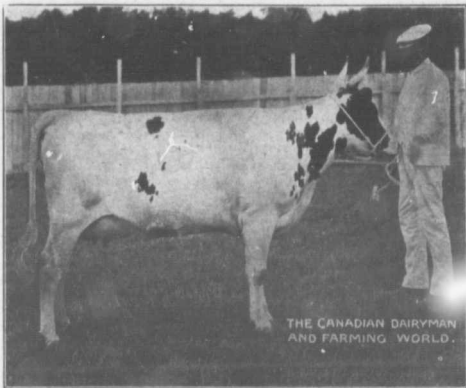
SHIPS HIS MILK

All the milk produced on the farm is sold to the City Dairy, Toronto. Justice Clute, holds some very strong views in regard to the decision in the milk award last year made at the time the Toronto milk producers went on strike for a higher price for their milk. He feels that the arbitrators did not understand the difficulties under which the farmers produced their milk. "The City Dairy," said Justice Clute, "by its published statements shows that after paying all expenses and good salaries it still gives its shareholders a dividend of 7 per cent. I would like to see the farmer, who after allowing himself, his wife, and his children a reasonable sum for their services, is making 7 per cent. interest out of his farm. I do not believe that there is a farmer who is doing it and it is because the farmers have to buy everything they need on the farm, their implements, their clothes, their building material, &c., the prices of which, in most cases, are set by the manufacturers by an agreement among themselves."

BETTER BREEDING METHODS NEEDED

Justice Clute is a great lover of good horses. He holds that indiscriminate breeding is causing the

farmers of Ontario an annual loss of millions of dollars. "Twenty years ago," said Justice Clute, "I advocated that the government should cooperate with the farmers by insisting that unsound stallions should not be allowed to travel the country and by assisting in introducing a better type of stallions. I am willing to give \$400 for a good combination horse that can be used for driving or the saddle. I have been looking for such a horse for several months, and have been unable to find one. Such animals would sell faster than they can be produced and yet very few of them are produced by farmers." Justice Clute is very



Southwick Meg. (Imp.)

1st in two-year old class at the Sherbrooke and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1908. Owned by Hector Jordan, Howick, Que.

much in favor of the legislation being asked for by the Horse Breeders' Association of Ontario, mention of which has been made from time to time in these columns.

Among the improvements that have been made on the farm since Justice Clute took charge have been the reconstruction of the barns, the erection of a commodious and well constructed milk house, and the installation of a system of watering the cows in the stable. The water is first filtered through a bed of sand before it enters the well. Considerable underdrainage has been done.

In the course of conversation Justice Clute summed up his view of farming when he said: "It isn't the money you make out of it, but it is the doing of each farm operation to the best of your ability." Any farmer who would like to visit Justice Clute's farm may rest assured that he will receive a hearty welcome and that any information that can be furnished to him will be given gladly.—H. B. C.

The Potato Harvest

John Fister, Macdonald College, Que.

Now that the potato harvest is under way, great care should be taken to see that the crop is stored in a suitable place, especially when it is to be used for seed purposes. More depends on this than many of us realize. Too often, potatoes are put in cellars that are either too warm or too cold, with the result that their germinating power is greatly reduced.

In the spring, farmers break the sprouts off potatoes and plant the potatoes. They do not realize that these sprouts have taken considerable strength out of the potatoes. Later, when the potatoes do not do well, they wonder what the reason was and blame the weather, or something else that had had nothing to do with it.

WHEN TO DIG

Do not dig potatoes either too early or too late. If they are left out too late the frost will injure the germs in the seed potatoes and reduce their