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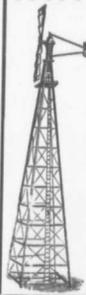
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## FARM MANAGEMENT

## Going to Try Alfalfa

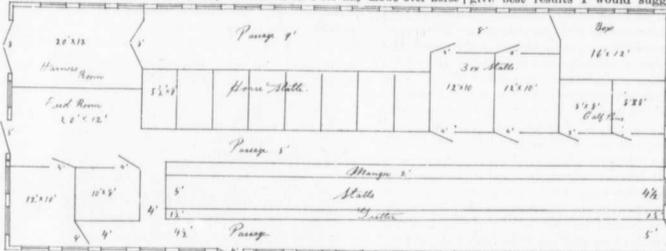
I have heard of alfalfa clover, and would like to try a little. I have a small piece of high land just pastured for two years, and last year had potatoes on it. It is very rich. I thought of sowing barley in the spring, and in August sowing the alfalfa. Would that be right, or would it be better to sow the alfalfa with the barley?—E. A. R., Missisquoi Co., Que.

The field you describe would appear to me to be very well suited for alfalfa. I would suggest that you work the land with disc harrow, or spring tooth harrow next spring, get it into proper tilth and afterwards seed down with alfalfa seed at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre. Get the best seed

and corn has to be grown, then some commercial fertilizer might suggest be advantageous. I would suggest as a suitable application: from 300 to 500 lbs. of the following: 300 lbs. Superphosphate, 150 lbs. Nitrate of Soda and 150 Muriate of Potash. This would likely be of most value if the field whereon the corn were sown had been in pasture or hay the preceding year. It should be applied just before harrowing for the last time.—J.H.G.

## Enquiries re Barn Plans

I intend building a barn 80 ft. by 36 ft., with concrete basement 3 ft. (not in the ground). Would you publish plans of some handy barns of that size? Will use drive house 24 by 36 crosswise for end of barn, which will have 15 ft. post rafters, top 12 ft., bottom 13 ft. Please give me plan of upstairs with one driveway between two mows of equal size, not counting the 24 ft. by 36 ft. building, which will still be used for hay mows over horse



## A Barn Plan worth the Careful Study of any Prospective Builder

"Enquiries re Barn Plans." Note the provision made for light, the windows being designated by the lined spaces.

able. If you are more particularly anxious to get a catch of alfalfa than to get a crop of some kind in 1910, I would advise cultivating land at intervals and sowing to alfalfa without any nurse crop about July the 15th. If however you wish to get a grain crop too, you would have a very good chance of getting the same and a catch of alfalfa at the same time by sowing oats, one and one-half bushels per acre at the usual time. Sow the alfalfa seed then too and cut oats as early as possible. Cut alfalfa and leave on ground in September.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

## Fertilizer for Corn Crop

Would you advise using commercial fertilizer on land for corn crop, not having sufficient manure to cover all the land? If so, how should it be applied to the land and in what quantity per acre? The land is a clay loam.—M. S., Russell Co., Ont.

I would not advise commercial fertilizer to replace barnyard manure. Why not get a cartload of manure out from Ottawa. If, however, barnyard manure is not available or procurable

ing part of the crop of hay to stock in winter? Stable manure is ungettable in any quantity.—A. W. W., B.C.

The land in question I would advise you to treat as follows: As soon as conditions will permit next summer, say in August, after you have pastured for a time or cut the hay, plow with a moderately shallow furrow, say five inches deep. Roll and disc alternately till in good tilth. Work at intervals during the fall and in October ridge up with double mouldboard plow. If not possible to handle in this way, then plow again with a slightly deeper, well made up furrow, say six instead of five inches deep and leave all winter. The next summer as soon as you can get on the land, that is of course, when it is fit to work, break down by means of disc or spring tooth harrow, work thoroughly and seed to grass without nurse crop. As grass seed mixture is likely to give best results I would suggest al-

What width drive floor would you advise? Please give plan of stabling for basement to the 20 cows and four yearlings and three box stalls for cows when milking. Horse stabling for eight tied horses and three box stalls for cots. Would you advise stables, longwise or crosswise? Please give amount of material, gravel in yards, also cement for walls, leaving out four doors and as many windows as would be best. Also separate amount for floors and mangers.—O. R., Lincoln Co.

To accommodate such a large number of horses and cattle will require a larger barn than 80 feet by 36 feet. The smallest building in which so many animals may be comfortably accommodated should be about 100 feet by 36 feet. Such a building will require about 100 barrels of cement, 40 yards of sand and 90 yards of coarse gravel, or 100 yards average gravel to build the walls. The floor would require about 60 barrels cement, 30 yards of sand and 50 yards coarse gravel. If small field stone is plentiful they might be used in the construction of the wall and so reduce very materially the amount of other material say 25 per cent. to 25 per cent.—J. H. Grisdale.

## Grasses for Low Lying Land

I have about 15 acres of low lying hay land; at present it is slough grass, but seems to be seeding itself down to red top, which grows well here. This land is quite wet to the high water time, it is under water for about a month, and as the water recedes, the land gets dryer, and in the fall is in a condition to break. Please tell me what would be the best grass seed or seeds to sow to it. Since it is under water in the spring, I take it oats would be impossible as a nurse crop. Would it be possible to sow in the fall after breaking and dising well to some seed that would make the roots of the slough grass. Timothy does fine here but this ground seems almost too wet for this grass; water does not seem to hurt this grass, but there are probably other grasses that would suit better, and I would like to know if it would take root on fresh breaking. How long should it be good for, cutting for hay in summer and pasturing stock in fall, and feed-

stake clover, three lbs.; timothy, two lbs.; orchard grass, two lbs.; and red top, 12 lbs. an acre. If the red top is in the chaff then double the quantity. Mix the different kinds of seeds thoroughly together, divide the quantity into two equal parts and sow half lengthwise and the other half crosswise of the piece of land. After seeding, harrow with very light harrow, or with a brush harrow and roll if the ground is dry.

Timothy meadow well looked after will last indefinitely. I know of one timothy meadow 40 years old. It has been pastured more or less each fall. To keep in good shape for any length of time an occasional application of barn yard manure is absolutely necessary. Be careful not to pasture too closely in fall.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist., C.E.F., Ottawa.

## Management of Pasture Land

Would you kindly let me know what would be the best thing to do with about 20 acres of pasture land; half of it is clay land, the other half is sandy. I have had cattle running over it for three years. Last year there was very poor grass for the cattle. Have no other place to pasture them. They will have to run on it this coming summer. What fertilizer would you recommend?—G. F., Nipissing Dist., Ont.

The best fertilizer for pasture would be barnyard manure applied well spreader early in May. Lacking this then nitrate of soda, about 200 lbs. and in the fall is in a condition to break. Please tell me what would be the best grass seed or seeds to sow to it. Since it is under water in the spring, I take it oats would be impossible as a nurse crop. Would it be possible to sow in the fall after breaking and dising well to some seed that would make the roots of the slough grass. Timothy does fine here but this ground seems almost too wet for this grass; water does not seem to hurt this grass, but there are probably other grasses that would suit better, and I would like to know if it would take root on fresh breaking. How long should it be good for, cutting for hay in summer and pasturing stock in fall, and feed-

I am enclosing herewith \$1.00 to renew my subscription to "Farm and Dairy." My e-mail is sandy@rogers.com. Paper—Thomas McIntyre, Wentworth County, Ont.