uncouple at both ends; dig trench to the first connection, uncouple and draw the pipes out until the next coupling appears, and so on, until the job is complete. Replacing can also be done just as easily by the same method reversed. Be sure to get below the frost line, as this is one of the greatest problems in installing water works on

Good authorities have stated more than once that it pays to have water before stock at all times; although there are certain objections to this practice. We will not discuss the matter. The plan outlined in the sketch makes provision for supplying water boxes if required. A trough may be placed in the shed or yard which can be supplied from the tank, controlled by a float. The float should be kept inside so as to prevent freezing. A good hardwood barrel makes a good float box. It may be placed in the root house or in some corner out of the way.

SOFT WATER AT THE HOUSE.

Last but by no means least is the soft water for the farm house. Every farmer should have soft water for the house. The cost is small, and I venture to state that any person that has once had the use of a cistern for a year would not be without it for twice the cost. One of the cheapest cisterns is constructed by simply digging a hole in the ground (convenient to the dwelling), pot shaped, and plastering the sides with cement. The writer has known cisterns of this style to give no trouble for periods of fifteen years. Then there is the tub which is lowered into a hole near the house, the eave trough emptying into it, keeping it supplied.

Of late years a great many have placed cisterns in their cellars where they are clear of frost and are easily kept clean. Inside cisterns may be built of cement or brick plastered with cement. In all cases an overflow pipe should be provided. A favorite plan is to put a tank upstairs. The eaves can be turned into this and an overflow inserted to take care of any surplus. Provision must be made for such a tank when building the house, for a large tank of water is a great weight.

If a bathroom is to be installed the latter form has the advantage, as it is necessary to have the water in an elevated position. However, with the former styles a force pump can be used, when a small tank will be sufficient, for a fresh supply can be pumped up when required. Speaking of the bathroom let me state that a great many who might and should have a more modern water supply, both soft and hard, might have it if they would only take a little more interest in their own welfare.

Life is too short for us to be doing without

these necessaries, (they are not luxuries), from year to year, intending at some future date to put in an elaborate affair. Now is the time to get these things. We can then have the benefit as we go along. They will make life worth living. We should remember that we will be a long time

Care of the Corn Crop

H. D. Matthew, Essex Co., Ont.

The corn crop demands application of downright hard facts from start to finish. Authorities differ as to what is the most important factor in the



The Right Way to Buy Seed Corn

In your culture of corn this year, profit by the ex-perience of Mr. Matthew, as outlined in the adjoining article. He is one of the most successful corn growers in Essex Co., Ont.

successful raising of corn but from a practical point of view, should the land not be suitable and the seed perfect, then no crop will result. With ordinary seed and favorable land conditions a satisfactory crop often results.

The land conditions, therefore, furnishes the greatest food thought and considon. Let it be understood that the same rule apes to corn as to any hoed crops; that one-half the area properly cared for will return treble the crop of a larger area differently worked.

Corn thrives on any deep rich mellow soil with a sub-soil free from water while in a normal condition, which soil is either naturally or artifically drained to carry off the heavy precipitation usually occurring in June when the plant is weak. Heavy tenacious clays or dry sand are generally unfavorable. The first, because the cultivation can not be perfect, and the second, because the large area of leaf maintained would be too great a tax upon the moisture supply. Clover sod plowed soon after having time and fallowed makes, with the addition of a very light application of barn yard manure in the spring at plowing time, almost a perfect preparation.

Those who plow their corn land in the spring, can be reasonably sure of success, granted that it be a piece of sod, clover preferred, or any rich

Triangle Pump Jack Barn Kitchen Rumi PICTORA Sink cellar Check Valve Pipe Wall Pire Showing how to connect ST

Suggestions by Mr. J. R. Philp for a Farm Water System

With the check valve placed close to the pump, as indicated by the thickened line, the pipe may be tapped anywhere when required by putting in a cross "T." Read the article on Page 3, for description of this system.

mellow soil covered with six or eight loads of barn yard manure per acre, and plowed six or seven inches deep any time in April or early in May and worked deep and often to a finish. In any case the manure is required to promote nitrification of the fertility contained in the soil, so as to have an abundance of plant food on demand. Corn is a gross feeder and a rapid grower and wants what it requires without delay, nitrates more especially.

THE SEED

If you have your own seed, select the ears that are nearest to what you want in the following particulars, trueness to type; shape of ears; color of kernels; color of cob; condition of vitality; tips and butts of ears; uniformity and shape of kernels; proportion of corn to cob and quantity of fodder required. (The seed testing branch at Ottawa will test a sample of a hundred kernels free of charge, only too glad to do something for you.) By studying the anatomy of several kernels on each ear a person of knowledge and experience can pass upon the vitality of the same but the facts cannot be embodied in this short article. The ears can all be numbered to correspond with the numbered squares in a box of earth and a few kernels from each ear put in the squares in the box corresponding in number to that on the car. Should the grains in any of the squares fail to germinate under favorable conditions, the ear from which those seeds were taken is discarded.

Corn on the ear for seed, gives the best satisfaction. In order to ship properly in crates the ears have to be fine and large. Shelled corn on the other hand may contain seed from very inferior stock, or from small ears, which denote a weakness somewhere. Wretchedly unsound corn is often forwarded by the careless shipper.

When you get the ear corn the kernels on the



The Wrong Way

Impossible to tell what kind of corn you are not be induced to buy seed corn from a pile, is. Such a mistake will in all probability o

tips and butts should be removed, and used for replanting. These kernels produce corn that matures ten days or two weeks earlier than the main bulk of the kernels and thus the replants will ripen with the main crop.

For a heavy growth of fodder alone and som times grain plant the Leaming variety, Reed's Yellow Dent or White Cap Yellow Dent. For a luxuriant growth of nutritious fodder coupled invariably with hard well ripened grain, the Flint varieties are invaluable, viz.: Compton's Early; Longfellow; N. Dakota. The first named Flint corn throws off a mass of suckers, many of which often rival the parent plant in size, the whole makes an unusual amount of leaf. For best results in sweet corn the suckers should be removed to give the ear more size, succulence, and all the strength of the plant.

PLANTING

If your seed has been properly selected as to size of kernel, any good double horse planter properly adjusted will give satisfaction either when drilling for fodder or planting in check rows principally for grain. The hand planter can also be adjusted to automatically drop four to five kernels in a hill about two inches deep but it is a poor implement to plant with in drills, it is too

May 6, slow. The 40 inches s 44 inches s

the prime slightly clos If you ar fowl that p corn or a g two or three ably that is much hard like a philar the birds for can rest assi miles away i kind act. Cut worms

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or five inches

be less severe

and the work

there should b

earth mulch.

Two Henry G There are to

found on all shop or place or other thing should be furni ing tools, a goo ing tools as wil repairs that ar farm. He shou of bolts, screws hardwood lumb elm of different that the farmer smith or wagge these requisites made in less tim village and at n

Second, there stock scale is p feed and selling the weight of an a serious disadva pert drover, and feeding animals that he is led to consumed. By v periods, say one which animal is losing him money out the unprofits will prove not or ways. All produweights received While fortunately cessity in the lat in such a capacity vent mistakes, on which so frequent

Photos of farm l scenes are always