40; feeding 20; poultry 15; horses 30; swine 15.

Crops, 200 viz., yield and condition 75; freedom from weeds 75, suitability 50.

Farm Management 150, viz., arrangement of fields 20; rotation 25; ice and water 20; fences ditches, roads, etc., 20; workmanship 25; preservation of manure 20; bookkeeping and records 20.

Machinery 75, viz., supply 25, repair 25, housing 15, character 10. Permanent improvements 75.

PLANS OF THE COMPETITION.

The question of who should be allowed to compete was given careful attention. In the discussion of the question, what constitutes a dairy farmer, it was suggested that farmers whose principal source of revenue is derived from the production of milk, should be considered dairy farmers. Mr. Glendenning pointed out that it is not uncommon for farmers to realize more from their hogs than from their milk. It was decided not to allow any farmers to compete whose farms contain less than 90 acres. The farms may contain any number of acres over 90. Where large farms are entered the entire farm will have to be considered in the competition. Poor land cannot be left out. It was pointed out that as a general rule, the largest farms are not the best kept. It will be left to the discretion of the judges whether or not, in the case of farms containing considerable swamp land, such land shall be included in the competition.

It was decided to advise that a farmer should not be allowed to compete except on the following basis: Farmers with 100 acres of land must have 10 cows; 200 acres of land, 15 cows; 300 acres, 20 cows; and over 300 acres, 25 cows. The competitors must be sending the milk or cream of that number of cows at least to a cheese factory or creamery, or to the city, or making it into butter or cheese.

It was further agreed that competitors should be required, where necessary, to furnish proof that their chief occupation is farming, and that they have been engaged in farming principally for at least five years previous to the competition. The judges will be expected to convince themselves that competitors will pass on this point. Should any case arise where it might seem unfair to admit a competitor the committee or judges will have a right to refuse the entry.

DETAILS OF THE COMPETITION.

Under the heading of farm home, it was decided to include the dwelling house and interior the approaches, surroundings, lawn, and the fruit and vegetable garden. In connection with the house will be considered its suitability to the size of the farm, the economy and convenience of its arrangement, its sanitation and order, and the provisions apparent for agricultural education.

FARM BUILDINGS.

The points for the farm buildings will take into consideration the size of the buildings in proportion to the requirements of the farm and their location, which will include their sanitation and their proper position in relation to the whole farm. Other features of the building considered will be their condition of repair, their neatness and cleanliness ,their suitability for the health and comfort of the animals (including light and ventiation) and their convenience as regards economy of labor.

Under the heading of the live stock, which will include horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, will be considered the number kept in proportion to the acreage of the farm, the quality and condition of the animals, including the methods of breeding for improvement, and the methods of summer and winter feeding.

"Under the heading of farm crops will be included pastures. These will be judged on the basis (a) of their suitability for the requirements

(Continued on page 9)

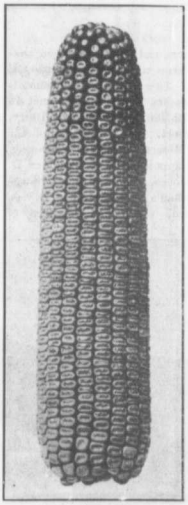
Seed Corn and its Selection

A. McKenny, B.S.A., Secretary Ontario Corn Growers' Association.

It is none too early to test your seed corn to find out whether it will grow or not. The work will be done more carefully now than during the busy season just before planting time. The corn should be laid before you so that you can see every ear and handle it. Some plank resting on barrels or horses make a very convenient table for this purpose. Pick out the ear that suits you best as to size and type, and use it as a model. With this ear in one hand look over the rest, and throw out all ears which do not look almost as good as this model ear. This will in all probability reduce the quantity greatly, but it is important that all ears should be as near one type as possible.

UNIFORM SEED.

Having selected in this rough way it will next be necessary to make a more careful examination of your corn to find out if the seed is uniform. The tips and butts should be well covered, but do not sacrifice other essentials for a good looking ear. The rows should be kept straight and the kernels should be of uniform size in the rows. The different ears should have as near the same size kernels as possible, for no planter can handle both large and small at the same time, and drop a uniform stand.



The Style to Select
The Grand Champion ear of corn at the Corn Growers' Exhibition, Essex

In order to see the depth of kernel it will be necessary to take out some. Remove one kernel from near the butt middle and tip of the ear. Turn the ear over and remove three kernels in all. If the kernels indicate that they are properly matured, and you want them, place them at the end of the ear for a test in the germination box. Be careful that they do not get mixed with the kernels of the ear lying near.

Having discarded all ears that do not conform to your standard, and show by the examination of the kernels that they are not satisfactory it will be necessary to number each ear for the further test in the germinating box.

Testing each ear separately seems, at first, too large a task to undertake, but experience shows it to be practicable. Take a shallow box about two by three feet in size, put several inches of moist sand or sawdust in the bottom, place over this a cloth which has been ruled off into squares one and one-half inches each way, numbered one, two, three, and so on. Place the kernels from ear No. 1 in square No. 1, from ear No. 2 in square No. 2, and so on with all the ears.

GERMINATION.

Always place the kernel, germ side up and tip towards you, as it makes it easier to see just how strong the germination in each kernel really is. Now place over this a damp cloth, considerably larger than the box. A little sand sprinkled over the kernels will prevent them sticking to the upper cloth. Cover with one and one-half inches of sand, earth or sawdust. Moisten well and place the box in a warm room where the temperature will remain quite constant, not excessive either way. In a few days the sprouts will indicate if the ears saved are worth keeping for seed.

You want a good strong germination of the kernels in squares. If not strong take the ear of the same number as the square and throw it away. For instance, if the kernels in squares No. two, four and six do not give a strong germination, discard ears No. two, four and six. If you have done this carefullly you can be reasonably certain that you will have corn that will grow.

It is only by testing each ear of seed corn carefully in this manner that we can hope to get a perfect stand.

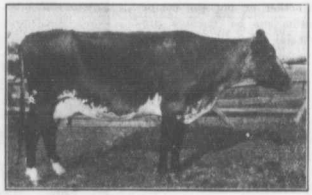
Special Numbers Attractive

"Farm and Dairy for Feb. 4th being a special poultry number was particularly spicy. The information of poultry alone given in that number was worth the subscription price, especially to those engaged in the poultry business, to say nothing of the other reading matter it contained. I like the idea of having special numbers at suitable seasons of the year."—S. Montgomery, Huntingdon Co., Que.

Feeding Fat Into Milk

J. G. Mann, Peterboro Co., Ont.

At various times, I have listened to institute lecturers and Government officials who claim that feeding a cow on different feeds will not affect the percentage of fat contained in her milk. Such does not coincide with my experience. Allow me to give some interesting facts concerning this matter as discovered in connection with the cow "Blackie" as shown in the illustration. The results clearly indicate that the percentage of butter fat in the milk is influenced by the grain and fodder fed.



"Blackie," a Grade Holstein Cow
This cow was discovered through the medium of the Central Smith Cow Testing Association. She has a record for 10 months of 13,370 pounds of milk, testing 3 per cent. fat, which is equivalent to 399.5 pounds of fat. Read what her owner, Mr. Gordon Mann, of Peterboro Co., Ont., has to say in the adjoining article about the variation in the per cent. of her fat production.

Two years ago, we commenced a system of testing our cows. The cow "Blackie" averaged from a percentage of fat 2.8 for May with a yield of 1530 pounds, 2.8 for July with a yield of 1700 pounds, 3.2 for August with a yield of 1590 pounds, 3 per cent. for September with a yield of 1440 pounds to 2.9 per cent. for October with a yield of 1320 pounds. During the whole of this period she was fed only bran in addition to the grass she got in the pasture.

During 1908, I thought I would try an experiment with this cow, especially. We fed her one part of pea chop and three parts bran and her yield for 17 days in April was 1132 pounds testing 3 per cent., for May 1910 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent., for June 1940 pounds testing 4 per