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March 9, 1911.

FARM AND DAIRY

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THE SEVENTH PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. J. R. Anderson's Farm Described by W. F. Stephen, who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, Placed the Awards in the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy.

THIS farm of 200 acres, owned and worked by Mr. Anderson, is situated in one of the most favored and fertile sections in Prince Edward County. The soil is clay loam and loam; some of it is underdrained. At each end of the farm there are a few acres of swamp, which when drained will make very productive land.

The production of milk is the main business of this farm, and from this source is the principal revenue derived. Mr. Anderson keeps no books. Judging from what we saw, however, there was a good revenue each year. The proceeds from the cheese for the month of June amounted to \$339.74; being 87½ cents a cwt. for 38,984 lbs. of milk, given by 36 cows. Mr. Anderson operates his dairy nearly all the year, and does something in buying and selling stock as well. He keeps on an average about 70 head of cattle most of the time.

In another place a short distance from the home farm were the heifers and a number of good stockers, many of which were ready for the block. Among the dairy cows were noticed many superior individuals, showing Holstein breeding. A registered Holstein bull, and two pure bred females form the nucleus of a future Holstein herd.

BUILDINGS

The buildings are quite complete. The large barn and stable are nicely painted, as are also the pigsty, henry, implement shed and combined ice house and milk stand. These buildings make an imposing and complete steading. This, to the thoughtful passer-by indicates that there is "something doing" on this farm.

Less wood in the make up of stalls and partitions in the cow stable would be an improvement. Light and ventilation is fairly adequate, although both could be improved at slight cost, and would improve the stable very materially. There is a large stave silo and corn silage forms a large part of the ration for cattle on this farm.

The conditions of the crops when we saw them indicated that the land was in a good state of cultivation. The crops comprised 10 acres of oats, 17 acres of barley and oats, 24 acres of ensilage corn, two acres of mangels, 1¼ acres of potatoes, and 4¼ acres of orchard. There is also some land seeded to alfalfa, and a large acreage of meadow.

The oat crop was splendid where the land was underdrained; elsewhere the crop was only fair. The corn crop excepting a few weak spots, was good. The mangels were a fair crop.

We noticed amongst the corn some sow thistles, which were being combated with energy. This sow thistle is one of the most persistent perennials and requires constant watchfulness to keep it from getting established. If once it becomes rooted it requires persistent stirring of the surface of the soil to keep it from throwing its growth upward to get a breath of air. Like many other plants, the sow thistle requires plenty of air in order to propagate and flourish.

Silage and roots form the succulent part of the ration, alfalfa and clover hay the dry roughage. Oats and barley chop with some buckwheat added, together with bran, a little pea meal and oil cake

go to make up the daily ration of the milking stock.

The most complete ice house, milk stand and cooling device seen on any of the prize farms, was on this farm. It is situated at some distance from the stable. The milk cans are conveyed by a truck, which runs on a track built for the purpose, to the milkstand platform. The platform at the milk stand is covered to protect it from the rain, and is slatted on two sides to allow a free passage of air. Here the milk is cooled by sinking shotgun cans filled with broken ice into the large milk can. Nothing but pure air surrounds this milk stand; consequently the milk is always AI in quality and flavor.

Swine are given considerable attention by Mr. Anderson. From four to six Yorkshire brood sows are kept, the offspring of which are reared, fed and marketed. The pigsty, 30 x 50 feet, is divided into eight pens, with swinging partitions, so arranged that they form pens, and by swinging in, leave a passage way at the back by which the pigsty may be readily cleaned. A raised floor in part of each pen, insures dry and comfortable sleeping quarters for the swine.

About 100 Barred Rock hens furnish fresh eggs



Farm Buildings on a Prize-Winning Farm That Denote Prosperity
Part of the farm buildings on Mr. J. R. Anderson's place in Prince Edward Co., Ont., are here shown. Mr. Anderson's fine hog pen, hen house, silo and combined ice house and milk stand do not appear in the illustration. Read Mr. Stephen's description of this farm as given in the adjoining article.

at all seasons, as well as fowl for table use and for market.

On the farm are 14 acres of orchard and an acre or so of vegetables and small fruits. In favorable apple seasons the orchard is a splendid source of revenue.

Here we found all the needful up-to-date implements required on such a farm, and they were in good order.

The water system is complete. From several good wells water is pumped by wind power to two large tanks over the stable. From these tanks the water is taken to the stables, to the milk platform, and to the house.

THE FARM HOUSE

The farm house, though not laid out according to the latest plans, presents a nice appearance, with its long verandah, fronting on a large, well kept lawn, with a few shade trees and beds of flowers. Hot and cold water (hard and soft) can be had in kitchen and bath room. The sanitation was quite complete, all the waste water and sewage being carried away to a cesspool some distance away. Nearly all the work on this farm is done by Mr. Anderson and his family, although some hired help is employed from time to time. Mr. Anderson has a most favorable section in

which to farm. A large measure of success has followed his efforts. He has made great strides towards perfection since entering in the Prize Farms Competitions as conducted by Farm and Dairy, but he realizes that there is much yet to be done before the goal of his ambition is reached, viz., that of first place in another Prize Farms Competition, (which, by the way, is being arranged for by Farm and Dairy).—W. F. S.

A Shepherd's Duties at Lambing Time

D. Innis, Victoria Co., N. B.

At lambing time the shepherd should be around often to keep an eye on the ewes and give assistance if required. But by all means, let nature do her work without interference, where possible. If lambs come early and in cold weather, there ought to be some preparation made for the ewes in a warmer place for a few days. Warmer quarters are necessary for a short time only. A lamb will stand quite a lot of cold after it is dried off and had a good drink of its mother's milk.

If the ewes are not shorn of their wool before lambing, see that the bits of wool around their teats are clipped off so that the lambs can get at the teats readily. Dock the lambs' tails when eight or ten days old. Shear the sheep as early as the weather will permit. Ten days after shearing, if there are ticks on the sheep, they will get on the lambs. Then I dip the lambs in Cooper's Dip. If the lambs have salt and sulphur where they can get at it at all times, they will not be infested with ticks.

FEED LAMBS SEPARATELY

In two or three weeks the lambs will commence to eat a little food. Fix a feeding place for the lambs where the ewes cannot go, and feed the lambs very fine clover hay, some oats and a little wheat bran. Be careful, however, in feeding the bran.

The ewes should have the run of a stubble field or scant pasture for a week or two after the lambs have been weaned. Care should be taken that their bags do not get spoiled. Heavy milkers are apt to be troubled in this way when the lambs are moved. When mating, put them into clover or rape. They should be in good condition before the ram goes with them. If the ewes are kept in good condition at the mating period, strong healthy lambs are assured.

To keep up the flock the ewes must be culled every fall. Old and poor milkers should be got rid of. Some of the best ewe lambs should be kept. Better still, some new blood may be introduced into the flock. Whatever may be your object in breeding, be sure and use a pure bred ram. You will then improve the flock and in a short time your ewes will be practically pure bred.

Pointers for Corn Growers

E. D. Eddy, B.S.A., Seed Dept., Ottawa.

Secure seed that is acclimated. The best source is southwestern Ontario.

Secure varieties and strains true to type and adapted to your conditions. Avoid excessively large and late varieties.

Take every precaution against using seed of low vitality, and in making germination tests look for rapid growth as well as high percentage germination.

Insist on purchasing seed corn in the ear, and see that the ears are all of good quality and true to type and variety.

When practicable, purchase direct from the grower by the cooperative plan.

Place your order early so you will have plenty of time to examine your seed and test it before seeding.

Cleanliness is essential to quality in syrup.—C. A. Westover, Missisquoi Co., Que.