

W. D. Flatt's Clydesdale Sale.

The auction sale at Hamilton, Ont., on May 17th, of 43 Clydesdale fillies, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, proved a very successful event, considering that the fillies were quite young and in thin condition, most of them under two years, many of them under one year, only half a dozen three years old, and many looking quite gaunt from the voyage of twenty days, two days of which they were without food, nearly a week on the railway, and just recovering from the distemper, which commonly affects horses on the voyage at this season. Very few, we venture to say, were optimistic enough to predict an average of over \$260 each before the sale commenced, though the high-class quality of the stock was admitted and admired, clean, flat bone, of good size; big, sound feet, and true action being a common characteristic, while the breeding was of the best. There was a very large attendance of farmers, and the acknowledged scarcity of good brood mares in the country was evidenced by the brisk bidding, which continued till the last lot was disposed of. The highest price, \$505, was paid by Mr. John McKenzie, Keyward, Ont., for the beautiful bay filly, Adriana, foaled in July, 1903, sired by Baron's Peer, a son of the noted Baron's Pride. The same buyer paid \$345 for the yearling, Lilly of Mains, by McKinley. The second highest price, \$500, was paid by McDonald Innis, of Brooksdale, for Jip, a capital bay, coming three in June, sired by Royal Patron, by the famous Prince of Carruchan. The sale was conducted on first-class principles, as are all Mr. Flatt's sales, and the auctioneers, Capt. Robson and Mr. T. Ingram, did excellent work in disposing of the stock. Following is the list of sales, with date of birth of animals and address of purchasers:

Adriana, July, 1903; John McKenzie, Keyward.....	\$505
Jip, June, 1902; Donald Innis, Brooksdale.....	500
Magnifica, May, 1903; E. Cressman, Haysville.....	395
Pavonia, June, 1903; Wm. Irwin, Rosemount.....	375
Gloriosa, April, 1903; Samuel Barber, Rosemount.....	375
Royal Nora, June, 1902; Chas. A. Adams, Brantford.....	360
Lilly of Mains, May, 1904; John McKenzie.....	345
Sonora, June, 1903; J. W. Innis, Woodstock.....	325
Portia, April, 1904; Geo. Miller, Brougham.....	330
Juliet, June, 1903; J. D. O'Neil, V.S., London.....	310
Lady Brown, May, 1902; T. E. Robson, Ilderton.....	310
Gracie Anderson, May, 1903; Marshal Lyons, Dundas.....	305
Dido, May, 1903; Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge.....	300
Rose of Towle, May, 1902; Dr. O'Neil, London.....	305
Azalea, April, 1903; H. Wells, Teviotdale.....	305
Lady Alice, July, 1902; Valentine Ficht, Oriel.....	300
Lucretia, July, 1903; Jos. Haffey, Mono Mills.....	290
Mary Gartley, May, 1903; Dr. O'Neil.....	295
Lalla of Bents, 1902; Dr. O'Neil.....	290
Alba, May, 1903; John B. Berg, Amulree.....	275
Bell of Mains, June, 1903; Dr. O'Neil.....	280
Artus, May, 1902; A. Springer, Kincardine.....	280
Luna, May, 1902; W. J. Shean, Owen Sound.....	270
Gem, June, 1903; A. Hyslop, M.P.P., Walton.....	270
Queen Mat, April, 1904; Geo. Miller, Brougham.....	265
Lutea, April, 1903; Chas. Rankin.....	260
Mary Anderson, June, 1904; O. Collins, St. George.....	255
Viola, June, 1903; J. E. Desnoy, Greenwood.....	250
Peggy McKinley, April, 1904; Wm. Argo, Eden Mills.....	250
Chiming Belle, May, 1903; J. N. McFarlane, Sonya.....	250
Lady Frances, April, 1903; Dr. O'Neil.....	250
Lady Ascot, May, 1904; S. Young, Guelph.....	250
Amy, June, 1904; Geo. Grier, Grand Valley.....	230
Juno, May, 1902; J. N. McFarlane.....	235
Damsel, May, 1903; H. Dickinson, Glanford.....	235
Ceres, 1904; John Miller, Brougham.....	230
Madelon, July, 1903; A. McQuillan.....	230
Cordelia, June, 1903; J. N. McFarlane.....	215
Phebe, May, 1903; J. N. McFarlane.....	215
Hallena, June, 1904; John B. Berg.....	205
Marina, June, 1904; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham.....	200
Rosie Black; J. N. McFarlane.....	180
Pink, May, 1904; G. A. Brodie, Bethesda.....	150
43 fillies sold for \$12,260; average, \$261.37.	

Automobile Legislation.

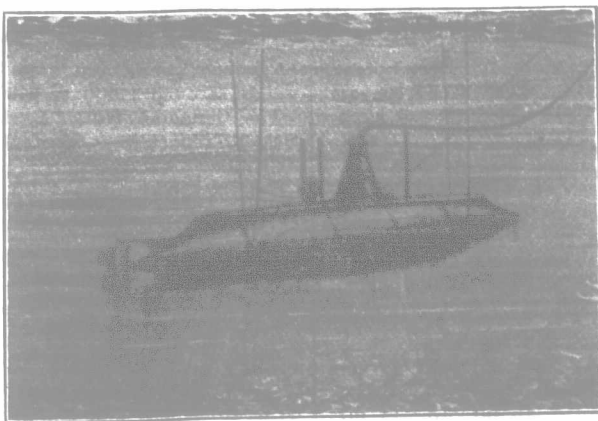
Two bills have been introduced into the Ontario Legislature, by Messrs. Lennox (North York) and Sutherland (South Oxford), respectively, to amend the automobile act. Mr. Lennox's bill was commented upon in last issue. As a result of a discussion in committee in the House, certain recommendations and clauses were adopted to be framed as one bill. Chief of these are: Placing the onus for violations of the law on the owners of motors; the locking or making fast of motor vehicles when left standing on any highway or in any public place; the placing of figures five inches in length in a conspicuous place on the back of the motor, in such a manner as to be plainly discernible by night or day. Except in cities, towns, or incorporated villages, the speed of the motor on approaching within 100 yards of a vehicle drawn by a horse or horses, shall be reduced to seven miles an hour. The question of increasing the license fee was left to the Government.

Likes the Knife at 70 Years.

I received the premium knife all safe, bright and clear, and up to my expectation. I think it will serve my purpose all right as a farmer, and probably all my days, as I have passed my 70th year lately. Wishing you success.
D. McCALLUM.
Bruce Co.

P. E. Island.

The spring here is not so early as usual. At this writing, May 15th, seeding is very little more than begun. The weather keeps cold, and there is little grass showing yet. Stock feed is very scarce, both hay and oats; the latter selling for seed at 55c. to 60c. per bushel. Potatoes are worth only 16c. per bushel for export. Butter is scarce, and high in price. Eggs sell for 18c. per dozen. Timothy and clover seed are higher here than ever before. The best grade of clover retails for 18c., and the best timothy at 7c. per pound. Most of our farmers now insist on having only the very best seeds. A few years ago P. E. Island was a dumping ground for a great amount of trashy seeds, con-



A Submarine Torpedo Boat.

taining some bad weeds, such as wild mustard. But since the establishment of the Seed Division of the Dept. of Agriculture, under the able management of G. H. Clark, our farmers have been educated to demand only the best of seeds. The seed show in Charlottetown during the latter part of April was a grand success. There were over 100 entries of grain, grass seeds and potatoes. Exhibits of grain were made by several who had followed along in the lines of hand selection for four to five years, having begun in the McDonald-Robertson seed-grain competition. F. W. Broderick, Maritime representative of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and Mr. Newman, from Ottawa, were present and placed the awards. The attendance at the show was small, on account of the impassable state of the country roads. Only those near the line of railway could attend.

A convention of "Institutes" was held in town the day previous to the seed show, at which were gathered delegates from most of the Farmers' Institutes on the Island, to discuss matters connected with institute work in particular and agricultural matters in general. This

meeting induced the Local Government to supply alfalfa seed to farmers who were willing to give it a thorough test. Alfalfa has never been successfully grown here. It is thought by many that our hard clay subsoils hinder it from rooting deep enough to get properly established. It will be tested by a good many farmers on different sections of the Island this year, and this ought to go a long way to settle the question as to its suitability to our conditions of soil and climate. At the above-named convention D. Drummond, of the Permanent Institute staff, was present, and gave two exceedingly practical addresses on "The dairy cow." This was a subject of great importance to our factory patrons, as we believe that what is wanted first and most to make our dairying pay is a better dairy cow, which can be got only by careful selection in breeding, and the merciless culling out of all that do not yield a profit over their cost in feeding.

When the dairymen of P. E. Island can be induced to test the value of their cows by the scales and Babcock machine there will be hope for our waning dairy business. Dairying will never pay here or anywhere else till the standard of the production of our milk cows can be raised to nearly double what it is now. This can be accomplished only by careful selection and more suitable feed, and by feeding them right up to their capacity all the year round. W. S.

Cultivates Twice a Week.

Replying to your questions re my methods in corn growing, would say: My soil is mostly sand and loam. I plant in hills three feet apart, about four kernels to the hill. To protect it from crows, the corn is coated lightly with coal tar. Before the corn comes up it is harrowed with a light harrow; if ground is solid from rain we harrow twice. Just as soon as the rows can be seen, cultivate with one-horse cultivator, twice a week, if time will permit; from two to three inches deep first two weeks, gradually getting lighter as the roots spread. Continue cultivation till corn is from three to four feet high. Constant cultivation retains soil moisture; and corn requires abundance of moisture to make rapid growth in hot weather. We hand-hoe thoroughly once; if field is weedy, go through second time, or third if necessary. I would estimate that a farmer could make from \$3 to \$5 per day cultivating his corn crop.

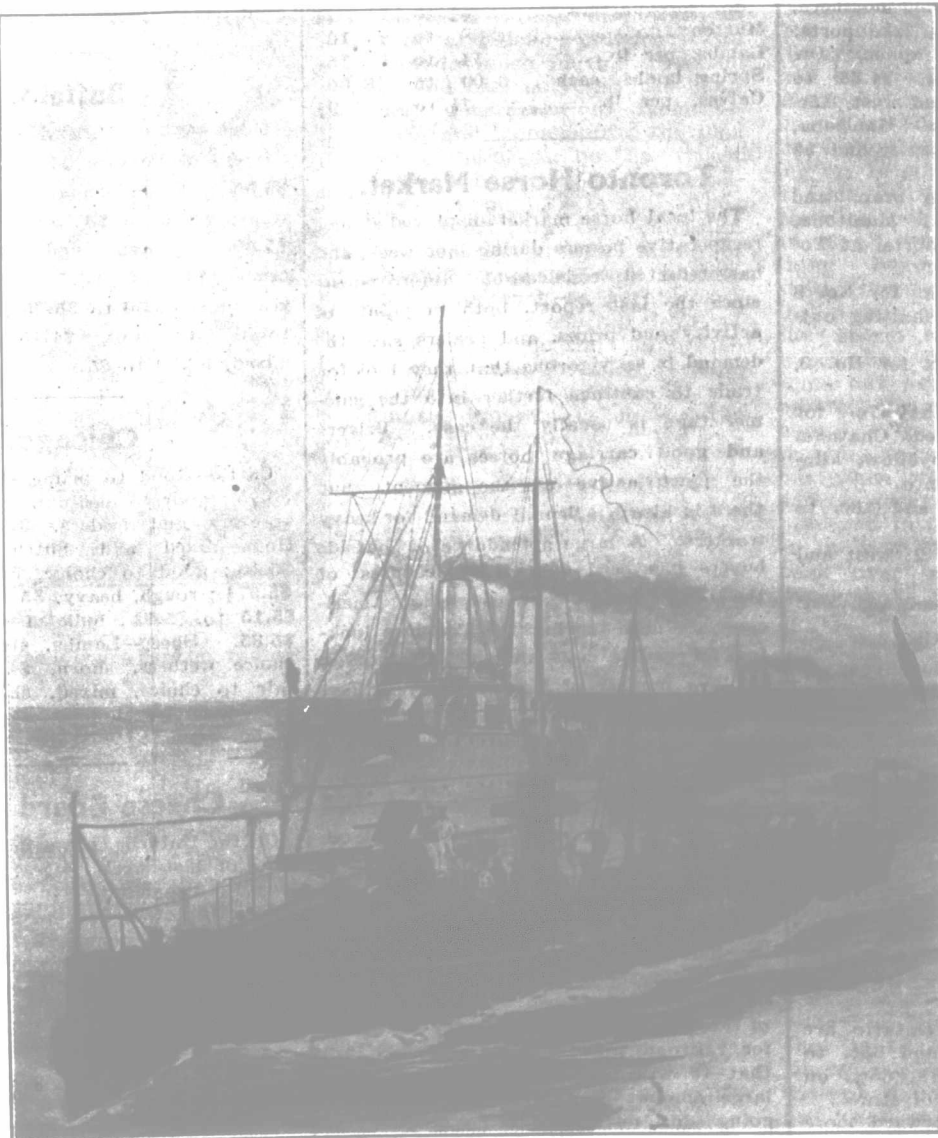
I have had best results with corn on sandy soil, where a liberal application of good wood ashes has been applied. J. W. CLARK.

Brant Co., Ont.

Cultivates Continually for Ten Weeks.

Our corn land is a clayey loam, and some limestone gravel soil. We get the best results from planting 8 ft. 10 inches apart each way; about ten pounds of seed to the acre. We are not much troubled about crows, as we commence to cultivate as soon as the corn is through the ground, using a two-horse corn cultivator; we continue this cultivation as long as we can get the horses through the corn without breaking it down too much. We cultivate shallow, unless the ground becomes packed by heavy rains, after which we have to go deeper to loosen up below the crust. One team of horses and a man with a two-horse riding cultivator will take care of 20 acres of corn, and I think it should be gone over continually for about ten weeks. I am sure the longer you cultivate corn the better it will ear. Keeping the soil constantly loose keeps it moist and warm, and these are the two essential conditions for the successful growing of corn. I could not tell how much it would pay to cultivate as above described, but I do know that it pays well. Especially profitable is the late, shallow cultivation, when the corn is tasseling out, and I am sure it will increase the production of ears. I do not cultivate before the corn is up, unless the ground gets crusty, in which case it is well to go over the land with a light harrow.

LOUIS P. HUBBS.
Prince Edward Co.
Ont.



Torpedo Boat.