

COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Rose Hall—Pastures are in fine shape and cattle are getting into good condition. Early sown grains are growing fine but some of those sown later are badly in need of rain. Timothy hay, \$15 a ton; mixed, \$15; bran, \$2; middlings, \$3; oats, 50c a bu.; barley, 60c; feed corn, 70c; peas, 90c; potatoes, 90c a bag; milk cows, \$40 each; hogs, 6c a lb.; lamb, 6c from eggs, 1c a doz.; creamery butter, 25c a lb.; rolls, 7c; but, 7c; salt, 7c; prints, 25c; colored cheese, 11c; white, 12c—G. M. M.

HASTINGS COUNTY

Ridney Crossing—Pastures are in very good condition and crops are looking fine. The weather is very dry, no rain having fallen for two weeks, and if it continues that way much longer, the results will be much worse than last year. Hay will be seriously hurt. Timothy hay, \$17 a ton; mixed, \$16; bran, \$2; middlings, \$3; oats, 50c a bu.; barley, 60c; peas, 75c; corn, 70c; fruit eggs, 1c a doz.; roll butter, 25c a lb.; potatoes, 90c a bag; milk cows, \$40 each; hogs, 6c a lb.; lamb, 6c from eggs, 1c a doz.; prints, 25c—J. K. C.

MISSISSOUI CO., QUE.

In this locality spring seeding is being finished about a week later than usual, owing to the wet condition of the land. Very little grain was sown until the second week in May and most of the corn was planted during the last week of May and first week of June.

Prospects for all crops, so far, are bright. New seed rainfalls, caught well last year and there was practically no winter-killing. The cool, moist weather during the early spring over old meadows and pastures on the high lands a good start and grass is good for this season. On low-lying lands, however, it is not so far advanced as it is here there being too much moisture in the ground. Last year the yield of hay was below the average and there was quite a shortage of fodder for cattle this spring, consequently a great many cattle went on to pasture very early in the spring. The hay has been good and the yield of milk is fairly good for this time of the year. Potatoes and fruit crops are not growing very extensively here though conditions have been favorable for their growth, the last half of May being wet with showers of rain occasionally keeping the ground moist—C. A. W.

BEAUCO, CO., QUE.

Up to three weeks ago the spring was very backward. Since then, however, we have had some very hot weather and several nice warm rains. Seeding is finished but the prospects are that the grain crops will be below the average as there was very little seeding done before the 15th May. The pastures and meadows were very good for this condition. In rich meadows the grass and clover is from 8 to 10 inches high—F. Taylor.

WELLAND COUNTY

This section has not been exempt from such unfavorable weather which has prevailed elsewhere, and spring seeding has been retarded very much. At this writing, ten per cent. of the farmers have finished their seeding. The remainder are well advanced, however, and a few days of fine weather will find it completed. The condition of the seed bed was very favorable and the early sown crop is good.

The principal grain crops grown are winter wheat, oats, barley and peas. The latter two nearly altogether sown as a mixture with oats, such being found to give a larger yield of more balanced food. The wheat crop looks very promising, none of it has been plowed up or is likely to be, and it is reasonable to compare its condition this year with that of last year, would say it is excellent indeed.

Meadows and pasture lands have, it is true, been retarded in growth to a certain extent. But I think it is safe to say that there will not be a single farmer in this section who will not be compelled

FARM HELP

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to feed straw next year in place of hay. Clover meadows are exceptionally fine and nothing but an extremely dry season can bring bad results. Pasture has grown wonderfully of late and nearly all stock have been turned out. In the majority of cases it was not compulsory to turn the stock out so much earlier, as there is considerable quantity of hay available for market. The ruling price last fall being \$12 to \$13 a ton has been reduced to \$12 to \$14 a ton this spring. It is of good quality, however, consisting chiefly of Elgin Grass and Timothy—J. E. Jewson, ham.

WATERLOO COUNTY

Galt—Spring seeding commenced rather late, about first of May, but land was in good condition to receive the seed. Grain seeding was over by 15th of May. We have had a large rainfall since then, and all kinds of grain and grass have made rapid growth. Oats and barley are covering the ground. Timothy hay and fall wheat look like being a full crop. Farmers are busy sowing mangels and corn. Clover fields are thin, so much being killed with dry weather last summer. The wheat crop is looking well. Oats are in pretty good shape. The supply of feed being quite sufficient. Fewer cats and hogs have been fed than usual for oats. Others are altogether through. Potatoes are nearly all put in, though turkeys are not so numerous. Much of the wheat which has come up has been cut by bad sandstorms, and a late fall of snow has further damaged it. It is probable that it will throw up fresh shoots and recover. We expect a good season. The crops grown here are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, in order of importance. For hay and pasture we have Awless Brome and Western Eye, besides the native grasses. In the last few seasons, the droughts have remained full of water, so that we have been unable to cut the wild hay. It is probable that they will dry up this year in time. Cultivated hay is growing well, and is likely to give a good yield. Many of the older Brome fields have run out, and will be broken up this year, and the Eye grass fields, being younger, are still in good condition.

PERTH COUNTY

St. Mary's—This season has, on the whole, been very backward—wet and cold. Owing to the great amount of snow on the fields, the land was late in becoming dry enough to permit of tillage operations. Our land varies in composition from loam to very heavy clay. The land is rolling enough to permit of surface drainage, but the superiority of the drained land is much in evidence, as it becomes dry much earlier. Seeding operations started here about the last week in April, and a considerable amount of grain was sown, but, owing to the subsequent wet weather, all the grain was not in by the middle of May.

The most important spring crops here are oats and barley. The acreage of peas is increasing rapidly. The outlook for these crops, so far, is very favorable. The usual amount of clover seed is being sown, despite its high price.

The past winter has demonstrated the fact, that if winter wheat would come out safely in the spring, a good crop of the fall is necessary. Some fields are looking well, but in many places the wheat has been killed out, and barley has been sown through it. The prospect for wheat is for an average crop.

Owing to the shortage of pasture last fall, much of the pasture land was cropped very closely. The result was that during the severe frosts in the late spring, the clover heaved out, and the growth was very backward, but has been very rapid during the late warm weather. The outlook for hay and pasture is good.

Roots and corn are very important crops about here, as the practice of dairying and stock raising largely followed. Nearly all the mangies were in before

May 25th. Silos are becoming more numerous, and considerable corn is being grown. Most of the corn is in now, or will be this month. Potatoes, too, are being planted this week. The seeding and planting, on the whole, has been much later than usual, but, owing to the present dry conditions, the prospects are bright for a good crop of all round—H. B. Webster.

LAMINGTON COUNTY

Seeding in this section is about five days later than last year, owing to the weather and the condition of the land, it being a heavy clay, and requiring artificial drainage. Nevertheless, there is every assurance of a big crop of grain. Hay is looking good, with new meadows a little in the lead. Pastures are good and the stock are gaining rapidly. Winter-killed wheat has not looked so good for a number of years. Oats, barley, and other spring grains are all doing fine, and with a continuation of the good weather that is now on hand, there is bound to be a big harvest—Jas. Cunningham.

WEST ASSA, SASK.

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OKANAGAN VALLEY, B.C.

The seeding was finished here about a month ago. Most of the crops are doing well, and the outlook is good for wheat which is not looking very good yet. The fruit and hay are doing exceptionally well. The peaches, apricots, apples, plums, and cherries blossomed very heavily. The clover is about 23 inches long and the alfalfa about 2 feet high. The pastures are green and growing fast. P. E. French.

GOSSIP

It is not so much the money a person in the dairy industry makes that swells the bank account, but it is the money that is collected from the comfort of feeling when looking at the bank book.

"Clover Cows" make dollars for cow owners, so that they do not do it alone. Just how it is done is told in a very attractive booklet that has recently been compiled by The Empire Cream Separator Company of Toronto. Why there is considerable information regarding their make of machines yet there is a whole lot of valuable information given, that should be in the possession of every dairyman, in Canada. Two great care cannot be taken by intending purchasers of cream separators. They should know the facts about the various machines before a decision is made. The Empire is so intelligently and convincingly put that the reader cannot be misled. The booklet also claims for one of their booklets and say that you are a reader of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

HOW ABOUT THAT MANURE SPREADER?

It seems incredible, but there are still a number of farmers who continue to spread manure by the old fork method—or are letting it rot in the barnyard—wasting manure and money. The manure spreader has come to be a farm necessity. The farm can only be made more productive by the use of the highest state of fertility. That means making the most of the manure, the best of all fertilizers and the only one that is produced on the farm.

All agree that manure can be made to go farther and produce better results by spreading with a machine than when spread by hand. The popular estimate is that the spreader doubles the value of the manure. If this be true, or approximately true, it will be easy to arrive at the conclusion that a spreader will pay for itself in increased crops and so benefit in one or two years.

The old way of handling manure was to pile it up in the barnyard, where it was allowed to wash away and ferment in the barnyard. Then, at a convenient season, the manure was thrown in piles in the field, and the same wasting process was continued. Finally, it was spread in the field in the spring and in hard lumps over the ground, leaving it in a condition in which the ground could not get the benefit of even the fertilizing contents still remaining.

With a view to preventing this great waste, the International Harvester Company of America is offering to the farmers of the country through their local dealers everywhere, three most excellent machines, the King, the Cloverleaf, and the Kemp 20th Century spreaders. The manure is pulverized and spread evenly, so that it is immediately available for plant life. The first shower that comes along after the spreading of manure rolls into the soil. There is no waste. And with such a machine always at hand, the farmer is induced to spread the manure at the right time, while it is fresh, thus getting all the value for his land. Write direct to the International Harvester Company of America for literature, booklets and complete information.

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