sion you will find work that is extremely interesting and that can be made to pay very well. It has this advantage, that it is not overcrowded. for there is still plenty of room for more breeders. The breeding of dairy cattle opens up to a young man what most young men are looking for an opportunity for achievement. I consider

one of the greatest rewards that can come to a breeder is this satisfaction of achievement. To the young breeder who wishes to become known, I would say, get busy. An ideal is necessary to success. Set up that ideal and work toward it for all you are worth. If you do this the result will never be doubtful.

The Seed Supply Situation for 1916*

In Some Lines There Will Be A Scarcity of Good Seed

BY W. J. LENNOX

HE climatic conditions in the Province of Ontario during last season were such as to create unusual conditions as affecting the supply of home grown seed. Although the quality is somewhat inferior to normal, there will be no shortage in the supply of home grown seed of spring wheat, oats and barley. There will be a shortage in seed beans and peas, also in rape and vetch seeds, and the supply of home grown red clover and alfalfa seed is extremely short and the quality decidedly inferior.

The unfavorable weather that caused so much damage to fall wheat in southwestern Ontario did less damage to the spring wheat crop in northern and eastern Ontario, and the supply of home grown spring wheat for seed is scarcely less than normal, and the quality on the whole is satisfactory

Avoid Musting of Seed Oats.

Considerable alarm has been expressed regarding the supply of home grown seed oats. They are badly discolored and unattractive in appearance, but are, nevertheless, of good utility value for seeding. Considerable of the oat crop, however, was harvested in a very moist condition, and farmers should be warned against the dangers of heating and musting as soon as the warm spring weather has commenced. Oats in bin should be thoroughly cleaned and re-stored under conditions favorable to their drying. Most farmers naturally like to sow barley as well as other grain that is excellent in appearance. This year practically all of the barley is badly discolored. Care should be taken with the barley, as with the oats, to see that the seed sown has not been damaged as the result of excessive moisture, and the cleaning and grading of all

cereal grains should be more thorough than usual.

Any shortage in the supply of Marquis or Red Fife seed wheat, white oats or six-rowed barley in the Province of Ontario may this year be made up from the abundant supply of good seed that is available in the Prairie Provinces. On the first of December last seed inspectors were placed at each of the Government interior terminal elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary, and car lots of good, sound, reasonably pure and clean grain of the kinds mentioned are being kept separate and made available in commerce under special grades for seed grain. Good seed of beans and peas is unusually scarce this year and will be high in price.

Little Alfalfa Seed Available.

There was practically no alfalfa seed in the Province of Ontario last year, and the supplies available for importation are exceedingly short and of questionable quality. Experience has shown that it is almost a waste to sow alfalfa seed in south-

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In normal years the Province of Ontario is able to export at least one-half of the red clover seed produced. This year the Ontario grown red clover seed appears to be less than one-half of the requirements for home use, and the home grown seed that is available is much more than usually polluted with weed seeds, and the general quality is mostly inferior to No. 2 grade. Fortunately, red clover seed of excellent quality is being imported in considerable quantity from Idaho, Montana and other northwestern states. The prices are and will continue to be unusually high. Supplies of Onto rown alsike seed are only slightly below no mal, and the quality is fair to good, the crop having been mostly harvested before being seriously damaged by wet weather. On account of the scarcity in red clover and alfalfa seed supplies, alsike seed, however, is more in demand for home use and for export, and prices are higher than would otherwise warrant

The Supply of Timothy Seed.

plies continue to come from the middle western states, where the supplies are reported to be below normal. Timothy seed from this district usually comes to market in a more or less hulled condition. The utility value of this hulled seed

western Ontario that has been imported from a southern climate. Ontario farmers this year would be well advised to defer sowing alfalfa unless they can have definite assurance that the supplies of seeds purchased by them have come from the northwestern states, which now seems to be the only reliable source of supply for Cana-

At least two-thirds of the timothy seed sup-

is scarcely less than of seed of the best general appearance; but there is a popular prejudice against hulled seed on the part of both dealers and farmers, and in consequence hulled seed is put into No. 2 and No. 3 standard grades. The best value in timothy seed is to be obtained in No. 2 grade of seed that will give a No. 1 purity test in respect to weed seeds. Why it is that our supplies of timothy seed imported into Canada come from land that has a selling value ranging from \$75 to \$150 per acre, while we have in Canada large areas of land admirably suited to the production of timothy seed and of a value ranging from \$10 to \$25 per acre, is a problem that is difficult to understand.

Canadian supplies of Dwarf Essex rape and vetch seeds have in past years come principally from Europe. Both the quantity and quality of these seeds for the ensuing year will continue to be very uncertain. Farmers should be prepared to use alternative crops.

Root Seed Supplies.

Field foot seed supplies are short only in particular sorts. There is a satisfactory supply of mangel seed for 1916 planting. Swede turnips will be source in several of the favored varieties. and seed of field carrots is also slightly below normal. Among the garden vegetable seeds the principal shortages are in American grown stocks, particularly in garden peas and onions, in both of which there is a pronounced shortage. Ambug the European grown stocks, spinach, which comes largely from Holland, and garden carrots, which we have been accustomed to get from northern France, are considerably below the average, and there may not be enough to meet the demand.

The Ontario grown supplies of field, root and garden seeds from the crop of 1915 are of little importance commercially, but of very great importance in experience to those farmers and gardeners who undertook the experiment of growing some for themselves and their neighbors. The production of these seeds in Europe has been much reduced, and promises to be still further reduced this year. The surplus stocks carried over from previous years have become almost depleted in most lines, and I consider now that it is of very great importance that those farmers and gardeners in Ontario who have gained a little experience in the production of field, root

and garden seeds during 1915 shall put that experience into wider practice in order to insure a seed supply

A Comparison of Choice Varieties of Grain for Ontario Results of Comparative Experiments, Conducted by the Experimental Union in 1915.

		Compara- Yield per Acre.			
Experiments.		tive Value.	Straw (tons).	Grain (bus.)	Grain (lbs.
Oats	O.A.C. No. 72	. 100	1.87	52.94 49.11	1,800
Six-rowed Barley. (23 Tests)	O.A.C. No. 21 Common Emmer	. 100	1.57	42.13	2,021
Two-rowed Barley (5 Tests)	Hanna Two-rowed Canadian	. 92	2.83	34.85 29.67	1,673
Hulless Barley (19 Tests)	Guy Mayle	100	2.55 1.52	26.83	1,288
Epring Wheat (24 Tests)	Black Hulless Wild Goose Marquis	. 93	1.45 1.60 1.52	21.19 20.28	1,271
Winter Wheat (38 Tests)	Banatka American Banner Imperial Amber Yaroslaf	75 100 95	2.05 1.79 2.10	19.13 31.43 30.29 29.18	1,148 1,886 1,817 1,751
Buckwheat	Rye	58 100	2.09 2.01 1.97	28.99 25.80 27.67	1,739
(5 Tests) Spring Rye	Silver Hull O.A.C. No. 21	100	2.35	22.67	1,328
(2 Tests) Field Peas	Common	68	1.93	18.21	1,020
(57 Tests)	Canadian Beauty Early Britain	100 82	1.64	24.33 23.12	1,460
Field Beans (16 Tests)	Pearce's Improved Tree. Marrowfat Common Pea	92 100	1.04 .87 .60	34.15 28.84 27.77	2,049 1,730 1,666
	0-14-01-	Whole Chee			
Corn for Grain (8 Tests)	Golden Glow	100	9.11 8.67	59.01 62.14	3,305

Labor-Saving Cows J. B. Roberts, Bruce Co., Ont.

HE man who has built up a herd of high producing cows may have builded better than he knew, for there is no greater labersaver that I know of than a good cow. She doesn't charge her owser any more for bringing up the extra amount of milk from the pasture field. She will give it to him in only a very little longer time than the low-producer takes in giving only half as much. In feeding, and other care, she requires no more labor than the other. Though during the year she may give twice as much milk, worth twice as much money, as her poorer sister, it is doubtful if she requires more than 10 per cent, additional labor. Now that farm labor is so scarce and with the possibility of doing most of his own work facing the average farmer, the one who has weeded out his labor-wasting cows and stocked up with laborsavers will have a distinct advantage over one who has not.

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