

## Two Brood Mares on 100 Acres

G. A. Brodie, York Co., Ont.

The heavy horse outlook has never been more favorable than it now is. The breeding of this class of horses must continue to be one of the greatest factors in profitable agriculture for years to come. The great movement westward, and the expansion in all directions there, will create a new market for a great many horses yearly; the poorer classes of horses to the first settlers, but the good ones when conditions later afford it, thus making a market for all classes of heavy horses. The hurry-bustle in the west during certain seasons, wears out horses much more rapidly than in the east, thereby increasing the demand.

New Ontario also, with its extensive timber areas, with its development in the mining industry, that has created already a large market for our horses, and later its agricultural development, will annually increase in its demands for good horseflesh. Older Ontario also will use more horses in the future, as the tendency to-day is for a system of more intensive agriculture with more thorough tillage; indeed, to combat the increasing weed pests, such tillage is absolutely necessary.

All branches of industry—agriculture, mining, railroading, lumbering and manufacturing—seem to be on the increase. This is Canada's growing time. This century belongs to her, and she is still very young. We can look forward for years to a good healthy horse trade.

## FOR 100 ACRES

The breeding of heavy horses is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. A team of heavy registered mares can profitably be kept on every 100 acre farm. Each can raise a colt as well as do its share of work during the busy season of spring seeding, after which it would have a few months run with the foal, and then do the balance of the season. Some of our more progressive farmers keep nothing but breeding mares to do the work, relying on some that do not get in foal to do the road work.

An average price for a good foal from a registered, heavy mare would be \$150 for a filly rising one year old. For a horse colt we will get less, except for one extra good, good enough to leave entire, when he is worth considerably more. After paying the service fee, and the cost of keep of the colt, making due allowance for extra feed for the mare, and something for inconvenience, I consider \$100 to be a very conservative estimate of profit for each year a mare breeds. On every hundred acres, therefore, a few hundred dollars can be made yearly, and it requires little or no hard labor.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

To improve the horse industry, I would say, Do not keep too many in a locality, and do little or no intercrossing. It is in intercrossing the culls generally come. Stock judging classes at institutes should do good work, as it is education that is most needed. I believe the high prices for horses at the present time will do much to improve conditions. I notice a great change late-

ly in this locality. Most farmers know their business pretty well. They use the best sires regardless of cost, and are refusing to sell their good mares. An inferior stallion will not get any trade here.

We must import the best, breed the best, and try to induce others to do likewise. When a person once uses a good stallion and sells the colt, he has his lesson; no more scrub stallions for him. Let all who have not tried this experiment do so, and so add your quota to the improvement of the horse industry, and at the same time, improve your bank account.

## Maple Products of First Quality

Andrew Reichardt, Dundas Co., Ont.

There is a profit in sugar making, but a man must make an article such as the market demands and will pay the good prices for it he would reap that profit. Pure maple syrup should be of a delicate, clean maple flavor, and be of a transparent amber color, free from the least trace of sediment. Then it will command the highest price. The market is never overstocked with such goods.

There is no use of us talking about the old time method of boiling sap in pots and puns now. Fuel and labor both are too expensive, besides you cannot make gift edge goods in that

spout, for one spring I had half my bush tapped with metal spouts while the other half was tapped with Grimm spouts. Where the metal spouts were used the trees dried up and did not run any sap for 10 days while those tapped with Grimm spouts were running well.

## LARGE STRAIGHT PAIRS ARE BEST

I use a 10 quart pail made almost straight. It will then stay on the hooks much better. I am convinced that it pays to use covers for the pails. I use a Champion evaporator 5 by 10 feet. I prefer it to any I have ever used or seen. In the Champion the cold sap is directly over the hottest part of the fire, it is a shallow boiler, easy to operate, and the syphons and inter-changeable pans do away to a great extent with the lime or silica and it is thus easier to keep clean.

For gathering, I use a galvanized iron gathering tank, which strains the sap through a double sieve just as it is gathered. I often put on this a cotton strainer in addition. This straining is one of the secrets in making first-class goods. One must keep every particle of dirt out of the sap, and everything the sap comes in contact with should be made of tin. We boil the sap as fast as it leaves the tree and draw off the syrup from the evaporator every five minutes. An evaporator that you cannot draw the syrup out of every five minutes is not what it should be. Long continued boiling injures the quality of the goods. I also prefer to have the raw sap over the hottest part of the fire as the nearer done syrup gets the more liable it is to burn.

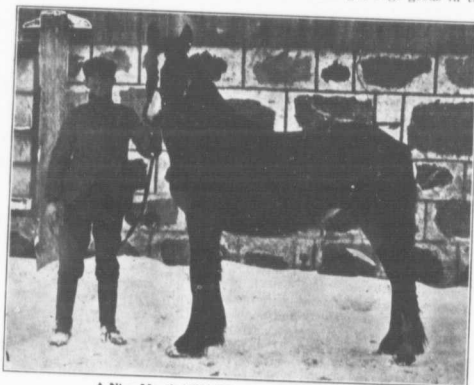
In marketing my syrup I put it up in cans to suit purchasers, and put on each can a neat label containing my name and guarantee of purity. This gives the purchaser confidence in my goods. The maple syrup maker to hold the best custom must equip his sugar camp with the most modern outfit and then do his best to make a better article with each succeeding year. I hold a gold medal diploma from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, and yet I try to do better every year.

Our local Government should exempt all maple sugar orchards from taxation and thus encourage the maple industry as well as foster the preservation of the forests. We maple sugar makers ought to have an association in Canada not only to protect ourselves but the public, also, who now use an adulterated article all too commonly. We know that a great many of the so-called maple flavored syrups have not a particle of maple about them.

## MAPLE PRODUCERS SHOULD AWAKEN

Dairymen and stockmen have their associations and if it is good for them why not for us? It is time sugar makers awakened to protect their own interests and not allow a can of syrup to have the word "maple" on it that is not pure maple syrup.

But notwithstanding these handicaps, the production of maple syrup and sugar is rapidly growing into prominence in Canada and justly so. Sugar-making comes in a time of year when other farm work is not pressing, and the trees require practically no care. The maple sugar bush is essentially one of our great natural resources and when equipped with a modern outfit for making maple syrup and sugar it is a profitable asset. If we all would equip our sugar orchards with modern machinery the same as we do the rest of our farm we would find in the maple the best paying investment on the farm. The maple takes care of itself the year round, and there is no preparing ground, nor sowing, we simply require to step in and take the sweets; and as soon as we finish all adulterated stuff there will be an excellent market for every gallon of maple syrup that can be produced.



A Nine Months' Old Filly of a Kind Worth Owning

Foals of this sort are sure money makers and ever being sought after by men who want to buy. This filly was sired by "Mascot" and in a class of 17 foals by this horse at the Wingham fall fair last year was awarded second prize. She is now owned by Jno. E. Homuth, of Huron Co., Ont.

way since the process of boiling is too slow. I tap 1,800 trees and they are good ones. With my outfit I can boil my sap in daylight, often turning out from 50 to 60 gallons of syrup in 12 hours. I have it arranged so that we handle the sap only once before it is in syrup. Three men can do all the work in connection with our camp quite easily.

## TAPPING THE TREES

As soon as the weather begins to warm about the middle of March or a little later, I start to my sugar bush. I use a 7-16 inch bit and bore a hole about one inch deep. I find that a bore of that size will run as much sap as a larger bore; at the same time it does not injure the tree as much and the smaller the bore the more quickly the tree will heal. I have used a great many different kinds of spouts but I prefer the No. 2 Grimm spout to others. They are made so as to seal the bore from the air and it will not dry after the first few runs are over. Then there are no flanges or projections to close the sap cells and injure the tree. I know by experience that they are better than the old metal

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