

and worked into the land with the disc harrow or plowed in lightly. The land for fall wheat is given a dressing of manure, which is plowed in after the crop of peas is harvested. Threated thus it gives fine returns.

In the layout of the farm there was room for improvement. A part is somewhat broken on account of a creek running through it, but this creek furnishes excellent water for the stock at all times. In this broken part there is good pasturage and abundant shade, and it is an ideal spot for dairy cows in hot, dry weather.

The condition of fences and lanes could be much improved upon on this farm.

There was a good supply of farm machinery and implements, including a threshing outfit.

While much labor has been spent on this farm to perfect it, there is still much to be done, which, when carried out, will add greatly to its appearance as a whole. Some underdraining has been done, and we understand more is in contemplation. A few spots were injured by water this past season.

The trend of opinion here is to perfect and maintain the efficiency of the present fine herd of Jerseys, to increase their production, and to

wean the colt at five months old. It is given practically all the bran and oats it will eat, along with clover hay, during the first winter. The colt is let out in the yard every day for exercise. It does not pay to groom or blanket the colt, but it must be kept dry and in a well lighted stall.

Apples for the West

The greatest prospective market for Ontario fruit is that of the prairie provinces of Canada. While it is only a comparatively few years since the first large shipments of Ontario fruit were made to the West, the trade has grown to such an extent that now some of our largest apple shipping associations depend on the Western market altogether as an outlet for their export fruit.

Ontario fruit growers are not alone in realizing the value of this market. British Columbia growers are in the field, and in the more westerly portion of the plains their fruit is preferred to that coming from Ontario, although Ontario supplies the major portion of the fruit. Mr. Harold Jones, of Maitland, Ont., at the last meeting of the Ontario Fruit Grow-

Why I Prefer Winter Dairying

Ezra Summers, Dundas Co., Ont.

We prefer winter dairying to summer dairying. Help is so scarce in summer that we can't get it. We can get it in winter, however. In winter also we have more time to look after our cows. In the summer if turned into a clover field cows will sometimes eat so much that they die or get milk fever, caused by over feeding on green food. When we have them in the stable they are fed regularly and in quantities that are the same at each meal, watered regularly and milked at the same time each day.

With a good warm stable we find that we can raise calves better and cheaper and that we get more for the milk than in summer. We find where cows are tied up and watered in the stable that letting them out twice a week keeps them more healthy. Some breeders claim that it costs more to feed cows in the winter than in the summer. Let them count their pasture and feed during summer and they will find out that it will be a little cheaper in the winter. The cost of help in summer is twice as great as the winter. It is easy to care for milk in winter. In summer we have great trouble in keeping it sweet. We are well pleased with winter dairying.

Care of Manure in Winter

A. D. Wilson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

One of the important problems on the farm is to conserve as much of the fertility as possible, and still produce good crops. It is well recognized that one of the best ways of doing this is to feed to live stock a large proportion of the crops grown, and to return the by-product, manure, to the land. This brings up the important question of how best to handle this manure so that it will be best conserved.

It is quite generally considered, now, that the most economical way, both as to the economy of labor and elements of fertility, is to haul the manure direct from the barn to the field. Of course there are some days in the winter when it is difficult to get manure onto the field. However, every day that it is possible, manure should be hauled directly to the field and spread.

LOSSES FROM MANURE

There are two ways by which the fertilizing value is lost; the first is by heating, and the second is by leaching. If manure is left in piles about the barn, it soon begins to heat, even in winter, especially if it contains any large proportion of horse manure. When it heats, the manure is decomposed and the element of most value, nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer, if manure is lying about the yards where rain can fall on it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried away.

If manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field, it dries out; and, as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out, because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground, where it is kept moist and where decomposition can take place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil, where it is used.

Considering these facts and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barn to the field, makes it quite evident that, from the standpoint of economy, this is the practical way of handling manure.

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Apples for the West—An Expensive Feed Article this Year by the time they reach their Destination
The illustration shows how the wharf at Point Edward, Lambton Co., Ont., looked last fall when covered the choice apples grown in Ontario.

get a large revenue from the swine and poultry. In this Mr. Duncan and his family have been truly successful. They have called to their assistance many of the best agricultural journals published, and among them is Farm and Dairy, which is held in high esteem in the house.

Pointers for Horse Breeders

J. D. Truesdell, Leeds Co., Ont.

The first and most of the most important steps that the horse breeder must take is the selection of the sire. Do not breed to a horse just because he is reputed to weigh a ton or more. The sire should be registered of good breeding, of good individuality, active, and broken to harness. He should also be kept at moderate work to keep him in good form and muscle.

The dam should be kept at moderate work. We must also be careful to keep the stable clean and disinfected frequently. The best veterinary authorities claim that septic poisoning or joint ill is frequently contracted before the colt is foaled. When the foal arrives the navel cord should be washed several times with a good disinfectant.

I work my mares regularly. By keeping the foal in a loose box stall with its dam it will soon learn to eat grain from the same box. I

ers' Association stated that for every barrel of British Columbia fruit that for every barrel of Ontario apples sold in the West, there were five barrels of Ontario apples disposed of at the same time.

That Ontario apples are in the ascendancy in the West, however, is not because of a superior quality of fruit or that we can sell at a lower price than our British Columbia rivals. British Columbia is the youngest of our fruit growing provinces, and does not grow a sufficient quantity yet to be a very serious rival. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when British Columbia growers will be producing far more fruit, and then our success in the Western market will depend on the quality of the fruit shipped.

Too much of the Ontario fruit shipped West in recent years has been of inferior quality. Under the No. 3 grade any fruit is allowable, if the face gives a fair representation of the contents, consequently shippers of inferior fruit so long as they pack honestly cannot be prevented by law from dumping inferior grades of fruit in the West. Ontario fruit growers notwithstanding this fact, however, are generally beginning to realize that, if we wish to hold this rapidly developing market, inferior fruit, even if honestly packed, must not be sent West.