

FARMING, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE AND EVERYTHING OF FARM INTEREST

SOILING SYSTEM PREFERABLE WHERE LAND IS SCARCE AND DEAR

Cutting Green Feed and Hauling It to Cows is Usually Too Expensive Where Farms are Moderately Priced—Most Feasible in Europe.

The farmer has been repeatedly shown that he can keep more cows per acre by a soiling system, that is, if green feed is cut and brought to the cows, rather than use a pasture, but few farmers have adopted this method. The farmer is concerned with profit for his work, not with entertaining the greatest possible number of cows. A soiling system is feasible in Europe, where labor is cheap and land very expensive; it is not feasible in America, except on a very few farms with entirely unusual conditions. The United States Agr. Farmer's Bulletin 242 gives a description of one of these farms.

Kept Two Head an Acre.
The farmer had fifteen acres of land near a large city in Pennsylvania, and by a soiling system raised all the roughage for thirty head of stock, seventeen of which were cows in milk. The milk was sold to a state institution for \$1.00 and rarely sold for as much as \$1.00 per acre. With more than double the usual price of milk and with land worth ten times as much as that on most dairy farms, a soiling system was the only logical system. The owner developed a city-lot type of farming, excellently adapted to his conditions, but absolutely out of place on farms that sell milk at usual prices. If he had sold his milk at usual prices he would have lost money. The balance was called "An Example of Model Farming," and many persons thought that this furnished a model for farmers who sell milk at a high price a quart instead of 1-1/4 cents. Because of his success under these very unusual conditions, this farmer sold his farm for a high price and was hired at a high salary as manager of another farm. Here the attempt to establish

MUCH MONEY LOST IN FARM BUILDINGS

Rule to Invest Only Tenth to Fifth of Capital in These.

Little can be said about the proportion of the capital to be invested in farm buildings because the prices of land and lumber change so rapidly. It is said that the city worker ought not to spend over twenty per cent. of his salary in farm buildings, but not over ten to twenty per cent. of the capital should be invested in the farm house. Farms for stock should rarely cost over \$50 for each cow, and a barn should not cost more than \$100 for each cow. Money invested in a barn would not be looked upon as a very attractive investment if it did not pay a least eight to ten per cent. a year. This amount has to cover interest, repairs, depreciation, insurance and taxes. If one invested \$1000 in a dairy barn to house twenty cows, the annual rent that the cows would pay would be \$30, or \$4 per cow. If butter sells for thirty cents a pound this would require thirteen pounds of butter from every cow to pay her barn rent.

Nearly all persons from the cities who go to farming invest too much in farm buildings. There are many cases where the barns and milk rooms cost as much as \$1000 for every cow housed. Each year the farmer pays \$1000 for the privilege of living in such a palace. These cow palaces are often built by misguided wealthy men, who feel that they are building a barn that is to be a model for farmers.

But farmers, it is said, are far from falling into the same error of over-investment. Many times a farmer finds that he has money enough to build a new barn and starts out to do his neighbors' work. He is not satisfied with the privilege of living in such a palace. The cost of a hen house ought not to exceed \$100. If a comfortable house can be built for less so much the better. This cost would make the yearly charge about fifteen cents per hen.

ASPARAGUS GOOD TO GROW IN TOWN

One of Best Vegetables and of Considerable Medicinal Virtues.

Any type of soil that is good, deep, rich, and well drained will grow asparagus, and if in addition such should have a southern exposure it will grow asparagus early if well cultivated and properly attended to.

Preparation of the Land.
Choose a piece of land that has been well cultivated for several years and dig or plow into it a heavy dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure. Harrow the land thoroughly, or, in the case of a small garden plot, rake it well.

Garden Culture.
For garden culture, make a bed about four feet wide and of any length desired, and set the plants in it 18 inches apart. For field culture, plow trenches four feet apart, run a mow north and south. Put the plants in the trenches at 18-inch intervals. The furrow should be some 3 inches deep, and the roots should be spread apart when planted. As soon as the plants show above the ground, cultivate between the rows and dress the top with stable manure. As soon as the plants show above the ground, cultivate between the rows and dress the top with stable manure. As soon as the plants show above the ground, cultivate between the rows and dress the top with stable manure.

RICE'S INDESTRUCTIBLE ANGLE STEEL FENCE

CHEAPER THAN WOOD



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SAMUEL HISEY CHOICE SEEDS

Just unloaded a car-load of choice Delaware and Cobler Seed Potatoes, which I can offer for \$1.40 per 90 lbs. f.o.b. West Toronto. Order quick, as they will not last long at this price.

Choice No. 1 Golden Vine Peas, \$1.50 per bushel.
Choice No. 1 Newmarket Oats, 55c per bushel.
No. 1 Government Standard Clovers and Timothy Seed at corresponding low prices. Bags are free in all above prices. Quality guaranteed. I am as near as your telephone.

BULK OF CITY APPLE CONSUMERS BUY FRUIT PACKED IN BARRELS

Boxes Best to Pack Finer Qualities for Dessert Use—Shortage of This Class Constantly Reported—Growers Advised to Try Boxes.

With the development of fruit-growing in Canada and the resultant competition between the various fruit-growing areas, the question of packages has become one of singular importance, and at many recent meetings the advantages and disadvantages of the box and barrel have been carefully weighed. There are conditions affecting the use of either of these packages which render it impossible to answer categorically the question, "Which is the better package, the box or the barrel?"

B. C. Growers Favor Boxes.
In British Columbia the growers have decided in favor of the box package and use no barrels, and it is the will of the Ontario packers to woo the western trade, they must needs do likewise.

There are, however, a number of factors which the grower must consider before adopting a package in which to market his fruit.

1. The varieties.
2. The experience of the packers.
3. The trade to which the grower will cater.
4. The cost of packages and packing.
5. The cost of transportation.

Varities Adapted to Boxes.
There are certain varieties of apples which are adapted more particularly to the box package and others which are so common in texture or unattractive in anything but the barrel. Among the former class may be mentioned:

MUST WEED OUT STOCK

The man with two or three cows with phenomenal records, who is selling all his calves on the strength of these records, is not doing the breed any good, because in every herd and from every class it may be taken for granted that there are going to be both good and bad, and no matter what the standard reached, one must keep looking for the better. These poor variants that are bound to appear, no man, therefore, can sell or buy the individual on the strength of the breeder's or herds' reputation alone.

SEED CORN
We pay freight in Ontario and Quebec if you order 10 bushels or more.

OUR GUARANTEE
You are given 10 days after arrival at your station in which to test any corn purchased from us. If you are not satisfied we will refund the purchase price—no questions asked. This guarantee is in full for the reason that the corn will guarantee 85 per cent. or better—we have tested it.

OUR PRICES

On the Cob	Shelled
Yellow Dent.....\$1.00	per bush of 70 per bush of 56
Early Improved	per bush of 70 per bush of 56
Yellow Dent.....\$1.00	per bush of 70 per bush of 56
Early Improved	per bush of 70 per bush of 56
Yellow Dent.....\$1.00	per bush of 70 per bush of 56
Early Improved	per bush of 70 per bush of 56
Yellow Dent.....\$1.00	per bush of 70 per bush of 56
Early Improved	per bush of 70 per bush of 56

WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF SEED CORN.
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124 King Street East - TORONTO.

CORN SILAGE FOUND HIGHER IN FOOD VALUE

At the Ontario Agricultural College roots have been fed in comparison with corn silage for fattening steers, and in all cases the roots did not make so good a showing pound for pound as silage. In one series of tests silage showed twenty-five per cent. higher value per ton than roots, and in other tests the difference in favor of silage was greater. For young animals and sheep, however, roots are probably more wholesome than silage.

Prof. Orton of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates the annual loss in the United States from loss of silage at \$2,000,000, or at \$100 per acre, and from roots at \$1,000,000. No estimation has been made, but the loss from the same causes in Ontario is enormous.

That Son-in-Law of Pa's



By G. H. Wellington

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