

is about the size one hopes to harvest. On the day of planting the early potatoes they should be carried to the field and planted as soon after cutting as possible. Of course every care should be taken to plant the seed with the sprout unbroken. The drills should be made about thirty-six inches apart, the seed dropped by hand and covered with the hoe. One stroke of the hoe is sufficient, as all that is needed at this stage is the covering of the seed. About a week after the planting, the light harrows or the weeder should be driven over the patch, for the further covering of the seed and for the disturbance of any weed seeds that may have germinated. If a frost should threaten, there is little difficulty in covering any of the plants that may be showing through. The advantage of the shallow covering is that the tubers are kept warm by their being left near the surface of the soil. In this way early growth is hastened.

The late potatoes may be planted with the planter or plowed in with every third furrow. In their case, there is not the same need for shallow covering and there is not the same need for protecting the sprouts. Once planted, both early and late potatoes should be harrowed or gone over with the weeder till the whole crop shows well above the ground. This process destroys the weeds by wholesale and saves a deal of hoeing and after cultivation.

Once well above the ground, the cultivator should be sent through the drills at least once a week. The first cultivation the cultivator should be set both deep and wide. With every succeeding cultivation the cultivator should be set an inch or so narrower. If any weeds appear they should be removed from between the vines with the hoe. With the last cultivation the soil should be thrown about the vines. This process should be followed with another hoeing in which any neglected vines are protected or released. Many growers believe that they obtain better results by sowing with their potatoes an artificial fertilizer rich in potash at a rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. When wood ashes are obtainable, they may be advantageously used in place of the artificial fertilizer. When the potatoes are followed by fall wheat the value of the fertilizer appears in the increased quality of the wheat berry.

Potatoes thus cultivated clean the land without the loss of a crop, provide for thorough aeration, and put the land into the best of condition for other farm husbandry.

While the specialist in potato growing obtains the best results, the agriculturalist who practices mixed farming will find this crop a soil cleaner and improver, and a money maker.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. ANTHONY.

#### CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

#### "The Farmer's Advocate" Scholarship at the O. A. C.

There are some who do not believe that a college course can be of any real assistance to a young man starting farming. The truth is that a college course for a farmer can be made just as helpful as for a young man entering any other profession, but, as in all things, much depends upon the man. "The Farmer's Advocate" believes in college courses for young men who intend to farm, and has often called attention to the good to be derived from them. Such courses, however, should be practical and of such a nature as to be helpful in dealing with crops and live stock, the care of which presents the greatest problems the farmer has to face. With the idea of encouraging a thorough study of subjects dealing with live stock and field crops at the Ontario Agricultural College, "The Farmer's Advocate" is giving an annual scholarship of \$50 in cash to the student who successfully completes his second year at the College and who has shown the greatest proficiency during his first two years in all the subjects taught in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Field Husbandry. "The Farmer's Advocate" is doing this to encourage the study of practical farm subjects so that our college students may be a credit to themselves and to the industry they represent. We are pleased indeed to reproduce on this page a likeness of Douglas Hart, Oxford County, Ontario, who was awarded this scholarship at the close of the spring term this year. Mr. Hart was born in the township of East Zorra, Oxford County in 1896, and attended public and high school from 1902 to 1912, the last four years being spent at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute. On the receipt of his scholarship he wrote us a very nice letter of thanks, the most of which we are passing on to other readers in order that the inspiration which this letter contains may be enjoyed by them also. Mr. Hart says:

"I had always been a fairly close student of practical farming methods and of farm magazines, including 'The Farmer's Advocate', so, as help was scarce at home, I started farming in earnest when I finished High School. Father had always been a good farmer, but long before the end of the first year I found that it was a much more difficult proposition than I had expected. I began to realize how much I did not know about farming. However, I resolved to master it if possible.

Thus, in the winter of 1913-14, I took the first Short Course in agriculture held in Oxford County under the leadership of G. R. Green, Agricultural Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and his assistant, R. G. Sutton. Mr. Green, whose team of junior farmers won the Provincial Judging Competition last winter, gave me my first practical instruction in

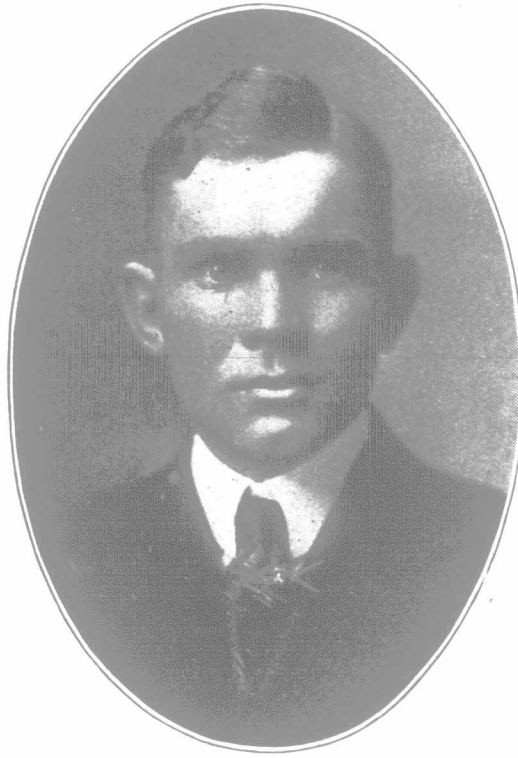
stock judging, and to him is due a great deal of what little success I have had.

"As the result of this Course I was sufficiently interested to enter the Ontario Agricultural College the following year. Owing to the war, my course at the O. A. C. was broken up. I took my first year in 1915-16, and my second year in 1919-20. I would not have missed my course there for many times what it cost me. Theory is excellent when one knows how to apply it.

"At present I am on a dairy farm at home. We have a herd of pure-bred Holsteins and sell sweet cream. In co-operation with the Department of Farm Management at the College I am keeping cost accounts of the farm business this year, and I find that it is not nearly so complicated as it would appear from the outside. Although it requires five or ten minutes' time every evening, it is proving quite interesting.

I have coached the boys of the two nearby school sections in stock judging so that they might send teams to the rural school fairs, and I believe that herein lies a great opportunity. If we can develop a liking for good live stock on the part of the growing generation, we have dealt the scrub bull and his kind a mighty blow. It has been clearly shown by the Department of Farm Management that the labor income of the farmer depends more upon the quality of the live stock he keeps than upon the crops he grows, so that this should prove a potent influence toward increasing the prosperity of Ontario farms."

We sincerely hope that Mr. Hart will continue to maintain and develop a strong interest in the business and scientific side of farming, and that his success in a practical way may be fully commensurate with the intelligence that he is evidently bringing to bear on his farm work. We further hope that farm life will ever hold for him the greatest attractions and that those who are successful in securing "The Farmer's Advocate" Scholarship in future years will also return to the farm, there to put into practice the newer knowledge gained at college.



Douglas Hart.

Winner of "The Farmer's Advocate" annual scholarship of \$50 in cash at the O. A. C., Guelph.

#### The Warkings o' a Literary Society.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your issues of February 26, "A Young Farmer" undertook to tell o' a literary society that has done guid wark. It may be a bit hard to tell just where a' the wark comes in, but I presume that he means at the banquet, an' I hae na' doot that some o' them will wark sae hard that their "tummies" will be bracken doon for the next two days or mair, but those banquets such as the young farmer was a' speakin' about are a'richt, a'richt. I ken weel remember bein' at ane o' them myself. I hae always been more or less o' a lucky sort o' chap, an' on this particular night I happened tae be selected tae drive ane o' the "bonnie lassies" frae the Community Centre doon tae the place o' meetin', an' say: "I wadna' hae missed it frae a' the world." I dinna' ken which I liked best, the night, or the lassie, or the banquet, but puttin' the three o' them taegether you couldna' beat it. But as I was just a thinkin' is there no some little danger o' some o' the chaps becomin' a wee bit swelled about the heid? I hae no muckle displeasure o' hearin' a chap speakin', providin' he may hae something tae speak about, but mony o' the chaps o' to-day think that their speakin' depends mair on the length o' time they might be able tae hauld the floor, rather than the amount o' common sense that might be attached tae it. The smartest non in a community is usually the non that is smart an' does na' ken it, or rather doesn't show it.

The young farmer was sayin' 'the advancement o' every member o' his society was plainly seen. I am mair glad o' that, but I hae heard o' some members an' presidents who had got themselves so far advanced as tae be wearin' pants o' two colors, but I hope that will never happen in the society the young farmer was speakin' about.

There wull nae doot be an over supply o' young leaders before lang. Every chap is strivin' fer something great, an' when they think they have attained a' the brains their heids will hauld, they dinna' want tae wark—they leave their auld dads tae dae the chores about the farm, and rin awa' tae the city tae become janitor o' a factory, or some ither oot-buildin', an' think they hae reached the top o' the ladder. Nae doot there wull be enough leaders tae control the country that woulдна' be muckle guid for onything else. What we want mair are chaps that understand the methods o' feedin' calves and hogs, an' attendin' tae the needs o' farmin' in general, if we are tae keep oor city folk frae starvin' an' aquarrelin' about the high cost o' livin'. Perhaps some o' us aulder chaps canna' understand the methods o' the new schule, but nae doot the young chaps do, an' before lang we can a' sit doon in an easy chair, press a button, an' oor chores wull a' be done; an' the money wull be returned frae a pipe intae oor laps, an' a' we will hae tae do wull be tae eat an' drink, an' count oor dollars, providin' o' course that the chaps dinna' overluk the fact that we will need a little o' the eatin' material tae gae us strength tae count the vast number o' dollars that will be flowin' frae the pipe. That woulдна' na' doot be what they call a "Forward movement." Even the meenisters are a closin' a' the sma' kirk in the country an' gaein' mair money tae the big guns in the toons an' cities, an' if I'm na' mistaken, I think they call that a "Forward movement."

I dinna' want onyone tae think that I am tryin' tae rin doon the literary society in general, far frae that, there are some guid ones na doot, but I'm sure that none o' us woulдна' get along very fast if at the end o' every year we woulдна' hae a banquet an' eat up a' the profits o' the year. But if you want tae hae a guid time, juist tak' a rin doon some nice bricht nicht an' we'll gang awa' taegether tae the banquet.

Oxford Co.

SANDY MCGRAW.

## THE DAIRY.

### Sunnybrook Farms Holstein Sale.

The dispersion sale of Holsteins held at Sunnybrook Farms, North Toronto, on Wednesday, June 9th, could hardly be said to have come up to expectations, although in many respects it was a fair sale. Breeders, however, did not seem to take into consideration that a long, hard winter with high-priced feed was just past, and the cattle they were bidding on had come through in splendid condition. The sale was well managed, and before five o'clock 51 head catalogued had passed through the rings at an average of \$279.85 throughout, making the grand total of \$14,272. Twenty-eight cows three years old and upward made an average of \$338.47, four two-year-old heifers averaged \$217.50, 12 heifers under two years averaged \$207.91, and 7 young bulls averaged \$224.27. The top price of the sale was \$1,025, paid by Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Ont., for the 29.12-lb. cow, Sunnybrook Annie Belle. This was a fine type of young cow sired by the 31-lb.-bred sire, Sir Natoye Oakland, and her milk production for the 7 days was 684 lbs. Her highest day during the test being 105 lbs. Several other females reached the 400 mark, and Mercedes Canary Girl, a four-year-old cow, who had completed a 7-day record of 24.96 lbs. of butter and 608 lbs. of milk, sold at \$540, the second highest price for the day. She also went to Mr. Gooderham. The top price in males was \$465, which was paid by E. A. Tobin, of Bramptonville, Que., for the 18 months' bull Sir Hengerveld Segis Lyons, who was from a 21.77-lb. dam and sired by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, the 33-lb.-bred son of King Segis. Although there were several American breeders present, J. C. Reagan, of Tully, N.Y., was the only one who made purchases. A feature of the sale not yet mentioned was 14 calves, all of which were too young to catalogue, which made an average of \$109.28. The catalogued animals going for \$100 and over were as follows:

Patricia Johanna De Kol, David Powrie, Bramptonville, Que.	\$385
Sir Hengerveld Segis Lyons, E. A. Tobin, Bramptonville, Que.	405
Patricia Lyons De Kol, E. F. Osier, Bronte, Ont.	320
Rag Apple Mercedes King, D. N. McCougherty, Streetsville	125
Victoria Posch De Kol, E. E. Muirhead, Clarkson, Ont.	450
De Kol Segis Inka, R. A. Hamilton, Newmarket, Ont.	225
Inka Segis Faforit, J. C. Reagan, Tully, N. Y.	195
Sunnybrook Annie Belle, Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson, Ont.	1025
Segis Sylvia Bell, E. W. Tobin	405
Rag Apple Echo Lad, E. W. Tobin	380
Mercedes Marie Belle, T. A. Dawson, Bronte	375
Netherland Natoye, Messrs. Griffith & Bennet, Scarbor Jct.	330
Princess Netherland Posch, E. W. Tobin	305
Posch Netherland Echo, J. C. Reagan	125
Netherland Fayne Posch, J. C. Reagan	160
Netherland Pontiac Posch, R. P. Morton, Keswick, Ont.	145
Posch Netherland Belle, J. C. Reagan	190
Sylvia Pride Pontiac, Thos. Callaghan, Reaboro	145
Rooker Korndyke Hengerveld, J. C. Reagan	180
Korndyke Sylvia Rooker, C. Norman, Islington	120
De Kol Segis Pride, Jno. C. Brow, Stamford	350
Netherland Segis Hengerveld, E. W. Tobin	190
Ruby Doralice Posch, E. E. Muirhead	400
May Belle W. Lass, E. E. Muirhead	390
Mark Pontiac, W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg	115
Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, E. W. Tobin	315

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