

and so far same would seem to point to England and United States. Anyway good times would seem to be in front of seed merchants in United States.

Haldimand Co., Ont. J. S. TITCHMARSH.

The winter is passing quickly and spring with all its hustle and bustle will soon be here, yet there are a good many evenings that can well be spent in preparing for the busy operations of the coming season. Farmers like to rest from the thoughts and labors of the exacting toil upon

them during the summer months and if the mind requires rest the deeper and more technical works might be substituted by good fiction and literature which makes better reading than the cyclonic language of whirlwind politicians.

A Three-unit Farm---100 per cent. Seed, Cows and Hogs

"My gracious Sarah can't you stop a pig." Sitting on the rickety old verandah of the village grocery store with a number of the gallants from the surrounding country who were wont to make the big board shutters, which, during business hours, stood on edge against the wall and the old verandah railing a pronounced hummer's roost these words came sharply through the stillness of the summer night. The villager's wife, heavy with the weight of years, had failed to stop the pig. It takes some conning to stop a stubborn hog. Drivers have said that nothing but a sharp stick or a fork would do it but our man was forced to use a new plan.

One sunny summer afternoon some men attempted to move a drove of pigs from one part of a large farm to another. This farm is situated about fourteen miles south of Windsor on the Detroit river and bordering on the highway which parallels that river. Out past the neat farm house and down the lane they came, grunting and snuffling at the cooling breeze being wafted over from the river. Essex County is noted for its hogs and its corn, and plenty of corn makes fat hogs. Hog men in Canada, however, have been pinning their faith to the long, lean, trim, bacon hog, different in type from the fat hog of the corn belt of the country beyond the river mentioned. The herd pushed, shoved and shuffled along through the gate and onto the road, when suddenly one old sow sniffed a whiff of air from the home of the lard pig over the river and with a "whoof!" "whoof!" and a rush riverward bade farewell to Canadian bacon and struck out for a two-mile swim to American lard.

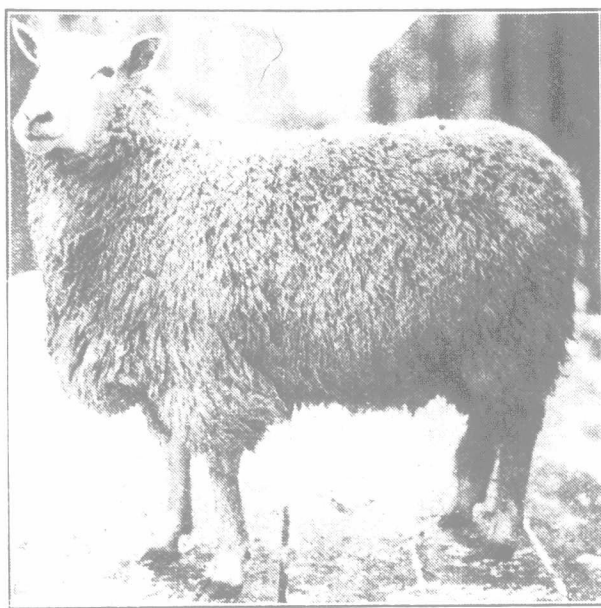
Authorities still differ as to whether it was a desire to become an American hog or to escape the bad shooting of the Canadian hog cholera inspectors that decided the old sow to determine on smuggling herself into the United States; or she may have been afraid that the Governmental regulations on this side were inadequate to abate the dread disease and had decided that an injection of serum either alone or simultaneously with the virus would be preferable to conditions on this side. Whatever the reason for her prompt action she was on her way. The man long and lean but none the less resolute, was by no means willing to give the old matron such a chance. He would return her and take a chance against the cholera and its carriers. Rushing down the slope to the marshy bank he discovered a boat, jumped in, and then began, to the amusement of those on the bank, the only great water race between a man and a pig ever staged. On, on they went! Now the pig was lost to view and again she seemed to fairly rise up out of the water in her immense effort. He quickened his stroke to forty-two to the minute. In mid stream with the pig a nose in the lead they struck the wash of a big passenger steamer loaded with merry-makers and the pig for a time was lost to view. But the man pulled on and when she came up he was in the lead and succeeded in turning her around and safely landing her on shore. Although both were almost exhausted the pig had made a world's swimming record while the sculler established his right to challenge for the Diamond Sculls.

A. McKenney is Superintendent of this farm, the Essex County Seed Farms, Ltd., a closed corporation with G.R. Cottrell as Pres. and Managing Director, Mr. McKenney and one other party. The farm comprises one thousand and sixty acres all told and is part of the first land ceded by the Indians to the Crown in old Upper Canada. This farm is to be developed into not only a great seed farm with corn as a leader, but dairying and hog raising are to be pushed, making a three-unit farm which will permit of an excellent three-year rotation and one branch will work into the others to good advantage. The land, before being taken over by these men about two years ago, had not been farmed to the limit. It was in only fair condition and it requires time to clear away unnecessary fences, clean out weeds and trees here and there, re-arrange old and build new buildings, make new drives, and in short remodel the whole place.

This is to be first a seed farm where nothing but the very best is sent out and where the goods will be of such a class that the name of the grower and his guarantee will go into every bushel. A good start has already been made and this year three hundred acres of corn were grown all told and from it will be sold 5,000 bushels of seed corn, 2,500 bushels of which is "kiln-dried" and handled in the best possible manner as has already been proven by tests made. This kiln-dried corn is subjected to no artificial heat what-

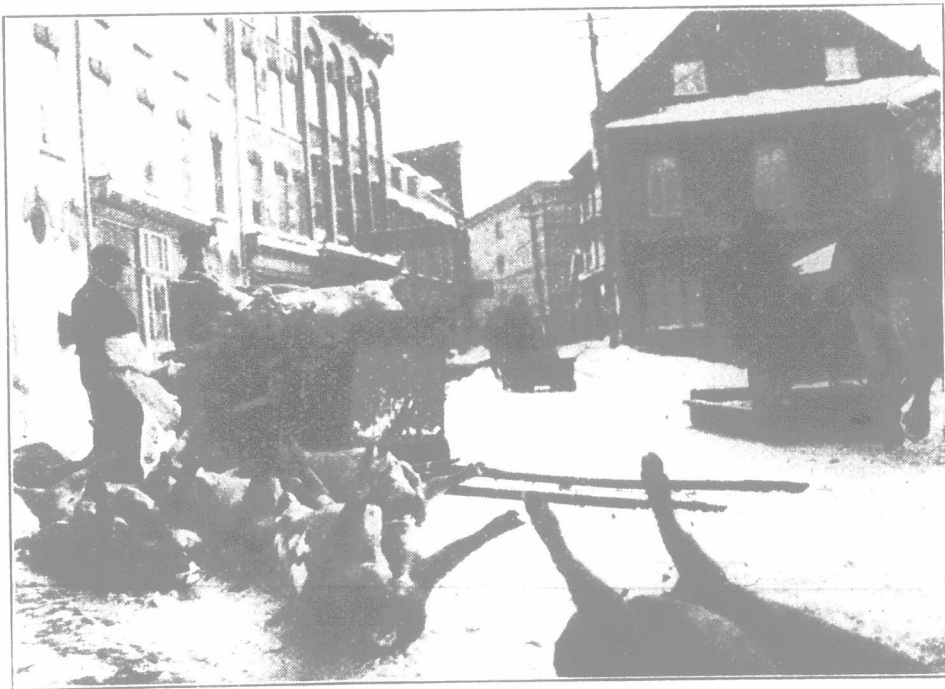
ever, is housed each ear separately, is grown from selected seed, is husked from the stook in the field and goes to its individual nail each day as husked, never touching the ground.

One barn, and a barn of the approved type, in which it is stored is one hundred feet long and sixteen feet wide. On sections hanging from the girts with nails protruding on each side are hung the ears of corn. No ear touches any other ear each nail being so placed as to keep the ears



Champion Long-wool Wether at Guelph.
Exhibited by Jos. Linden, Denfield, Ont.

separate and for air circulation there is a double row of drop doors on either side. This corn will be shipped in wooden crates 70 lbs. (1 bushel) to the crate 24½ inches by 19½ inches by 9½ inches. These crates have an air space all around and the whole ensures good seed to the grower. Mr. Biggar, manager of the Walker Farms, stated that he had tested 20,000 ears of corn housed in this way and only one ear in the lot did not germinate 100 per cent. What it is worth to get 100 per cent. corn is, difficult for the grower to realize and yet it is possible.



How the Habitant Markets Pork.
Selling pigs on the street in old Quebec.

Eventually this farm will be worked as a seed corn, seed barley and seed oats farm. The rotation followed is corn, small grain and clover or alfalfa. Right here it may be said that great success has been had on the farm from alfalfa which does extremely well and may be used in place of some of the clover in part of the rotation and some may be sowed down and in 1914, 1913, 285 acres were seeded down and in 1914, 325 acres, and so far all has been a wonderfully good catch owing partly no doubt to the liberal seeding, 20 lbs. of alfalfa per acre and 12 lbs.

red clover per acre. Good catches of clover cannot be obtained without a fairly heavy seeding. Alfalfa was also a good catch with barley, the latter being sown at nearly two bushels per acre, it being found that with only one bushel of barley no crop of grain was obtained and weeds gained a foothold whereas with the usual seeding the alfalfa held and the barley turned forty bushels per acre. Good catches of red clover were obtained when sown with oats at two bushels per acre and the one field of the latter crop which was not damaged by the ravages of the army worm so prevalent in 1914, turned sixty bushels per acre. The worm damaged the remainder of the oat crop to the extent of ten or twelve bushels per acre. About 6,000 bushels of oats and 1,000 bushels of barley were threshed last year, the oats being Banner and the barley Mandscheuri.

Let us return to the corn. Of this the varieties grown will be limited to Bailey, White Cap, Golden Glow and Longfellow. Climatic conditions where this farm is located are such that the corn may be planted early and the season is a long one so that the crop is thoroughly matured fairly early in the autumn. Some corn was noticed, for example, which was sown on the eighth of May, not considered early in the district and this was cut and in stook, thoroughly ripe, by September first. No specially dried seed corn will be sent out that does not test above 94 per cent. germination.

Clover sod is used for corn. Manure is applied after the hay is removed and is plowed down in the fall. Fall plowing for corn is preferred on this farm it holding the moisture better and does not leave so much plowing to be done in the spring. The land is well cultivated before planting and the corn is planted in hills three feet eight inches apart each way and three stalks are allowed to grow in each hill. By planting nothing but 100 per cent. corn the check-row planter may be regulated to drop three kernels to a hill and where three kernels are dropped three vigorous stalks grow. The corn is harrowed several times before it is up and cultivation continues at frequent intervals until the corn is so large as to preclude further working.

Husking is all done by hand and the corn is sorted as it is husked, the best, as stated, going directly to the kiln-drying barn, the second grade to the seed cribs and the feed corn to the feed storage. A man who knows good corn when he sees it looks after this work. About thirty huskers were on the job last fall at five cents per bushel and the work was all completed in good time. Even the crib corn is excellent, no cull corn being left therein.

Among the new buildings we noticed a closed implement shed 120 feet by 24 feet with an open part 30 feet by 90 feet. This was a simple, inexpensive, frame building but suitable to keep everything under cover. A repair shop and a blacksmith shop are operated in connection, with a handy man in charge, and, as at the Lyndale Farms, under the same management and previously described in these columns, each machine or implement comes each day to

this shed and is looked over and placed in perfect order by the mechanic. This system saved \$600 at Lyndale Farms last year not counting the saving of time.

The buildings at present have not been arranged but it is purposed to put in on the north three hundred acres an up-to-date piggery and keep about forty brood sows of the Yorkshire breed and for pork, cross these with pure-bred Berkshire or Duroc Jersey boars. Both sows and boars are to be pure-bred. There is danger of failure if crossing is carried further so Mr.