

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

An Incentive To Improve the Herd.

When the Dairy Act, relating to paying for milk by test at these factories, comes into force there will be an incentive for patrons to select and breed their herds for butter-fat production. Under the old method of paying according to quantity, the patron with the low-testing herd was being paid more than his milk was really worth for making cheese, while the high-testing milk was sold below value. Numerous tests have been made which prove beyond a doubt that there is nothing fair in paying for milk according to quantity for cheese-making purposes. A difference of one-half per cent in the test makes a difference of twelve cents in the value of milk when cheese is selling at fifteen cents a pound.

promote paying for milk according to quality. If the herd given a low average test, there is a way of improving it. True, the test of the present herd cannot be raised, but by using a bull from high-testing ancestors the offspring usually prove to be better than their dams. The easiest and most satisfactory way of obtaining a high-testing herd is by breeding from each cow regularly, then have the heifers from the best. Attention must be paid to the breeding of the herd sire. He is considered to be half the herd, and if his ancestors were only average the offspring cannot be much better. By paying attention to breeding, the average yield and quality of milk per cow will be much higher ten years from now than it is at the present time. If the average is raised by 1,000 pounds of milk per cow per year, it will increase the profit by at least ten dollars without additional expense, unless it is in the cost of the sire. The average increased, and we believe it will be done. When the dairyman with milk testing three per cent, receives twelve cents per hundred pounds less than his neighbor who sells 3.5 per cent, he will soon begin to apply the ways and means for bringing his herd up to the 3.5 per cent, or even higher test. It isn't a matter of prepared feed that makes the difference. It is the breeding that counts.—Farmer's Advocate.

The difference between the poor feeder and the good stockman is quite apparent from a glance at the herds now on pasture. The poor feeder is the loser every time. When sowing mangels late, sprout

the seed before sowing. It will gain a week or ten days in growth and give you a better chance at the weeds. The harrows will save hoeing in the corn.

MIND YOUR PASTURE

Tame Must Replace Wild Grasses in Modern Farming. The farm value of the tame grass pasture on the farm is forcing its claim upon the attention of land owners as the native grass soil weakens and deteriorates under the influence of the continuous cropping by the grazing animals. The habit of overstocking is a prevailing fault on most farms, and the tendency of weed growth to take advantage of these weakened and impoverished pastures is a feature that all observing farmers recognize as an inevitable result. The civilization of cultivation means the displacing of the native grasses and the establishing of improved tame grass meadows and pastures with the varieties best suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the country. The reseeding of these lands to native grasses is not practicable, and the tendency of the pasture for recuperation under natural influences is out of the question as the farm requirements demand the use of all the acres in growing crops. Farm lands in all agricultural districts are rapidly acquiring a value for crop purposes that demands the greatest possible attention in economical cultivation. It is no longer profitable to grow the wild grasses on the farm, except in meadows and where the lands are too wet for cultivation. The pasture is now one of the most important and valuable crops the farm produces. The hay crop and the pasture crop, or what is termed the grass crop is producing more wealth than any other crop. —Martine Farmer.

Marketing Eggs And Chickens.

When we first embarked in the poultry business the question that first confronted us was, "Shall we sell chickens or eggs?" but we could not decide between the two; we wanted to do both. In order to do both we must necessarily choose a breed of ours who is a producer of eggs while at the same time they must have plenty of flesh. We experimented a time or two until we met with the Plymouth Rocks. We introduced this yellow-legged, sweet-meat breed into our yards, and now would have no other kind. When our egg baskets were beginning to be well filled each day with the rich-looking eggs, we began to look about for a better market, as the price for eggs was 15 cents at the poultry houses and local stores. A relative of ours who is a physician in a nearby city made arrangements with his patients, and that gave us a beginning in better priced eggs. Also, we made arrangements with city grocers for regular orders, and the result was that in a few months we were shipping twelve dozen eggs twice each week at a uniform price of 40 cents per dozen. All our eggs were strictly fresh, and below are a set of rules we use in making our eggs satisfactory: 1. We see that our fowls have plenty of green feed and lean meat or its equivalent the year round. This produces the quantity. 2. We give our hens plenty of fresh, clean nests, and if any eggs become soiled or dirty, we lay them aside for home consumption. 3. Our eggs are gathered each evening. We use glass nest eggs. 4. We market our eggs twice each week, and when storing them in the cool cellar, we are very careful that they do not in any way come in contact with vegetables, as fresh eggs will quickly absorb odors and will

possess a disagreeable taste when served.

5. Immediately after the breeding season, I separate the male birds from the flock, as an infertile egg will keep much longer than a fertile one. By religiously observing the above rules, and backing our goods with the guarantee to replace any unsatisfactory products, we soon built up a profitable trade among the city folks and we are able to order for dressed fowls. Our birds have all been especially fattened. We confine them for a period of about six weeks in a close coop, feeding them on a little grain and an abundance of cornmeal made up with buttermilk, keeping plenty of fresh, pure water and oyster-shell before them. When slaughtering our birds, we hang them head down and stick them, allowing the blood to drip well. We pick them at once dry, as scalding is undesirable. When the feathers and pin feathers have all been removed, the bird is then drawn, washed in cold water, wiped quite dry, and then dressed with a peeled onion left in the neck hole. We cut squares of new cheese cloth, wrap one bird in each square, and over this we wrap a square of clean white paper, and tie with a fresh, clean string. Our object is to make this product of this care, and as a result of this care, we enjoy a circle of prize-paying customers.—Mrs. H. S., in Prairie Farm and Home.

Use the Garden Hose on Insects.

Where city water pressure is available the garden hose often affords the easiest way of checking the ravages of certain insects, states Dr. A. L. Melander, entomologist of the Washington experiment station. Many people have the idea that strong pumps are required in controlling bugs, but this is not necessarily so. A stream of water delivered through a garden hose will most effectively serve in washing off and maiming such insects as aphids or plant lice, leaf hoppers, red spiders, young scale insects, the elm bark louse, the colony scale, caterpillars, slugs, and worms, as well as spores of fungus diseases that have found lodgment on the plants. Not only is this treatment serviceable, but in many cases it will give better results than can be had by insecticides applied by the small spray pump. The use of certain sprays about houses is often attended by staining of painted wood-work, or by the persistence of disagreeable odors, which are obviated by the water cure. Even under

and 155 lb. fat. Indeed, in looking over the records in eleven districts the average difference between the high herd averages and the low ones amounted to 4,639 lb. and 140 lb. fat per cow. This is certainly an extraordinary difference, and indicates what cows can do. Take it another way: in 1914, sixty patrons of two creameries began this cow calculation, cow testing. It was found in 1915 that their herds had made a gain over their 1913 record of 71 pounds of fat per cow, a gain of 8 per cent. But on the other hand the 1913 patrons of the same two creameries who did not go in for cow calculations tallied 87 pounds of fat per cow, seventeen per cent. If the men now cow testing had made gains with their cows in the two years as those made who were testing, it would have meant an increase in the output of 58,362 pounds of butter. It pays to test. Record forms are furnished free of charge on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa. A farm work-shop with a place for everything and everything in its place will pay big interest on the investment. It has been a great spring to demonstrate the value of underdrainage. It pays to tile wet land.

The Latest Market Reports

Table with multiple columns: LIVE STOCK MARKETS (Toronto, Montreal, Chicago), GRAIN QUOTATIONS (Toronto, Chicago, Minneapolis), and various commodity prices like flour, oil, and sugar.

Table with multiple columns: Market reports for various regions including Ontario, Winnipeg, Duluth, Liverpool, and Chicago, listing prices for different grades of grain and livestock.

Table with multiple columns: Market reports for Kingston, listing prices for various commodities such as butter, eggs, and fish.

Table with multiple columns: Market reports for various commodities including vegetables, fruits, and other goods, listing prices per unit.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE TO RIDEAU LAKES, SMITHS FALLS, AND OTTAWA. Includes Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific train schedules and routes.

ALLAN LINE and CUNARD LINE shipping schedules. Includes routes to London, Liverpool, and other international destinations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Local Branch Time Table with departure and arrival times for various routes.

TRANSCONTINENTAL and BUILDERS!! advertisements. Includes Western Canada routes and Gypsum Wall Plaster services.

The Allies Will Shine. Advertisement for a tobacco store at 320 Princess Street, offering first class tobacco.

Dominion Fish Co. Advertisement for fresh fish products including salmon, mackerel, and lobster.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND advertisement. A small advertisement for a medicinal product.