

**Pasture Supplements For Dairy Cows.**

The season is now at hand when the farmer should consider how he is going to supplement the pasture for his dairy cows during the coming dry season, for we have no guarantee that the present rainy weather will continue. Furthermore, it is a well-known fact that cows which are allowed to go down in their milk flow for lack of supplementary feeding at the right time, are hard to get back to their maximum production again, and subsequent feeding does not give as high a return.

The farmer who has on hand a surplus of corn silage which he can carry over for mid-summer feeding has the problem well solved, for there is no better or more economical feed to be had. Unfortunately, owing to the poor crop and poor harvesting weather last year, very few will find themselves with a surplus of silage, but this misfortune should not deter them from preparing for an equal if not greater acreage of corn this year so as to have a surplus for next.

Of the annual crops which can be grown and cut and fed green, thus taking the place of silage, probably a mixture of peas 1 part and oats 1 1/2 parts, sown at the rate of 2 1/4 bushels per acre is one of the best. This could be improved by the addition of vetches if the seed were obtainable and not too expensive. A small piece of land near the barn should be used, a strip being sown as early as possible, and another some three weeks later so that fresh green feed may be coming on at all times. Red clover sown at the rate of 10 pounds per acre with the above would give early green feed for the following year. A good crop to be sown two or three weeks after the second seeding of oats is common millet. This is a hot weather crop, and would be ready to feed off when the oats were finished. A strip of early forage corn would then come in nicely and carry the cows over on to the aftergrass, late corn and stable feeding.

If desired the above scheme can be extended by sowing fall rye where the first crop of oats was taken off. This would provide the very earliest form of green feed for the next spring, which in turn would be followed by the previously mentioned clover, peas and oats, corn, etc., the corn being sown where the rye was taken off, thus developing a system of double cropping in regular rotation. It would, of course, be necessary to manure such a field quite frequently.

In some cases such a system of soiling crops would entail too much labor, in which case probably an annual pasture crop would serve the desired purpose. Such a crop can be grown by sowing 3 bushels per acre of a mixture of equal parts of oats, barley, and wheat. This should be sown as early as possible, and should be pastured when it reaches six inches in height. If a sufficient acreage is available the cows can be allowed to pasture upon this constantly, but if only a small field is available then the cows should only be allowed on for an hour or two every morning and evening. They should be kept off altogether when the field is very wet. The grain should not be allowed to get so far advanced as to head out, otherwise all bottom growth will cease.—Experimental Farms Note.

The lawyer looked serious, and his client gloomy. It was a clear case of breach of promise, and the only question was how much the young man would have to pay. The lawyer felt it his duty to speak a few words of warning. "Oh, I know all that," interrupted his client angrily. "Same old saying: 'Do right, and fear nothing.'" "No," corrected the man of law. "In this case I should have advised, 'Don't write, and fear nothing.'"

A returned soldier had scarcely greeted his friend wife after his return from France, when she asked eagerly: "And dearie, did you bring me a lot of souvenirs?" "Only this little bullet the doctor took out of my side," he answered gravely. "Aw, gee," sighed wifey, "I wish it had been a German helmet."

Lady.—"What's the matter; is our train late?"

Brakeman.—"Sure, ma'am, the train before us is behind, and we were behind before besides."

**Compare the tone and value**

The only way to get a true idea of the exceptional values of our "Phonolas" is to compare them with other cabinets selling at about the same prices.

We venture to state that you cannot get another phonograph at \$25 equal to the

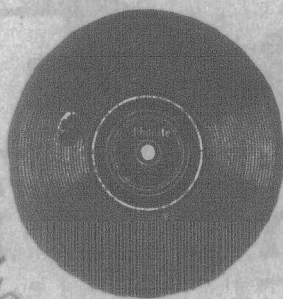


cabinet at that price. Certainly Model B at \$61 is unexcelled value. It is 17 1/4 inches wide, 18 3/4 inches deep, and 12 7/8 inches high—a good-sized instrument, with a double-spring, easy-winding, quiet motor and a surprisingly large volume of tone.

It would be hard to compare our magnificent "Organola" model with any other, because this is the only phonograph in the world with tone control pipes which include every note in the scale and give wonderful clearness and volume to the music.

We are able to give these exceptional values because we make our "Phonolas" complete in our two large plants in Canada at Kitchener and Elmira.

"Phonolas" play all makes of disc records. Ten models, ranging from \$25 to \$340.

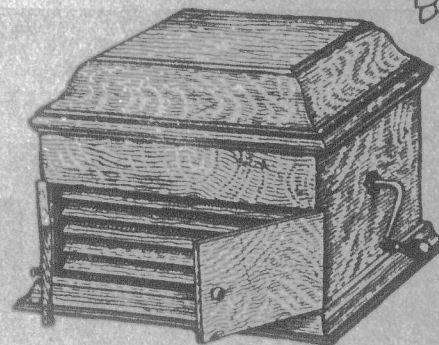


Phonola Double Disc Records 90c

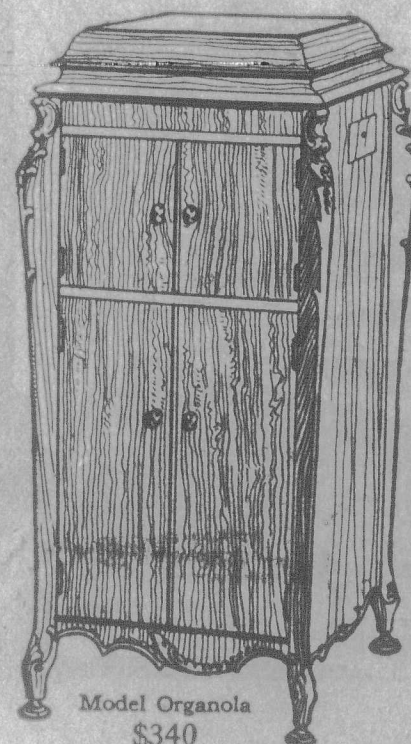
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They are beautiful, clear, full-toned records — played with a sapphire point. No needles to change. A new list of double disc records every month.

The Phonola Co. of Canada LIMITED  
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Model "B" \$61

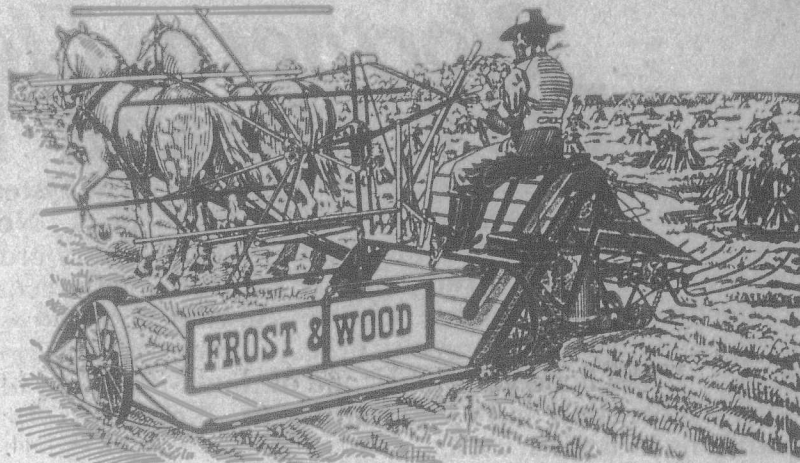


Model Organola \$340

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**Remember, your PROFIT lies in the last few bushels**

As in every other business, the bulk of your output goes to pay for labor and expenses of all kinds which must be paid before you get your profit. This means that it is the bushels "at the end" that bring your net profits. Therefore, in justice to yourself, use a Binder that will harvest every possible head of grain—no matter what

the crop is like, heavy or light, tangled or lodged or straight. That means just the one make—FROST & WOOD. It has the light draft, the big elevator capacity, the sure cutting and binding attachments, and the wide and easy reel adjustment that brings every possible straw to the knives.

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**ment.**

ny schemes have been tried or to solve this very difficult section with school gardens. that has proved successful, very glad to give it publica- School Department. Holiday on be here and we know s would be glad to learn ical way to insure the life s of their gardens. If you send it along and have it

**Teacher Proceeds**

to the School Department ho has been particularly h her agricultural work,

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nting cabbage into the ight might be well to use the c on some plants and protected. If cabbage ent this treatment will ventive measures.

e bee should prove in- nsely interesting.



Normal School.