

Farm Management

Cropping Wisdom From Zavitz

LABOR, pump seed of the Joannette oat gave a yield of 67.2 bushels per acre at the Ontario Agricultural College, as compared with 50.2 bushels from small pump seed, a difference of 17 bushels per acre. Cleaning and re-cleaning seed will thus pay big dividends on the time spent in the work. This was one of the nuggets

of agricultural wisdom emphasized by Dr. C. A. Zavitz before the agricultural committee of the Ontario legislature. Following are a few more nuggets of wisdom extracted from Dr. Zavitz's address.

Good variety is as important as good seed. In nine years at the College, O.A.C. No. 72 oats have given an average yield of 90.6 bushels per acre as compared with 72.5 bushels from Banner oats grown under the same conditions. Moreover No. 72 has only 27.5 per cent. of hull, while Banner has 30.4 per cent.

The results of four years experi-

mental work indicate that the largest yield of oats is obtained from seedling at the rate of 1.36 bushels per acre.

Five years experimental work show an average yield from common six row barley of 45.3 bushels per acre, while O.A.C. No. 21 gave 59.1 bushels. What has this meant to the province of Ontario in transferring from the former to the latter variety?

A new variety may be developed very quickly. O.A.C. No. 72 oats is probably more largely grown in Ontario than any one variety and it has been developed from a single seed, planted on the college farm at

Guelph in 1903.

Why choose seed potatoes or seed grain? The same varieties of both have been grown for 30 years at Guelph and the yields have steadily increased, but of course, the best seed was selected each year.

Barley is the heaviest yielding grain. The average crop for 14 years at Guelph is for barley, 2,677 lbs. of grain per acre; emmer, 2,599 lbs.; oats, 2,503 lbs. and spring wheat, 1,882 lbs. There is no hull on barley and a good deal on oats and emmer. Oats, however, give more straw per bushel and the straw is of greater feeding value.

Spring wheat should go into the ground as soon as the land can be worked, then oats, barley, peas and beans in the order named.

Hardening for Spring Work

WHEN the soft horse is started at heavy work the shoulders should be given a good deal of care. The horse will need frequent breathing spells, and at these times lift the collar so as to give the shoulder a chance to cool and to dry. When it becomes moist from sweat, it will become sore much quicker than if dry. The collar should be kept smooth, if any incrustations form on it, scrape them off. Care should be used in making sure that the horse has the collar that is fitted to its shoulders. A misfit collar is apt to lead to shoulder trouble. When starting the horse at hard work, watch its shoulders and neck, too, carefully.—N. D. A. C.

Treating Oats for Smut

NOW is the time to make ready to treat oats for smut. One pint of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water is the proper strength to use. If such a solution is used, it will not be too strong to impair germination of seed, but will be strong enough to do its work thoroughly.

The oats are thoroughly mixed after the formaldehyde is poured on them. After being covered with gunny sack or canvas a few hours or over night, they are spread out to dry. In re-sacking them care should be taken not to put them back into sacks infected with smut spores.

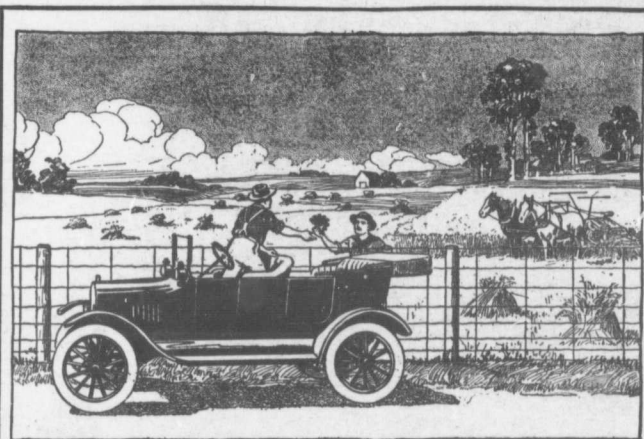
If oats are to be drilled, they must be well dried in order to seed well. Ordinarily, provision should be made for the swelling of seed, by adjusting the drill to seed faster. Treatment of oats is recommended in all cases where it is not positively known there was no smut last year.

War on Weeds

COOPERATIVE experiments in weed eradication have been conducted for five successive years by the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Station, under the direction of Prof. J. E. Howitt. The results of these experiments may be summarized briefly as follows:

First, that good cultivation followed by rape sown in drills provides a means of eradicating both perennial sow thistle and twitch grass; second, that rape is a more satisfactory crop to use in the destruction of twitch grass than buckwheat; third, that rape gives much better results in the eradication of twitch grass and perennial sow thistle when sown in drills and cultivated than it does when sown broadcast; fourth, that thorough deep cultivation in fall and spring followed by a well cared for hoed crop will destroy bladder campion; fifth, that mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to fresh seedlings of clover.

Points of interest brought out by the experiments in spraying with iron



Real Daylight Saving

In the harvest time every hour between daylight and dark is worth money to the busy farmer.

You get an early start in the morning intending to do a big day's work, but the

binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch

Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be?

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

The Ford is an economical investment, and a necessity on every farm.

Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD ONTARIO.