

stein records and Holstein pedigrees, until he is now so well informed on everything in connection with black and whites that his services are in demand as a buyer for other breeders. Last winter he shipped 40 head to California. The summer previous 10 head of pure-bred Holsteins were shipped to Australia. In addition, he has made smaller purchases for Canadian breeders. This lucrative side line has come Mr. Tannahill's way not as a streak of luck, but because he had taken the pains previously to thoroughly inform himself in all things in connection with his breed and had the energy to grasp the opportunity when he saw it.

There are two homes at Cloverlea Farm. Mr. Tannahill, Sr., still alive and healthy, and exceedingly interested in the Holsteins, lives in the old farmhouse of red brick. His son lives right alongside in a modern frame house. Both homes are of the kind that make people like to stay in the country. In the home of Mr. Tannahill, Jr., are such conveniences as furnace heating, running water—hot and cold—in the kitchen and a completely equipped bathroom. Mrs. Tannahill does not long for city conveniences. She has them. Even before Mr. Tannahill remodeled his stables, he recognized his debt to his helpmate by giving her a pleasant and convenient home.

A WOMAN'S WORK

We could not consider this story of the success that has attended Mr. Tannahill complete, without some mention of his home life. Mr. and Mrs. Tannahill recognize that there is more in life than dollars and cents, and that a pleasant home in infinitely better than a bank account. They believe that a woman is filling the place of a true helpmate when she has fulfilled her household duties and made home a pleasant place to live in. At Cloverlea it is not considered as part of the work of the farm woman to milk cows and feed pigs or calves. Who can expect a woman to be pleasant and companionable in the home when she has exhausted all her energies attempting to do work that is not truly hers?

We would venture to suggest that Mr. Tannahill has proved himself as successful as a husband and father as he has as a breeder of Holstein cattle. And there are a couple of smart youngsters down at Cloverlea who will agree with us.

—F. E. E.

Why More Sheep are Necessary

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

While touring Ontario on the Better Farming Special that has just completed a seven weeks' trip from Windsor on the west to Tilsonburg on the south, to Goderich, Owen Sound and Orillia on the north, and to Ottawa and the Quebec boundary on the east, I became more convinced than ever before that more sheep would not only be a source of revenue to our farmers but are practically a necessity as farm cleaners. With the help problem such a vexed one, even the best farmers have found it impossible to cope with the weeds that are fast taking possession, while the few (comparatively speaking) who keep sheep and practice rotation of crops are able to keep the weeds from going to seed, and thereby manufacture them into money values in the form of wool and mutton. At the same time they build up their soil.

Sheep will eat practically all weeds that exist. We have proved this statement to be fairly correct. While on the trip we availed ourselves of every opportunity to offer our sheep any weeds we could find (and I believe nearly all kinds can be found along the railway tracks), and we never found any that the sheep wouldn't eat. It is true there are a few that they are not fond of, especially after they are out in seed. These are Worm Seed Mustard, Red or Curled Dock and a very few others.

I believe the signs point to the "Golden Hoop" as a necessity. While some farmers have been driven out of the business by dogs and others by stump, stone or other poor fences, yet the great majority of farmers are ready to admit that sheep, intelligently handled, are as profitable, if not more profitable, than any other class of live stock, considering the capital and labor and the inexpensive housing required. Apart altogether from their inestimable value as scavengers, I might also say that very many farmers expressed themselves as intending to get into the sheep business on a small scale as soon as possible. I don't think it can happen too soon for the good of Ontario, and especially Eastern Ontario, where Bladder Campion, Perennial Thistle, Mustard, Buttercup, etc., etc., grow in abundance.

Test all Cattle When Purchasing

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

Ten to 12 per cent of all the dairy cattle of America are tubercular. Such is the estimate of veterinarians and investigators of continental reputation. We cannot, therefore, be too careful to see that all cattle brought into our herds from outside sources are free from this terrible disease.

I was recently reading in *The Farmers' Review* of Chicago of a man who bought five cows from a dealer. He did not have them tested as the dealer assured him that they were O. K. and was quite willing that they should be tested at once; in fact urged that they be tested immediately.

A few months later that farmer wanted to insure his cows and a condition to their being insured was that they pass the tuberculin test. They did not pass. Everyone of them was badly diseased. Then the farmer awoke to the fact that he had been "stung." In all probability the cattle, when he bought them, had been doped with tuberculin so that, had he tested when he purchased, they would not have reacted.

I know of a worse case than this one, and it happened in Canada and not far from here. An Ontario dairyman got tuberculosis in his herd through untested purchases, and before he was rid of the disease had slaughtered 18 milch cows.

We farmers, as the feeders of the race, owe it to consumers of our products to ensure that our products are perfectly healthy. We dairymen have a big responsibility in that the quality of milk that we supply the cities has such a large influence on infant mortality. It is therefore up to us to see that our herds are free of tuberculosis, the greatest scourge of humanity. If we have a clean herd we can best do this by buying all cattle subject to the tuberculin test.

Weaning Lambs

By R. C. Curtis.

The lambs should be weaned when three to four months old. If they are properly fed in a creep where they alone can have access to grain and forage, there will be no further trouble at weaning time. For a time after the lambs are weaned the mothers should be given no milk-producing feeds. The legumes and green grazing crops, especially should be withheld.

By withholding these feeds and allowing the lambs to suckle several times there should be no trouble with the udders unless it is with a very heavy milking ewe. If a lamb is allowed to return to a heavy milker she should first be milked out before the lamb is allowed to gorge itself and bring on digestive trouble.

Lambs which are to be sent to the market early on the season need not be weaned, but allowed to get every benefit of the mother's milk which will, when it is properly supplemented with grain and forage, give the lambs a full, plump appearance.

Seasonable Feeding for Seasonable Work

Arthur McCall, Ontario Co., Ont.

I see by recent articles in *Farm and Dairy* that hired men are given a hearing as well as their employers. I am, therefore, emboldened to offer a few suggestions on the feeding of the farm horse. I have been working with my present employer for a couple of years now, drive his best team and he admits that I can keep it in better shape and do more work with it than he could himself, or any man he ever had around the place.

I learned what I know about horse management from the first farmer with whom I ever worked in this country. One of the secrets of his success with horses was his careful feeding. "Seasonable feeding for seasonable work" was his motto. That man varied the amount of feed given just as the work varied. For instance, every Sunday he did not "feed up" the horses in order that they would have some vim on Monday. He knew that such a practice was more apt to bring the horses down with "Monday morning disease." Saturday night the horses got a small feeding of grain, usually not more than half their usual feed. Sunday morning the same, Sunday noon ditto and Sunday night again they got the full feeding. If the horses had to be laid off for a day or two in the middle of the week the same reduction in feed took place. Feeding was in variously varied according to the work to be done.

"Seasonable feeding for seasonable work" has been my motto ever since, and it accounts in large measure for my success with teams. It is really wonderful how, after you have driven a team for a few weeks, you get to know their requirements and can give them just exactly the feed they need. I pass on this suggestion for what it is worth.

The Hog in Summer

A. McIntosh, Russell Co., Ont.

The hog, being the fattest of all animals, is most susceptible to heat. They die very easily in hot weather. Even on days when the most experienced pig man thinks there is no danger, he is liable to find a fine hog ready to be buried. I have had this experience myself and wish to pass on a few of the ideas that I have gathered from these experiences.

In my opinion the ordinary hog lot is a regular death trap. Most of them are open and exposed to the blazing sun and where there is shelter it is one of the "A" shaped coops with no ventilation except for the one door and with an interior that is hotter than it is outside. Hogs suffer excessively under such conditions and even if none die it means delayed growth and consequent loss.

The farmer with a large well ventilated pigpen to which the hogs have access has little to worry him in hot weather. The pigs will do well in it. There is danger, however, in a pigpen no matter how large that is not well ventilated.

I believe that the ideal place for hogs in hot weather is in a well fenced piece of woodland, or lacking that, a well shaded pasture. Under such conditions hogs do not suffer from the heat and in the case of breeding hogs on a large pasture they will almost pick their living. In the case of market hogs grain must be fed in addition and they will make the best returns for it under such conditions.

On many farms I would pick the orchard as the best place available. If the hogs are well fed they will not do much rooting. Their droppings will add to the fertility of the soil and the apple crop will be immensely better under hog passage than if growing hay or grain. Likewise, the hogs will provide a market for "drop" fruit.

Cleaned on

T. G. Raynor,

Weeds propped
of the farmers
Special.

One weed, in passing notice is getting in on Campion is becoming Appie Hill in weeds to eradicate special campaign and salt as a result a handful of make a job of it testimonies as to farmer was very stage when the crown, it would I must confess and still press application to be to the many nr given to this Bladder Campion Rattle Weed, W Bladder Weed, a ful one was learned ville, Ont., where as Silver Bell.

Some farmers if you got it out the fleshy root wouldn't grow again has put any string a plant to see it true. Until this them down.

NEW METHOD WITH A reputable farmer near Chesterville mustard flourishes profusion, says he got the start of weeds in his oat row the time the mustard be noted that som where the soil the oats have come given him plenty of it lessens his crops bushels an acre. A the trick quicker a spray it with coppe to try such a meth lighter soil character

PRESEN

After explaining connection with farm from Eastern Ontario a man during the hog his corn field, he that would had exclaimed, "Why I own for I thought by letting off the mo

PERENNIAL BOV

After Bladder Camp asked on how to go Thistle and Quack weeds. They seem to farm crops of any country.

Hops was always dealt with quite success in the right way. T "What are you going Sow Thistle that come That is the crux of need some law to keep to seed.