

Queen's University and College

KINGSTON
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ARTS EDUCATION THEOLOGY MEDICINE

SCIENCE (Including Engineering)

The Arts course may be taken without attendance, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session. There were 1517 students registered session 1909-10.

For Calendars, write the Registrar,
GEO. Y. CHOWN, B.A.,
Kingston, Ontario.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Fall Wheat on Corn Land

I have a piece of corn which after harvesting I wish to plow and if possible get it in to fall wheat. How late can I sow the wheat with any chance of success? Would it pay to cut the corn before maturity in order to get the land clear for the wheat?—C. W. North Co., Ont.

In Wentworth county fall wheat should not be sown much later than September 10th. The probabilities are that corn will be a good deal short of ripe before the date mentioned. If, however, it is a fairly early variety and fairly well advanced it might be cut and shocked a few days before September 10th.

and a good sample of feeding or milling grain secured. The shocks might be set up in an adjoining field for ripening in order to permit of working the corn field and sowing wheat.

If corn is to be used for ensilage or forage then there would of course be no question at all about its being ready to put into the silo before September 10th.—J.H.G.

To Reseed an Old Meadow

I have a meadow which I would like to reseed without having to plow it. Would it be advisable to loosen the soil up with cultivating implements this fall and seed it? What mixture of seed would you advise?—J. P. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Such a meadow can of course be improved by breaking the surface more or less and scattering seed, but in my experience such methods of meadow improvement are not profitable. Sowing the seed in the fall is not likely to prove satisfactory.

It would be better to cultivate more or less this fall, apply a light dressing of short barnyard manure then next spring cultivate again and scatter timothy and clover say six lbs. red clover, three lbs. alsike and ten lbs. timothy an acre.—J.H.G.

Clover Sod Land for Corn

I have a clover sod on which there is a good second growth. I intend this fall for corn next year. Would you advise manuring this at once, in late winter, or next spring, before plowing it for corn? Would it be better to plow the ground this fall or next spring?—J. C. Prince Edward Co., Ont.

I should, on such a field expect to get best results by applying manure at once and allowing cattle to tramp over and eat what they would of the green feed during the autumn. Next spring plow shallow, four or five inches, then roll and disk harrow till a good firm seed bed is secured. Do not hesitate to work the sod well before planting to corn.—J.H.G.

Sandy Hillsides for Alfalfa

I have a hillside which is somewhat sandy, and which I would like to get seeded down to alfalfa. The land is not fertile by any means, and has not received much manuring in recent years. What means of handling this land would you advise in order that I might have it ready for alfalfa to be sown next spring?—P. F. Durham Co., Ont.

I should infer from the question that the hillside in question was in pasture or sod. Such being the case I would suggest the following as the plan likely to give best results. Apply a light dressing of rotten straw barnyard manure at once. Allow cattle to run over this fall then next spring. Scatter slaked lime 20 bushels an acre and nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. an acre. Surface work thoroughly and then sow good alfalfa seed, 25 lbs. an acre.

The spring applications and the seeding should be made in June, the field meanwhile having been occupied by cattle. To get best results, however the land should really be put under roots or corn for a year, well manured and kept clean, then seeded down the year after in June without a nurse crop.—J.H.G.

Silos on a Large Farm

What size silo would one require on a farm of 300 acres, one large one, or two small ones, when on pasture fall and summer and corn can be grown successfully? What number of cows could be kept? Would one who has had experience please reply?—C. H. M. Norfolk Co., Ont.

On a 200 acre farm where it was desired to carry as many dairy cows as possible but at the same time buy no meal or at most but small quantity of meal or grain, a five year rotation would probably give best results. In case such a rotation were adopted there might be grown as much as 35 acres of corn and roots each year. To store such a crop would require

two good large silos. One should be about 24 feet in diameter and 30 feet high; the other about 18 feet in diameter and the same height. The large one would be for winter use; the smaller for summer.

Provided fair soil and good drainage are the rule on the farm in question there should be no difficulty in keeping from 75 to 100 head of cattle on such a farm the year round. With good farming this number might be readily increased to 125 or thereabouts.—J.H.G.

A Cross-Bred Combination Dog

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont. My father would not have a dog around the farm; his prejudice in regard to dogs was due to the simple reason that he did not know the value of a good dog and had not been educated to the possibilities of a good working dog.

The dog that I now have, a photo of which is reproduced herewith, will go right to the pasture for the cows. He will never go ahead of them and as soon as the cows see him come into the field, they walk out promptly without any special hurry or worry. I am right with these who want a dog for their cows, especially when it



A Farm and Hunt Dog Combined

The pedigree of this dog is given in the adjoining article by his master, Mr. E. Terrill.

comes to getting them out of the pasture on a wet morning.

My dog, as herewith shown, is made up of halves. He is a cross between a collie bitch and a hound. A dog of such a cross is doubly useful. He cannot be beaten in the north woods for the work of running deer and the hound blood does not seem to be any detriment to him for his usefulness on the farm. If anything, the hound nature enhances his value as a farm dog since he is constantly after woodchucks and squirrels.

The dog of hound-collie cross far outstrips the hound of pure breeding for hunting in the bush. The cross-bred will not take as long runs and will not use himself up and get foot-sore as will a pure bred hound. The cross-bred will be back to his master in the course of an hour; hence one can get three or four runs out of the dog each day. With the pure-bred hound, on the other hand, he never lets up, but goes on from lake to lake for days after his quarry. When the hunter finally gets such a dog back, it takes some days of nursing of the dog's feet to get him ready to run again.

It is with pleasure that we enclose \$1 for our renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy. We appreciate the weekly visit of Farm and Dairy in our home.—Ernest Cawthorpe, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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