

Haying at Annandale

Geo. Rice, Oxford Co., Ont.

There are many ways of making good hay. Perhaps no one is the best. One has got to be guided by his circumstances. There are also many ways of making poor hay, and some go to more work in making poor hay than others do in making good hay.

Hay is put in the barn now much greener than was thought possible a few years ago. When put in right it comes out in rather shabby, but palatable and more digestible. The real thing in making good hay is to have it all dried enough, but none of it too dry. Some dry hay till the leaves turn up, while others bunch it almost as green as when cut. Good hay can not be made from either of these practices. Therefore we want to get it evenly dried and in order to do so, I believe in the free use of the tedder.

We take off about 40 or 50 acres of hay a year. It is quite an item to have all the labor that can be spared so much to take off we can also afford to have a full set of implements.

A person having a small quantity of hay to take off would find it nearly as cheap to buy the hay as to buy the implements. With only a small quantity of hay to take off, it would not advise a man to buy all the haying implements that might be profitable to have a large quantity to handle.

We have a six foot mower and a two-horse hay tedder that will ted up two swaths of the mower. When the grass has become well somewhat the tedder is started the opposite way from which the mower ran. It will, as then ted the hay up better, standing it on its ends, so that the sun and air can get at all parts of it.

GET HAY EVENLY DRIED

If the grass is very heavy, or the weather slow for hay making, we often go over the field twice with the tedder, the second tedding shortly after the first time to keep it well stirred up so that all parts will get evenly dried, but none too dry. After we think it is sufficiently dried, that is before any leaves will break off, we start to draw.

We have a hay loader, but do not use the side delivery rake. The hay-

loader takes it up out of the swath in a moderate crop of hay, quite as fast as two men can load it on the wagon, and that is fast enough. The hay loader also takes it up clean, if the grass is heavy, and it does not miss spots. Often we take off a large field and never have a rake in the field.

If a rain comes up, I prefer to have the hay spread out; then we can start the tedder when it has partly dried off, and shake it up. This gets the water out of it and allows it to dry quite as much of it will, as by the sun, besides the side of the grass that has been exposed to the rain is not further bleached by the action of the sun, for any length of time. There will be a slight injury to the color of the hay once it has been rained upon, but not much—not enough to impair feeding value.

UNLOADING HAY BY STEAM POWER

The hay is put into our barn by the horse fork. As our barn is so large, and we use so much rope, it would be a difficult matter for a man to haul the hay by hand. As we have an engine in the barn (steam power) we have arrangements made so that the hay is drawn up by means of the engine. The big rope runs around one shaft, which is put in motion by pressing a lever. Then, after tripping the lift another wheel is put in motion which by the aid of another large rope, which is attached to the hind end of the car, pulls the car back.

We have put in over one hundred tons of hay in this way. It is put in pretty green. We have no trouble from it unduly heating. Care, however, must be taken not to have any moisture, such as dew or rain, on the hay when it is put into the barn. The moisture or juice of the grass that is not dried out, is inside the stems and evenly distributed. This will not do any injury to the hay. The mow it can usually be traced to dew or rain, or green bunches that have not been dried at all.

the other a chance to start again, much better results will be obtained. If you grow hogs, do not think that any labor, spent in providing green feed for them, will be wasted. Such feed will not only cause your pigs to enjoy better health, but will go a long way towards the economical production of pork. Feeders who raise the grain which they feed, can appreciate the full force of these statements.

What Dairy Records Show

The great value of the cow testing associations to the advancement of dairying, is strongly shown up in a recent circular sent out by C. F. Whitley, who has charge of the dairy records. Forty cows in the Pine Grove, Ont., association, for the 30 days ending May 17th, had a total production of 28,924 lbs. of milk. During the same period 46 cows in the North Oxford, Ont., association, gave a total yield of 40,385 lbs. of milk. Had the Pine Grove cows produced as well as the North Oxford cows, they would have given an additional 6,618 lbs. of milk, equivalent to an extra eight cheese, each weighing 80 lbs.

At Sheffield, Ont., during the same 30 days, 54 cows gave 34,541 lbs. of milk, or an average of only 639 lbs. per cow. Had they yielded in the same proportion as the North Oxford cows, they would have given 12,870 lbs. milk more than they did, or an additional sum of \$115 to their owners in the 30 days. What farmers can do in one district, those in another should do equally as well. Apparently it is up to us to make our cows earn more money.

Dog taxes would do away with many dogs. If dog owners were compelled to pay \$1 a head as a tax, there would be few instances of two or three dogs being kept by one owner, who cannot keep himself.—F. Birdsall, Peterboro Co.

Breeders' Directory

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, we few less than six months.

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JNO. COUSINS & SONS, Harrison, Ont., C.P.S. and G.T.I., Oxford Down Sheep, Short Horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Stock for sale. 0-15

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Ont., Leicester Pigs. 0-15

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THOS. ARKELL, Tecumseh, Ont., also C.P.R.I., Midway, G.T.I., Chalon breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep. 0-15

JNO. AYER & SONS, "Belmont Farm," Roseville, Ont., Breeders of Southdowns Stock for sale. 0-15

SAMUEL CUDMORE, "Pondale, Ont., Importer and breeder of Dorsets. E-10-15

SWINE

P.O. COLLINS, Hawesville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Good young stock for sale. E-10

CRAS CURRIE, Morrison, Ont., breeder of choice Tamworth Swine, Stock for sale. E-11-09

JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SONS, Streetsville, Ont., Large Yorkshire hogs for sale. E-11-09

LORENE FOSTER, "Glenholm Stock Farm," Myrtle, G.T.I. and C.P.R., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Young stock for sale. E-11-09

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont., breeders of Tamworth Swine, B. Turkey, Toulouse Game, Pekin Ducks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Correspondence invited. E-11-09

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A. A. COLWELL, Newcastle, Ont., importer to Colwell Bros., Short Horns and Tamworth Swine, Choice young stock for sale. E-11-09

S. SNOWDEN, Bowmanville, Ont., Box 11, breeder of Large English Berkshire, B. Rocks, Light Brahma, W. and R. Leghorns, Rooster Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys. 0-15

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SPRINGHURST FARM BERKSHIRES—Pigs of all ages from imported stock of the choicest blood and of the highest excellence. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN ELLENTON & SONS, 1000 Hwy. 10, 0-15

Milton Stn., G.T.R. and C.P.R. 0-15

Advertise your farms in our For Sale column.

CATTLE

CHAS. GROUT, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, Glenside, Mend. a/wier families. 0-15

A. J. WATSON, Castleton, Ont., breeder of Scotch Short Horns. 9 young bulls for sale. 0-15

A. P. POLLARD, Shadaland Stock Farm, Canton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine, Young stock always for sale. Rural phone. 0-15

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Mt. Pleasant Farm, The Gully, Ont., Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine, High-class young stock for sale, long distance phone. 0-15

A. E. MEADOWS, Port Hope, Ont., Short Horns, Maltese, Irish, English, Lady Ann families, Choice young stock for sale. 0-15

JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, Willow Bank Farm, Milton, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 0-15

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Ont., imported and homebred Shorthorns for sale. 0-15

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highland, Ont., See large ad. 0-15

MISCELLANEOUS

J. T. GIBSON, Dundas, Ont., Station G.T.R. and C.P.R., Importer of Scotch Shorthorns, Choice breeding stock in Lincolnshire. 0-15

H. BARTLEY, Kimbo P.O., Ont., Lincoln Co., Riverview Stock Farm, Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep. 0-15

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Provide Pasture for Hogs

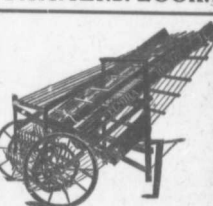
H. C. Frederick, Victoria Co., Ont.

If one would meet with the greatest success in hog raising, he must supply plenty of good pasture. Grain rations are too expensive to feed alone, especially through the winter period of a hog's growth. By providing a suitable pasture in a run near by the hog pen, pork can be produced at a much lower cost than where the pigs are confined, and fed wholly upon a grain ration throughout their growing days.

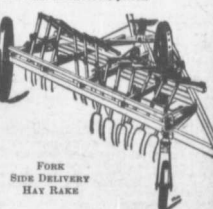
The pasture should have been provided before this, but it is not too late to make provision for a hog pasture that will be of service during the later months of summer and throughout the fall. By rights, preparations for a hog pasture should begin a year before it is needed, especially if one is to have a clover pasture that will be of service during many instances, it may be possible to fence off a corner of some pasture field for the pigs, or if this is not possible, one can approach the same results by feeding the hogs in their close yard, green clover, oats or peas, or other such plants of a succulent nature in the same way as one would feed cattle. This green feed has a healthy action upon the digestive organs of the pigs and seems to make the grain ration go much farther.

Rape of the Dwarf Essex variety, sown now at the rate of five or six pounds to the acre, will furnish a large amount of pasture ere fall if the season be favorable. It is not advisable to turn hogs into rape until it is ten or twelve inches high. If one can divide the field with a low, movable fence, in such a way that the hogs can be turned on to a part of the plot at a time, thereby giving

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