

Raising and Harvesting Sugar Beets and Mangels.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We prefer sod for cleanness and mellowness, and economy of labor. Our soil is clay loam, plowed in the fall, a good depth. Before plowing, put on with the spreader a light load of straw manure; in the spring, when the ground is dry, put on a heavy coat of manure, with what ever straw there is in it cut, so that the ground can be well worked, and manure worked into the ground thoroughly. Don't count how many times you go over the ground, but go over it until you have it thoroughly worked, almost like an onion bed, then the manure will be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Make sure and not go on the ground until it is dry. Sow on the level. We use a grain drill for sowing, putting them three feet or three and a half feet apart. Do not say it will not do to sow with a drill until you have tried it. We have used a drill for three years, and have had good results.

Just as soon as possible, put on the two-horse cultivator; you can cultivate them almost as soon as you can see the rows. Then, when you come to hoeing, cut them out first thing about a foot apart; thin down to one the next week. Go through them every week with cultivator until too large. Do not let weeds get ahead of you. It is very important to cultivate. When you come to harvesting, first cut off tops with hoe, drive along with wagon and throw them in; drive them out to cows. Take your iron harrow (not too heavy, and teeth not too sharp) and pull them out. Twice over them is all they require; this pulls them all out, and takes most of the dead leaves off. As soon as dried, throw them into rows, and then into wagon. We prefer sugar mangels, as they are good growers, and withstand drouth well.

Grenville Co., Ont.

"FARMER."

Canada has produced nearly a billion bushels of wheat in twenty-one years.

THE DAIRY.

\$82.99 Per Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see where you have been publishing milk records for the year, so I thought I would send one in I have just finished adding, a daily record for the year of 1909, for one of Winchester's youngest dairy farmers, W. P. Allison, Chesterville. I find that his herd of 18 cows have averaged 8,033 pounds for the year. They are all grades, except two, which are registered Holsteins, one of which gave 17,204 pounds in one year, and the other gave 10,249 pounds in nine months. He sent the milk to the factory for six months, and shipped for six months to Montreal, for which he realized \$1,493.83, or an average of \$82.99. The one Holstein cow's milk amounted to \$208.70. The cost of shipping has been deducted from the total amount.

CHAS. GRAHAM.

Dundas Co., Ont.

The Milking Problem.

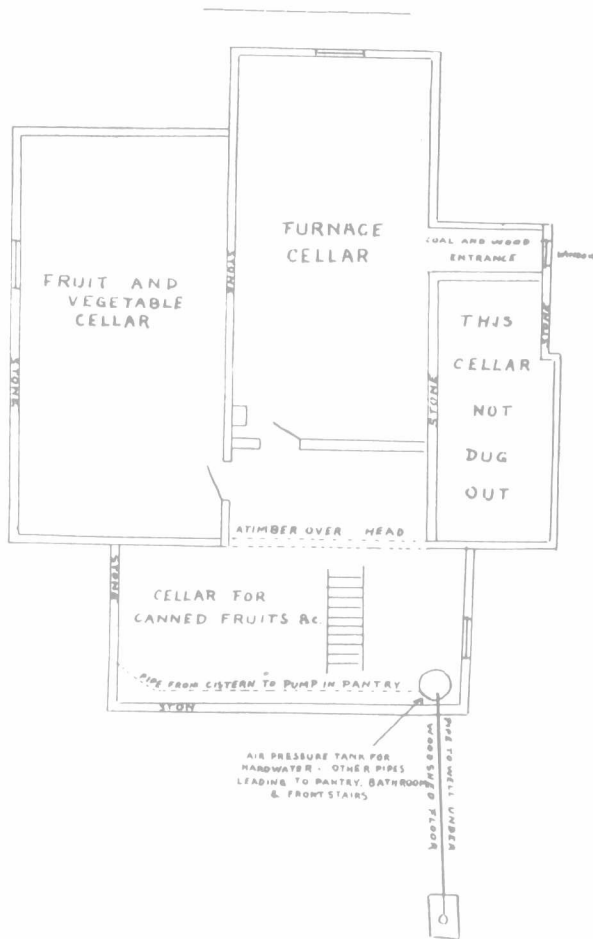
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Much has been said and written on dairy subjects, and I take great interest in all of the articles. The different breeds have been discussed, the proper stabling, and most desirable kinds of feed, but one of the most important parts of dairying has been omitted, or else has escaped my notice, and this part has always been my bugbear; that is, the milker. In my opinion, more than half of the good cows are ruined by poor milkers. I have changed mine at least six times within the past three years, in order to get one that was a good milker. They all tell you that they can milk, but, so far, not one of them is a good milker; nearly all of them will leave the cow before she is milked dry; when she just stops giving a stream, they will leave her for another, leaving from one-half pint to a pint in each cow. I have been to my stables ten minutes after the milking was done, and milked two quarts from five cows. Now, what is the result. With a pint of milk left in a cow every day for one week, the cow, however well fed, will give that much less the following week, and so on through the season. One of my best cows was nearly dried up this year two months after she freshened, from this cause. I should like to see this matter discussed, and hear from some of our dairy farmers who are obliged to depend upon hired help. The best cows, with the best stabling, and all the feed they can eat, will not give good returns when not properly milked, and it is a difficult matter to watch the cows being milked twice a day. I should like the editor's criticism.

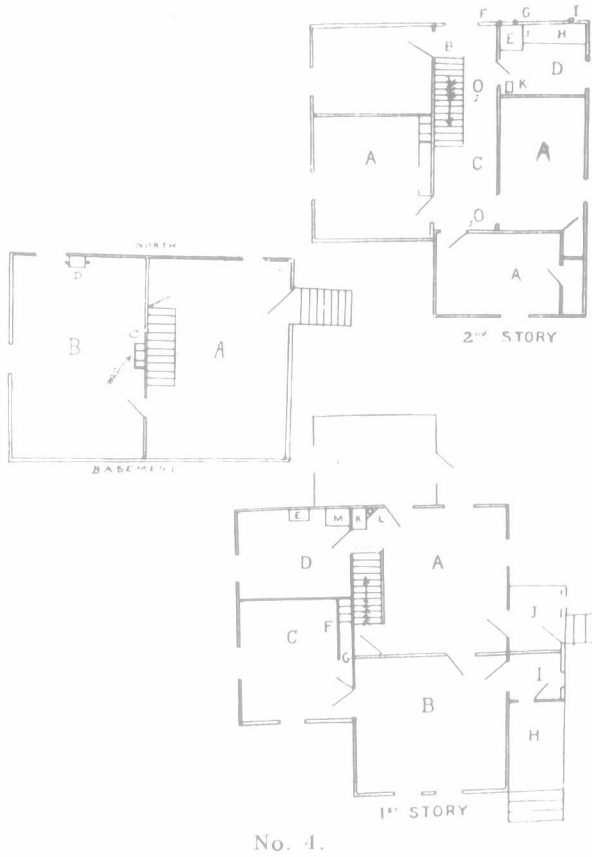
J. H. M. PARKER.

[Note.—As editorial criticism is invited, we venture to suggest, while realizing quite fully the difficulty of securing good milkers, that if intelligent men are hired, and paid good wages, it should be possible, in a majority of cases, to

stimulate a painstaking interest in this work by example and patient coaching. But the best specific suggestion we can offer is to weigh every cow's milk twice a day, and mark down the weight on a sheet tacked up in the dairy, totalling each cow's record every month and every year. Read Mr. Freeman's letter in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 10th, page 214. Perhaps our correspondent will reply that the men he hires cannot calculate or set down figures properly. Then hire men who can, at almost any wages. By all means weigh the milk.—Editor.]



No. 3—Basement.



No. 4.

A Glengarry Dairy Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My farm is divided between plowed land, pasture and hay crops, about one-third of acreage of each. Land is plowed in fall with single and two-furrow plow, and is principally sown to oats, which have proven the best grain to grow in this section. My roots grew in abundance last year, and corn grew to perfection, being sown with disk drill seeder, about three feet apart in the rows, and cultivated with team on riding cultivator.

Hay is principally timothy, some clover and alfalfa, but not much of latter is grown in this section. As soon as ground was firm enough to carry team, went over spots that were winter-killed with disk drill, and seeded again, with splendid results. Cut three cuttings, and there is a good covering on field now; and, after freezing

up and a fall of snow, gave a top-dressing of manure with spreader. Manure is hauled out to fields, and used as top-dressing on new meadows, applying with spreader, until cold weather sets in or too much snow falls, when it is put in heaps, and spread in spring on corn and root ground, and some on grain-crop ground.

Barbed-wire fences are being replaced by woven wire, which are neat in appearance, and keep stock where they are put.

My machinery consists of a full line of machines required, and kept in first-class condition. Horses are heavy-draft, and we try to raise a colt each year from heavy Clydesdale stallion, so as to be able to sell a marketable horse each year, prices for such being about \$200.

My herd of cattle consist of a pure-bred Holstein bull and twenty-four good grade Holsteins. We raise a few calves each year, and milk cows about ten months each year. They are well fed the whole year. In winter, all silage, hay and clover and straw they will eat; also, roots and meal. They are kept in a first-class, well-lighted and well-ventilated stable.

In summer, in addition to all the grass they will eat, when taken in to milk we always have water for them in trough and tank, and salt at side of stall, and a little meal in manger, and they are always ready to leave the pasture and go straight to stable. Water should be in the troughs long enough to have chill taken off, as cows will drink more. I find it good practice to fill the troughs after cows are put out; the water is then ready for next time. And should a cow get too loose in her manure from excessive rains or other causes, I give her dry bran.

I have no individual cow records, but only keep cows that have a large flow of milk, which is sent to factory to be made into butter or cheese, or sent to the city, and is paid for twice each month with check, and statement per 100 pounds.

Our hogs are pure-bred Yorkshires, and litters are sold at about six months, from 175 to 200 pounds, and were worth, this past season, 8 cents, live weight. The poultry are pure Plymouth Rocks, are pleasant to look at, profitable to keep, and a fine table fowl for the Thanksgiving dinner. The surplus eggs, after supplying the family, are exchanged for groceries. Labor is mostly done by our own family, and hired man in summer.

1909 MILK RETURNS.

January, \$112.19; February, \$123.97; March, \$154.56; April, \$152.05; May, \$163.19; June, \$193.61; July, \$198.18; August, \$170.83; September, \$150.49; October, \$188.26; November, \$168.36; December, \$156.63. Total, \$1,932.32. Average per cow, \$80.51.

SUMMARY OF YEAR 1909.

Receipts.	
One horse sold	\$ 200.00
Cows sold	125.00
Calves sold	50.00
Hogs sold	200.00
Milk sold	1,932.32
200 loads manure	200.00
	\$2,707.32
Expenditures.	
12 tons meal	\$ 300.00
30 tons hay	300.00
Straw	50.00
Man, labor	150.00
1,400 bushels roots	100.00
90 tons silage	100.00
Interest on investment, and depreciation on machinery	300.00
Estimated profit	1,407.32
	\$2,707.32

This profit is besides the increasing value of stock and farm. A. A. McLENNAN. Glengarry Co., Ont.

Creamery "Statements."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is essential that creamery statements be true to facts, and correct in details. Incorrect or misleading statements are of no value for conveying information to the patrons. It is a question if they are of any true value for any purpose. Creamery statements should, also, be complete. Incomplete statements, though correct as far as they go, often cause suspicion and distrust among patrons, sometimes resulting ultimately in disaster to the creamery.

It is a question how much information the patron should be given. Some maintain they should be given as little as possible; a statement of the amount of milk or cream sent; the test; the amount of butter-fat; the price for butter-fat per pound, and its total value, in their opinion, is all that is necessary to be given. A better way is to give the patrons all the information they desire in regard to the business. There is nothing gained by withholding information patrons have a right to know.

In the case of a creamery owned and managed