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## Field Notes

By "Mac."

## Well-Grown Calves

Well-Grown Calves

William in the barn of Mr. D.
Grant, of Cornwall, I noticed
two fine heifer calves which
looked large enough to be yearlings.
Jasted him their age and he said one
was four meaths and the other was
sit months old. That sounded interesting, and I wished to know the
secret of their remarkable growth.
His answer was—"Milk." He said:
'Jaways Plan no that my calves will
have all the milk that is good for
their control of their control of their
large all the milk that is good for
their control of their control of their
me all but those I want to raise. I young all but those I want to raise. I raise only two or three, and I try to raise them well."

raise them well."

It is them well."

It is them well."

It is them well."

It is them whole milk right.

It is the regilted, "I start out with sheat 25 lbs. a day. They get this till about one mouth old, and I gradually replace the whole milk with separated milk till they are 2 or 3 months old, at which time they get easy to skin milk. This they get till they are well grown. Every feed of the start of th

grow."
Mr. Grant sells whole milk, but always separates enough for his calves. He admitted that it cost him a lot of money to raise a calf that way, but he aid he couldn't bear to see a runty calf about the place, and thought that he additional cost was returned in the advantage of early maturity.

back, but just simply go ahead and

During the present labor shortage one comes across many ingenious schemes for the saving of time. One of our readers who owns of time. One of our readers who owns a small threahing outfit has been using it in place of a fanning mill. He peurs the grain into the feeder, opens the fanners full blast, and speeds up the engine, turns the blower into a the engine, turns the blower into a bin in the gramary, which stands be-side the barn floor, and catches the beavier part of the grain at the bag-ge, in this way he claims to be able to blow out as much as 50 per cent, of the cats, and save a good quality of sed. What is blown into the bin can be put through a second time with very light draft, and used for feed.

Another farmer who, on account of barn shortage, was obliged to blow his straw out of doors, made use of as staw out of doors, made use of his machine to blow it in again. His straw was of good quality, and he wished to use it for feed, so he took of all the belts except those used to connect with the blower. Then he connect with the blower. Then he speeded it up to a good speed and, according to his statement, it would blow the straw anywhere in the barn as fast as two men could fork it into the blower bex. In this way he saved his straw and also saved his time.

A FTER all that may be said regarding the enlightening of the farmer, it is a question it, in most cases, a farmer is not found engaged in whatever wranch of his oc-cupation is best suited to his situation. During a recent jaunt over On-tario, just about the time that the grass was beginning to grow, it was interesting to notice the different classes of live stock which were to be seen, and the different methods of farming on different varieties of soil farming on different varieties of soil and general conditions. For instance, when going through a rocky district with hare, stony hills, the proportion of sheep is larger than other classes of stock. In districts remote from the rallways, and where markets are not so good, the soil supporting farm, the one carried along more general lines, is most common, while farmers located close to shipping points are nearly specializing on some particular interests.

doubt, many misfits, but as a rule the doubt, many misrits, but as a rule the average farmer unconsciously slips into the class of farming best suited to his conditions.

Duffing the past winter many farmers, on account of the difficulty of securifig grain for feeding purposes, have been buying unground oil cake. This is in the slab form, but as it comes from the press. The great difficulty in handling this class of feed is to get it broken up into shape for the animals to eat it. The most common plan seems to be to break it off with a hammer over the edge of a cement manger. This, however, is very slow, and various other plans have been tried, which are both interesting and amusing.

amusing.

During the early part of the winter
the Farmers' Club at Sincoe, Ontarlo,
beught a car load, and many were
the suggestions as to the best means
for breaking it up. Some recommended breaking it with a hammer
and then putting the places we'll
the grinder with the plates we'll
the grinder with the plates we'll
though the one suggested putting it
through the some one clees said that how the some
one clees said that how the some one clees said that how the said that he will
the plan of boring a couple of holds. the plan of boring a couple of holes in each slab and hanging one over

fied until it appeared that he was helping to solve the food problem by peddling fish. He said that with the six barrels full, he could spin along and cover a lot of ground in the course of a day. Truly the adapt-ability of the car is almost beyond

magination.

The Triangle of Journalism.

The Triangle of Journalism.

HE management of any publication for the departments, and Editorial. It is also a fact that just as in the case of a triangle, which to be a single to the property of the second of th

The Highest Priced Female Ever Sold at Public Auction. Korndyke Winona sold at the Pine Grove Sale of Oliver Cabana for \$15,000 to Paul T. Brody, Pawling, N.Y. This cow is eight years old, an almost faultless individual and has a record of 42.16 lbs. of butter in seven days.

the horns of each cow so that she could lick it ad libitum.

could lick it ad libitum.

The Maxville Farmers' Club also bought a car, and they also resorted to several unique expedients for preparing it for use. Possibly the most general plan ht/s is to put the cakes through the corn cutter. It is hard on the machine but, according to reports, it makes a fairly good job of hometics. It makes breaking the cakes.

breaking the cakes.

Another plan is to put them through the cylinder of a small thresher, and catch the places at the grain spout. Those who have tried this plan say it will loosen a few teeth of the cylinder and concare, but that it does very effective work.

Possibly the easiest method is that adopted by Nell MacLood, of Laggan, Ostario. He was unlay if for feeding pigs, and always kept a few cakes standing in the whey barrel. He said that the whey gradually soaked it away, and that the small quantity of the cake which soaked off, mixed with the why, made a splendid feed with the whey, made a splendid feed for the hogs.

W HILE calling at a farm not far from the St. Lawrence River, in one of the eastern counties In one of the eastern countles of Ondarlo, a lad drew into the yard with a Ford car. He had had it arranged with a long platform where the back seat formerly was. On this were six barrels, and I wondered if it were some new variety of junk wagon, and was considerably mysti-

of sal.8 De. of butter in seven days.

In motion, the advertiser, is the one who reasps the greatest benefit. He is like the energy the present of the like the and clever method. He reaps a benefit at every corner of the triangle. In derives a benefit of the triangle, the derives a benefit from the direct results of his advertising, through the excellent class of excendity—As a reader of Farm and Dality, he reaps the benefit of the improvement of the control of the c

AREAS SOWN TO GRAIN AND HAY. AREAS SOWN TO GRAIN AND HAY.

TIESE Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
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whole of Canada for 1918, is estimated at 16,088,880 acres, as compared with 16,476,580 acres, the finally established fir-166,580 acres, the finally established fir-1766,580 acres, and the arra court to a ninemas of to be harvested of fall wheat is 335,000 acres, and the arra court to opening wheat of the latter as compared with 1317 is 1718,360 acres, or 13 per cent. The area as compared with 1317 is 1718,360 acres, or 13 per cent. The area as compared with 12,718,460 acres 1 at 7,900 acres 1 at 7,900 acres 2 acres 2 at 7,900 acres 2 a

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Condition of Crops on May 31.

Gondition of Crops on May 31.

Condition of Crops on May 31.

Throughout the west the month of Mortal and Consequent retarding of growth. According to the reports of crops overaponedness, expressed numerical control of the principal grain crops was on May 31 as follows: Fall wheat 80, as against 85 as follows: Fall wheat 80, as against 85 and 71 and 82 and 83 and 83 and 83 and 83 and 84 and 84 and 84 and 85 and 75 and 85 and

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