

take. His body was kept clean by frequent baths and free from vermin by a little creolin being added to the bath water. He was always kindly handled. I find the chief thing in making good beef is good breeding, good feed, kind treatment and plenty of exercise.

Halton Co., Ont. J. G. WILSON.

Raising Heifers for the Herd.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last year my father had twenty Jersey cows milking. From them he had eleven heifers and nine bull calves. The bull calves he either killed and sold their hides for \$1.50 each or sold them when two weeks old for \$5.00 each, the cost of raising to that time being \$3.36, leaving \$1.64 for care. The eleven heifer calves he raised for milkers. Father left the calves in my care, or my brother's, most of the time, as he was so busy with the farm work. So I will describe the care and experience I had with them.

When a calf was born I got some nice warm bags to put around it to keep it warm, while I got a pen ready for it by scattering a basket of straw on the floor, on which I laid the calf. At milking time my father would milk the mothers of the calves and I put a quart-and-a-half in a pail for each calf. I let it suck at my fingers, putting its head in the pail so it would get the milk as it sucked. Doing this for a few times it learned to drink alone. I taught them all in this way, feeding them milk night and morning. In two weeks' time I gave them two quarts of whole milk, and in three weeks I gradually weaned them from whole to skim-milk, giving one-quarter skim-milk to three-quarters whole, then half and half, and soon all skim-milk, giving them three quarts when four weeks old, and five quarts when three months old. When they were weaned a week I started feeding them a dessert spoonful of linseed meal, which we buy at \$2.00 per 100 lbs. I gradually increased the linseed meal to a handful at a feed. It had to be fed carefully, as too much at a time would give the calves diarrhea. I cleaned the pens and put fresh straw and chaff in every other day, because calves will be healthier when pens are kept clean, also, I washed the pails after each feed. When the calves were four months old I kept a dry mash mixture of crushed oats and bran before them all the time. When they were five months old the hired man and I fenced off part of the orchard, and my uncle, brother and myself, with the help of some ropes brought the calves to this yard. We had quite a time getting them there as they never were out of the barn before. They soon got used to the yard and ran and jumped, being glad to be out. The yard had an abundance of fresh grass and trees for shade. We had a large trough made, in which, twice a day, we put three large pails of separated milk in which we put a pint of linseed meal. After the milk they had six quarts of bran. They grew large and healthy out on the grass and were a fine bunch of calves in August, when a man was here buying some of father's purebred Jerseys and offered \$50 each for the calves. Father would not sell them as he wanted them for milkers. Up to the time the calves were put on the grass the cost of feeding each was:

First two weeks 1½ quarts of whole milk per feed.....	\$3.36
Third week 2 quarts whole milk per feed.....	2.24
Fourth week, whole to separated at 20 cents per 100.....	1.82
Next two months, milk \$1.80 and 10 cents meal, equals \$1.90 per month.....	3.80
Fourth and fifth months, milk \$1.80, crushed oats and bran \$1.50.....	6.60
Total cost for feed per calf.....	\$17.82



A Stream and Shade Like This are of Inestimable Value on a Stock Farm.

At noon the calves were given water. When the weather got cold and pasture done we brought the calves into the stable for winter. We bedded them with straw and cleaned out the pens once a week. We gradually fed them on silage, sliced mangels and turnips night and morning, with hay and straw at noon. When spring came and grass was fit we put them out to pasture. Here we have a well, and when I go for the cows I pump water for the heifers. I expect them all to be good milkers next year and give the rich cream the Jersey gives.

Dundas Co., Ont.

KENNETH TUTTLE.

How a Boy Made a Village Lot Pay.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

To begin with I had only a village lot in which to keep my pigs. I bought three, seven weeks old, in December, 1914, paying \$2.00 apiece for them. They were a cross between Poland China and Duroc Jersey, very short and very broad. For the first three months I fed cooked shorts, but as my cooker was mother's stove she objected to the extra fire when warm weather began, so from that time on they were fed shorts and water, and when they weighed about 100 lbs. I added corn to their ration. For green feed I fed sweet clover from a neighbor's yard. In August, 1915, I sold two, averaging 170 lbs. each, at \$8.25 per cwt. In November I butchered the other, and its dressed weight was 246 lbs. From date of purchase to date of butchering my cash outlay was as follows:

3 pigs.....	\$ 6.00
710 lbs. corn.....	7.10
1,750 lbs. shorts at \$1.50.....	26.25
Total.....	\$39.35

My receipts were:

2 pigs, 170 lbs. each at \$8.25.....	\$28.05
1 pig, dressed, 246 lbs. at \$13.25.....	32.60
Total.....	\$60.65

On the transaction I made \$60.65 minus \$39.35 equals \$21.30. For a village lot and a lad of 16 or 17 isn't that fair?

Essex Co., Ont.

HUGH CURTIS.

Notes from Experience in Farm Management.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last spring I was called to attend a farm for my cousin while he took a rest. Previous to that date I had worked at home under the direction of my father, who always managed things and left me to do his bidding.

On assuming charge of this farm I was brought face to face with new problems. I soon realized that a person's head was intended for a purpose and that even in farming it could be of much service—solving plans for future work. During the summer I found out many things that make farm life easier and more enjoyable.

The farmer may attain success or failure by the way he manages his work. Not only in the big jobs, does this count, but more particularly in the small jobs of every-day occurrence. By taking notice of results we could make our labor yield higher returns. This also brought satisfaction for our work which means considerable towards making farm life more pleasant and agreeable. By being energetic and ever ready

we found it a pleasure to do our work on time. Making a few rules and following them helped us along appreciably. Have your work planned for at least one day ahead. If possible do this while you are at work. Don't put it off till the evening and on no account think about your work while in bed. The evening is the time for reading or recreation. When you go to bed go to sleep.

When the hired boy comes and asks what he will do next, be ready for him. Don't tell him to do one thing and then shift him to something else. You will never make a good farmer out of him that way. Have your mind fixed and aim to accomplish the most important duties first.

"Work while the sun shines!" This is a worthy motto for most any farmer to adopt. There is bound to be some wet days and if possible don't ask the man to stay out in the rain. Have some inside work to do; something that will help things along on the fine days when you are real busy.

Be satisfied with working reasonable hours. The superintendent with much work on his brain, unconsciously or otherwise, works long hours, but don't be too greedy. Place yourself in a workman's position and mete out justice to all alike. Farm boys as well as servants dislike to have to milk the cows after the day's work should be done. Arrange things to get up early, then you will be better prepared to quit work at a decent hour in the evening. Long hours are not economical—no human being can stand too long drudgery—a tired man does slow and unsatisfactory work. Diversify your farming operations so that you will have steady work and yet at no time more than you can handle properly. This is important now when labor is so scarce.

Never allow the spirit of procrastination an entrance into your plans or work. This is probably one of the most important habits to guard against and quite frequently is the cause of failure on a farm. If you keep putting it off it will never be done and presently the snow flies.

These together with many other accomplishments may determine the success or failure of the farmer and his management from the working standpoint.

P. E. I.

F. L. CAIRNS.

It Paid to Feed Well and Exhibit.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Last year I kept a sow out of an April litter to show at Amherst Winter Fair. The sow was farrowed April 24, 1915. She was weaned when six weeks old, then fed on "pig meal" at the rate of a pound of meal to a gallon of skim-milk. I fed her what feed she would clean up quickly four times daily. When she was four months old I gradually changed to feeding middlings and skim-milk three times daily. At Amherst she took third prize in the class under nine months, and took a \$5.00 gold piece for purebred Berkshire shown by a new exhibitor. She was seven and a half months old then. When eleven months old she farrowed nine pigs and raised eight.

N. S.

SAXBY B. SEMPLE.

THE DAIRY.

Prevent Flies from Tormenting the Cows.

Flies appear to be as numerous as ever this season. All classes of stock are suffering from these pests and will continue to suffer until heavy frosts come, unless some material is applied at regular intervals to the animal's body. The effect of flies tormenting stock is most noticeable with milking cows. Invariably the milk flow drops, in fly season, if the cows are not protected. Extra feeding will not offset the loss due to the work of flies. It is always difficult to milk a cow when she is fighting her tiny, but troublesome enemies, and many pails of milk have been spilled that would in all probability have been saved had some material been sprayed on the cows. There are several commercial mixtures that prove very effective in repelling the flies, when applied regularly. There are also several mixtures that can be made up that have been used successfully. A common one is one gallon of fish oil and four or five ounces of crude carbolic acid mixed well and applied to all parts of the cow except the udder. Another recipe which is recommended is one-half gallon of fish oil, one-half gallon of coal oil and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid well mixed. A mixture of ten parts lard and one of pine tar stirred well together and applied with a brush to the parts most attacked by flies has been used with good results. Applying it twice a week has been found sufficient. One dairyman keeps his cows comparatively free from flies with a mixture of one-quart fish oil, one third pint tar, three ounces of commercial sheep dip and one-third ounce of carbolic acid applied every three or four days. A mixture containing tar is difficult to spray on the animal. The commercial sprays and most of the mixtures mentioned can easily be applied with a small hand sprayer. It does not take long to go over a whole herd of cows if the sprayer is in good working order. Some dairymen claim that they have no time to spend on spraying the cows. However, if a cow isn't worth looking after and being kept comfortable she isn't worth owning. The expense in time and material for keeping the flies from tormenting the cows will be repaid with interest by the increase in flow of milk.

The
a combi
supply a
the mos
perience
flow in
in their
to norm
ticularly
on pastu
at the
to suppl
mill-feed
every su
and shor
results.
aid in ke

Mo

Amor
selected
first plac
fat prod
that far
Every bu
tions wh
is no bes
all depen
the stock
will foll
farm is s
that way
wise the
milk will
yields.
quality b
the fawn

Canadi

The n
that nam
are only
cattle are
such that
Freedom
the breed
adapted t
proving t
parts of t
been deve
as well as
There
breed, bu
descended
of Franc
for the pr
and bred
For n
existed as
put into
importati
later men
were forl
Therefore
a breed s
They are
raised and
interested
demand f
is little w
become fa
which ma
have eve
end. Imp
has the to
increased
the quant
the quality
Jersey
which the
nineteenth
severely c
many fem
so entirely
to-day. A