



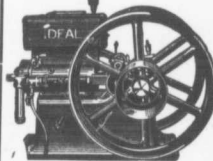
If there were no Fords, automobil-
ing would be like yachting—the
sport of rich men. But by center-
ing his effort upon the production
of one good car, Henry Ford has
brought the price down within
reason—and the easy reach of the
many.

Here's the test: 300,000 Fords now in
service. Runabout \$675; Touring Car
\$750; Town Car \$1000—F.O.B. Walk-
erville, Ont., with all equipment. Get
catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor
Car Company of Canada, Limited.

GASOLINE ENGINES

11 to 80 H.P.

Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Pumps, Steel
Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary



CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

The little metal ear markers you will
want in the spring. Send now for
free circular and sample, send name
and address today.
F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

FERTILIZERS

For information regarding all kinds of mixed and
unmixed fertilizers of the highest grade write
THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO., LTD.
West Toronto Ontario

Power-house on wheels

Carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt tight-
ener and pump jack. Equal to any job any where.

GILSON *Power-able*
Engines deliver 100% service. Useful in more
ways than any other engine. Gil-
son Engines deliver from 1
to 80 H.P.—all types. Write for
particulars.
Giles Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.
Quebec, Canada.



PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!



Pure Bred, the
best that money
can buy



GET ONE FREE

Nine New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy DOES THE TRICK

Our premium offer of pure bred pigs has always been
exceedingly popular, and now the holidays are here and
the young people are free, every one is working for a pig.

START NOW, DON'T WASTE A MINUTE

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Alfalfa for Ensilage

Will you kindly give me some infor-
mation on the best way to make ensilage
from alfalfa? What do you consider is
the value of good alfalfa ensilage as
compared with ensilage made from corn.
In this neighborhood the weather is some-
times certain for curing hay at the end of
June, and it would often be an advan-
tage to put part at least of the first cut-
ting of alfalfa in a silo. The second crop
of so the silo would again be the best
way to save the crop. Would you advise
putting the alfalfa through a cutter?
Would you cut the alfalfa through a cutter
of the silo or strip a layer off the whole
top of the silo? What grain ration, if
alfalfa hay or ensilage for milk produc-
tion?—J. G. H., R. C.

In Henry's Feeds and Feeding, the
nutritive value of ensilage from corn
and alfalfa is given as follows:

	Dry	Carbo
Matter.	88.5	88.5
Fat	2.5	2.5
Corn.	20.9	9.11.3

Comparing the analysis of these two
feeds we find that the alfalfa has a

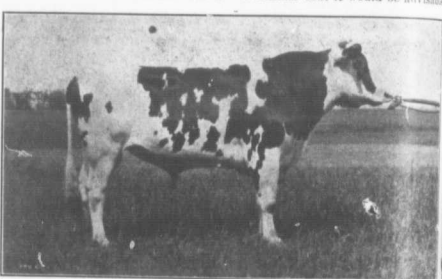
ensilage contains such a large propor-
tion of protein, home-grown clover com-
bined with a small proportion of cot-
ton seed or oil cake meal would be
most satisfactory. Where corn ensi-
lage is fed, being deficient in protein,
the grain ration should be composed
more largely of protein rich feed,
such as bran, oil cake and cotton seed
meal.

If the ensilage is to be fed in winter
when the process of decay is slow, it
would be immaterial whether the en-
silage were taken from only a part of
the surface or from the whole sur-
face. In summer when the decay is
more rapid, and it is necessary to use
several inches of silage a day to pre-
vent decay, it might be well to cut
down through the silage, using only
half of the surface at a time.

Fertilizer for Second Hay Crop

Would it be advisable to cut the second
crop of hay from a meadow the first year
seeded? If so, would it be wise to apply
any fertilizer after the first cutting, and
would be the best kind to apply? The
hay is mostly clover and has been
grown in the most in this vicinity.
—O. N. McP., Que.

I consider that it would be advisable



A Grand Start Towards Building a Great Herd

H. H. Craig, Howick, Que., goes on the principle that the sire is the most im-
portant consideration in the establishing of his Holstein herd. Here is his selection
Sir Anne Beets Segis 2nd, a grandson of King Segis, and bred by Dr. H. H. Har-
Vaudreuil, Que. Study his information here. Then note his breeding as given
on page 17 this issue.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

little more dry matter, more than
three times as much digestible pro-
tein, almost three times as much di-
gestible fat, but that it is deficient
in carbohydrates. Reducing the fat
content to its carbohydrate equivalent
we find that alfalfa has the equivalent
of 13.25 per cent of digestible carbo-
hydrates and corn 13.05.

Your plan of making the cuttings of
alfalfa that are difficult to cure into
ensilage, appeals to us as a sensible
one. We would suggest that you cut
the alfalfa as soon as the second
growth appears at the base and run it
through a cutting box into the silo.
Those who have had experience with
alfalfa ensilage told us that while good
ensilage may be made from long al-
falfa, that the chances of success are
much greater where the alfalfa is first
run through the cutting box, in that
the cut alfalfa packs more closely into
the silo; thus thoroughly excluding
the air.

Another plan that has been success-
fully tried is to run dry cut straw into
the silo along with the alfalfa. When
it comes out the straw is then in a
most palatable condition for feeding,
and the dry straw takes up some of
the excess moisture of the alfalfa. In
any case the alfalfa should be al-
lowed to wilt somewhat before putting
into the silo.

Alfalfa hay or alfalfa silage would
make almost a balanced ration for the
cow giving an ordinary quantity of
milk, say 20 to 25 lbs. of milk a day.
Cows giving a large flow would need
to be fed grain as well. As alfalfa

to cut the second crop on the first
year meadow. The second crop will be
better this year than it will ever be
again, and the meadow will not be im-
paired thereby. It might be well to
give the field a light top-dressing of
barnyard manure between cuttings,
applying it with the manure spread-
er. It will act both as a fertilizer
and as a mulch. Should it be desired
to apply a concentrate, nitrate of
soda, say 100 lbs. per acre, might be
used, applying it on a dry day so that
the dew will not cause it to singe the
young leaves.—Frank T. Shutt,
C.E.F., Ottawa.

To Make Hay Cans

I see an article on hay for copping a
hay in Farm and Dairy. Where can
I obtain these cans?—R. L. Oxford, G.
Ont.

Our hay cans are made from 3
gauges galvanized iron. They are
made on the same principle as the
top of an oil can, by cutting in a
side to the centre and drawing the
edges in and then fastening the
lapping part with four rivets. The
cap is then trimmed so that it will
We had our cans made in our
town by a local tinsmith. It cost
about 42 cents each, the tinsmith
furnishing everything. The width of
the iron used is 36 inches. The
has sufficient slope so that when placed
on the floor it is 7 1/2 inches high.
Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer, West, Ont.

In the weed battle no quarter
given; it is a fight to the death.

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