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Handling of the Hay Crop

R. E. Gunn, Mgr. Dunrobin Stock Farm, Ontario Co.

It is essential to have two things in view in handling the hay crop on a large farm; quality of the product and speed in handling. This article will not touch on the methods of curing and the time to cut, but it will deal with the second essential as suggested, speed in handling.

When we have decided that it is time to commence haying operations we get out to commence. Having tried various kinds and sizes we find a medium geared six-foot cut the most satisfactory. We always have half a dozen knives already sharpened and we can depend on our mower being in good shape for we follow the rule of putting every machine in good order after each job is finished. The use of seven foot mowers is all right except that we have to work a little short on horses during the haying owing to our mares nearly always being with foal in May and June.

We start the mower as early in the morning as possible and cut as much as we can handle from day to day. When the sun is on the grass sufficiently to dry up the dew we start the tedder. The tedder is kept going until early in the afternoon when we start the side delivery rake, putting the clover up into light windrows for the night. Next day these are tossed about with the side delivery rake until they are dry enough to come in. In a very short time, with the assistance of hay loader, and horse fork in the barn, the hauling is accomplished. When one field is cleared another is always ready to be teded and raked. We try to keep all our men concentrated on this very important work of saving the hay crop. We consider a well saved hay crop means full milk pails, thrifty cattle and horses during the long siege of the following winter.

With the judicious use of hay tedder and side delivery, combined with good drying weather, any of the hay crops, alfalfa included, can usually be handled without the old fashioned

and laborious method of putting the hay in cocks. When rain is imminent, however, and the crop is down and not dry, coiling is the only alternative to prevent a considerable loss of feeding value. Rain, we all know, hurts the hay crop, but more hay is injured in an average year by becoming bleached in the sun and having all the natural juices burnt out of it, than is injured by rain. Sun is necessary, but sun-burn is not. Get the hay into windrows as soon as possible, and while the hay is in the swath, keep the tedder going after the dew is off.

Timothy, we cut a little more on the green side and ted a little more than we used to. We find it makes a better hay that is more acceptable to the stock. Of course, if we grow hay for sale, we would no doubt follow the general practice of letting it ripen before we put the mower in the field.

Summer Management of Corn

Walter Thompson, Kent Co., Ont.

Our corn is planted in hills or squares in order that we may cultivate it both ways with a two horse cultivator. I always harrow my corn about two days after planting and keep on harrowing it once or twice a week until the corn is up two or three inches. One need not be afraid to tear out a few stalks or pull out a few hills; there will be plenty left. I would prefer about three stalks to

Care of Wounds

Dr. H. G. Reed, Hutton Co. Ont.

The man who has a badly wounded animal on his hands will always consult his best interests by securing competent veterinary treatment, yet in many cases the injury is so slight that the owner is justified in resorting to home treatment. Wounds are divided into four classes; incised, punctured, lacerated and contused.

An incised wound is one made with a clean cutting instrument. The tissues are divided evenly and smoothly without any tearing or bruising of the parts. Such wounds are usually easy of treatment and unless the incision is very deep need only be made perfectly clean and kept so by the regular application of some disinfectant such as carbolic acid when the healing process will take place readily and quickly.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS

Punctured wounds are made with a more or less blunt instrument and are usually of a serious character, especially if the puncture is comparatively deep and likely to have injured some of the deep seated structures such as arteries, nerves, veins or any of the internal organs. A wound of this nature will never heal without the formation of pus, and it is of the utmost importance to see that any pus that forms has a free chance to escape. If not allowed to escape it will increase in volume and set up a vast amount of local inflammation and very soon serious consequences will result.

LACERATED WOUNDS

A lacerated wound is one in which the tissues are torn asunder in a rough and uneven manner. In such wounds pus will always form and they should be kept clean and healthy till the healing process is established, which will not take place so readily as in a clean cut wound.

A contused wound is one in which the tissues are bruised without the skin being broken. If the contusion is only slight the inflammation will subside by the application of heat and by fomentation or poultices, but if the contusion is severe and very deep seated, inflammation will likely result if the utmost care is not exercised. It often happens that even in the case of trivial incised wounds grave complications such as erysipelas or tetanus—lock-jaw—set in for want of a little precaution. All dirt or any foreign bodies should be carefully removed and the parts dressed as already described.

"CALK" WOUNDS

Special care should always be taken when a horse is wounded by cutting his foot by treading

GOOD ROADS—HOW CAN THEY BE SECURED?

Good roads would do more to improve conditions of life on the farm than any other one improvement that could be secured. Every person who lives in the country has to use the roads. Everybody, therefore, is affected by their condition.

It is about 10 years since the Ontario Government set aside \$1,000,000 to encourage the building of better roads. The government offered to defray one third of the expense of constructing these roads providing the counties would pay the other two-thirds. Only a few counties have taken advantage of this offer. As yet, the \$1,000,000 has not nearly all been used. Why is improvement so slow?

Recently, an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy visited Hillside Farm, owned by Mr. Benjamin Rothwell, of Ottawa, a former warden of Carleton county. Mr. Rothwell is one of the most progressive and successful farmers in his section. He has given considerable thought to this matter of good roads.

"Last year," said Mr. Rothwell, "I visited the State of Ohio and found that great progress was being made there in the construction of good, stone roads. I was informed that this was due to a bill that had been passed by the Legislature by which the State agreed to defray one half the cost of building stone roads where the counties would pay 25 per cent., the townships 15 per cent. and the property owners, living beside the roads to be improved, 10 per cent. This law seems to me to be a good one. Why should we not have a similar law in Ontario? Our provincial government should never feel the amount that it would be called upon to contribute. By disposing of some of its mineral concessions the money could be raised without casting a burden on any person. Farmers need good roads more than anything else. Farm and Dairy can help us by bringing this matter forward for discussion."

What do the readers of Farm and Dairy think of this suggestion?

a hill and would rather have only two to have four or five. This is for a crop of ears; of course, more would be required were the corn to be used for a silo.

I would like to cultivate corn every week if I could until it gets too much for the two-horse cultivator. Failing in this I cultivate as often as possible. We sometimes cultivate when the corn is over the horse's back. By making use of a short wheelbarrow, a careful man and steady horse will not drag down many stalks; and should the horse nip off a few leaves it will do no harm.

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