



A Two-furrow Foot-lift Gang at Work on the Farm of D. H. Martin, Huron Co., Ont.

writes as follows regarding the effect of various fly repellents which have been tried at the Dominion Experimental Farms:

"Of the various species of flies which infest cattle some are injurious on account of the annoyance, pain, and loss of blood due to their bites, and some on account of the diseases which they spread from the blood of diseased animals to the blood of healthy animals. Fortunately in this country the diseases carried by the latter are comparatively rare.

"Flies pester the cows in large numbers, therefore, in the interest of increased milk and beef production and growth of young stock, to say nothing of the comfort of the animals, it is advisable to use some form of fly repellent.

"The following remedies are fairly efficient in protecting cattle from attacks of flies but must be applied quite frequently. They will be found considerably cheaper per gallon to make than the many patented fly repellents on the market can be bought for:

"1. Rancid lard, 1 lb., and kerosene, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. thoroughly mixed and applied with a cloth, brush or the bare hands will last for two or three days.

"2. Fish oil 3 parts and kerosene 1 part, applied with a spray pump will last one to two days.

"3. Fish oil 2 parts and pine tar 1 part, thoroughly mixed and applied with a brush will last 4 to 5 days.

"4. Crude carbolic acid 1 part and fish oil 10 parts thoroughly mixed and applied with cloth or brush lightly so as not to blister, will repel flies two to three days.

"5. Fish oil 100 parts, oil of tar 50 parts, and carbolic acid 1 part applied with a spray pump is efficient for two days.

"6. Rancid lard 5 lbs. and pine tar 1 lb. thoroughly mixed and applied with a brush is efficient for three or more days.

"In addition to the above a number of patented fly repellents might be mentioned as having given good results, but with all of these sprays care must be taken not to apply too heavily for fear of blistering the skin, and not to spray just before milking for fear of tainting the milk with the strong odor of the sprays.

"Spraying besides keeping down the ordinary flies helps to keep in check the warbles with which the cattle are so commonly infested in the spring months.

"The duration of efficiency of any spray for flies depends upon the thoroughness of application, particularly to the parts most infested by flies, and frequently upon the weather conditions, as frequent rains invariably mean the necessity of more frequent applications.

"In spraying milking cows with either homemade or patent sprays great care should be taken to select ingredients or sprays which will not, in any way, taint the milk through their rancid or very strong odor."

From the above it will be seen that fly repellents can be compounded at home by the use of various common materials, and while these are claimed to be only partially effective in protecting the cattle it is advisable to use some form of repellent in an effort to give the stock as much relief from the fly nuisance as possible. It is necessary to apply the material frequently if results are to be obtained. Evidently the material that will repel one fly, is effective against other varieties.

By destroying the breeding places of flies, considerable can be done to lessen the number. Flies breed in refuse and filth, consequently by keeping the stables and yard reasonably clean the number of flies can be reduced. Some stockmen use material over the windows to partially darken the stable. This gives relief to the stock when they are in the stable. If old sacking, pine boughs, etc., are hung from the top of the stable door so as to brush on the cattle's backs as they enter, many flies will be kept out of the stable which would otherwise enter on the stock. Some make a practice of stabling their cattle during the day and giving them a little hay and grain and then turning them to pasture at night. In this way the animals suffer the minimum of annoyance from the pests in question. Using a fly repellent and stabling the cattle in partially darkened quarters during the heat of the day appear to be the only known means of giving the stock relief from their small but numerous enemies.

THE FARM.

The Two-Furrowed Plow.

While the two-furrow plow has been in use for many years, and farmers realize the advantages of turning two furrows instead of one and riding instead of walking, there are districts no doubt where this convenience has not yet made an impression. D. H. Martin, of Huron County, Ontario, sends up the accompanying illustration. He says this plow has now plowed, this season, nearly 100 acres. By the time it has plowed 103 acres it will have saved a walk of 847 miles, or the distance from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Mr. Martin believes that if he could persuade the farmers of Huron and Bruce Counties to purchase such a plow and get their plowing done quickly this fall, he would be doing a good service to the Allies. He furthermore recommends that since so many of the boys have gone to the front, farmers in a neighborhood should co-operate, purchase modern and large machinery and get their work done quickly and more easily. In this connection he mentions the two-furrow gang with a narrow bottom, the harrow-cart which is drawn behind the harrows and allows the teamster to ride, and the wide drill with the running board behind. Of these three implements perhaps the harrow-cart is the least known. They are used more in the West, but there is no reason why they should not be employed very much more extensively in Eastern Canada. Walking all day over the soft land is a waste of energy and man power. We are well supplied with horses in this country, and it is not good management when a man has to follow the harrows all day besides doing chores night and morning.

Prevent the Weeds From Seeding.

On the whole Canadian thistles and other perennial weeds do not appear to be so numerous in hay and grain fields as they have been in previous years. The season no doubt has tended to lessen the number. Shortage of labor in the past resulting in insufficient cultivation on many farms has given the weeds an opportunity to fasten themselves securely in the ground and to spread to neighboring land. Where possible an effort should be made to keep noxious weeds in check. Allowing a few plants to mature and scatter their seed may mean hundreds of plants the following year, so productive are some of our worst weeds. If time permits, thistles should be cut and other weeds pulled from grain fields. Hay is usually harvested before many weeds mature. In the case of cultivated fields, sharp teeth on the cultivator will destroy most of the weeds, provided

the field is gone over at frequent intervals. The hoe is necessary to remove thistles, etc., from the corn and turnip rows and if possible it should be used. It is frequently noticed that weeds are prevalent in the grain near the fences of a field which was in roots or corn the previous year. This may be due to poor cultivation of the headlands, but more generally to failure to cut weeds growing along the fences. The cultivated soil makes an ideal bed for the seeds maturing along the fence. It does not take long to go around the corn or root field with a scythe and cut the weeds, and it will result in a cleaner and more attractive field the following year. Weeds around hay and grain fields should also be cut if the farm is to be kept clean.

The roadside is also a source of supply of weed seeds. In some townships the weeds flourish from one side of the road to the other and under these conditions the farms adjoining cannot be kept clean. Among the worst roadside weeds are thistles, wild carrot, blue weed and rib grass. These should be cut to prevent the weeds seeding and polluting neighboring land. Waste land should be looked after as it is too often the source of a large variety of foul weeds. The pasture field is another part of the farm frequently neglected. Thistles are possibly the most prevalent, although rib grass, wild carrot, ox-eye daisy, etc., may be seen growing luxuriantly. It would spoil a day with man and team to cut a ten-acre pasture but it would be time well spent. Weeds take moisture and plant-food from the soil which should go to feed the crop of grain, corn, roots or grass. Some weeds apparently do little injury to the crops but this cannot be said of biennials, perennials and some of the annuals. Vigorous warfare should be waged against weeds as they are enemies of the cultivated crops. Sowing clean seed and giving the soil judicious cultivation to prevent weeds maturing seed are among the weapons used in combating the enemy known as "weeds".

Thrift.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Young people do not like the sound of that word "thrift." Most of them prefer to spend their earnings on immediate pleasures, and hence they make certain that their savings will never exceed "nothing" a week. The habit of saving nothing a week, when once it is well established, is likely to persist, even though it involves the spending of liberal salaries. Sixty per cent. of the Americans who reach old age discover that they have saved nothing. Most people who have contracted this chronic spending habit would do well to employ a life insurance company to do the saving for them.

A sum of money invested at 5 per cent. compound interest will double itself in about fourteen years. Hence \$1,000 invested at 5 per cent. will be \$2,000 in 14 years; it will be \$4,000 in 28 years, or it will be \$8,000 in 42 years. A person with money to invest at the present time can do better than 5 per cent., on account of the prevailing high rates of interest. Therefore, there should be strong incentive for people to save most ardently during youth, while the earning power of their savings is still great.

Also, if a man has \$1,000 with which he intends to purchase a pleasure car, he has the choice of the following: If he postpones the purchase for two or three years the interest accumulated will help to pay the running expense of the car. If he postpones the purchase for fourteen years the interest will buy the car, leaving the \$1,000 to earn more luxuries if desired.

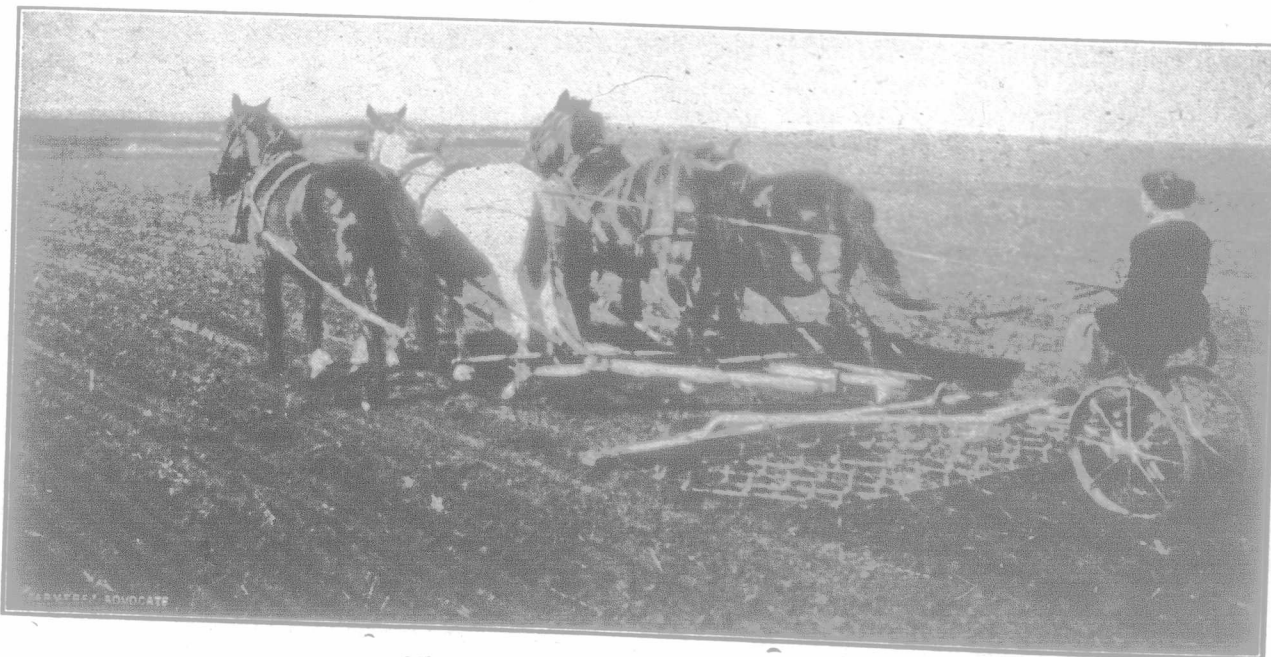
Procrastination is a paying proposition when you are thinking of buying luxuries. Remember: the man who has a savings account has his name on two pay rolls.

Ontario Co.

NELSON McDOWELL.

The grain harvest is now commencing. Is the binder repaired and ready for the field?

If time permits, mow the fence corners and along the lanes. Grassy fence bottoms detract from the appearance of the farm.



The Harrow Cart Saves Many Steps.