

enter into this profitable line of farming on a large scale. The land is there, the feed is there in abundance, and one of the best markets in the world is there, and for many years to come this western country will develop, grow and increase in population; and its people must be fed.

#### THE TROUBLE OF GETTING THE COWS MILKED

In conversation with many farmers, once dairymen in the older provinces, I discovered that the difficulty of getting help, that was efficient and willing milkers, precluded many from carrying on dairying. This may be overcome by installing the milking machine in the dairy barn. These have proved so effectual in eastern states with which I am acquainted, that I am fully convinced they will in a large measure solve this difficulty and make dairying one of the most enjoyable and profitable lines of farming in our great north-west.

With the advent of better dairymen, will come more pure-bred sires of the dairy breeds, more registered herds of dairy cattle; hence better cows. Even as I write methinks I see a vision of thousands of herds of Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey cattle feeding on those mighty plains where once roamed the Indian and the buffalo. Even now these latter have gone and golden grain waves in their stead. Even King Wheat, however, must give way, in part at least to alfalfa and other fodder crops. Dairying will become one of the great industries of our north-west.

#### How a Great Record Was Made

G. W. Clemons, Brant Co., Ont.

Last year a cow-testing competition was held in Wisconsin, in which prizes, amounting to \$1,600, were offered for the herd of 10 cows showing the best results at the pail and churn for the period of 12 months. Ten pure bred Holsteins, owned by John Erickson, carried off first prize with the remarkable average of 16,044.4 lbs. of milk and 509.69 lbs. of fat, equal to 637.1 lbs. of butter. As Mr. Erickson bred all these cows, or all but one, from two families, fed and developed them into the best working herd in his state, some extracts from his report to Prof. Well are both interesting and instructive. He says:

"To get a large production from cows one should always commence with the development of the calf. It should never be stunted and should be induced to eat a great deal of roughage quite a while before the first calving. I feed so as to have them in good flesh and physical condition. At the first milking period it is very important to get a long milking habit fixed, that with right handling she will never forget. To be punctual in time of feeding and milking is important, and one should not change milkers any oftener than is necessary.

"When my cows were in competition they were fed and milked three times a day till about eight months from freshening, when they were fed and milked twice a day, the time being divided as nearly equal as possible in all cases. They were fed 20 to 35 lbs. silage a day, and we got them to eat as much timothy and alfalfa hay as possible.

#### THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN FED

"The grain ration consisted of bran, oats, hominy, oil meal, and Ajax Flakes. These feeds were proportioned according to time of year, and also length of time the cows were along in calf. The amount fed was 10 to 15 lbs. a

day; 16 lbs. to a couple for a short time in a seven-day test.

"Each cow was closely watched, and fed the amount she would clean up and make use of both for production and body maintenance. After having finished the morning's feed, they were given a small handful of salt. If anything was left it was cleaned out of the manger before they were given their next feed. They had water in reach at all times supplied by a system of buckets. When not in pasture they were gone over once a day with brush and card."

#### Neglected Roadside a Serious Menace

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

The roadside is not only a hotbed for weed seed production, but a clearing house as well for seed distribution.

It is becoming more apparent each year that something must be done to relieve the scarcity of farm labor or the roadsides will become even a greater menace than ever they have been in

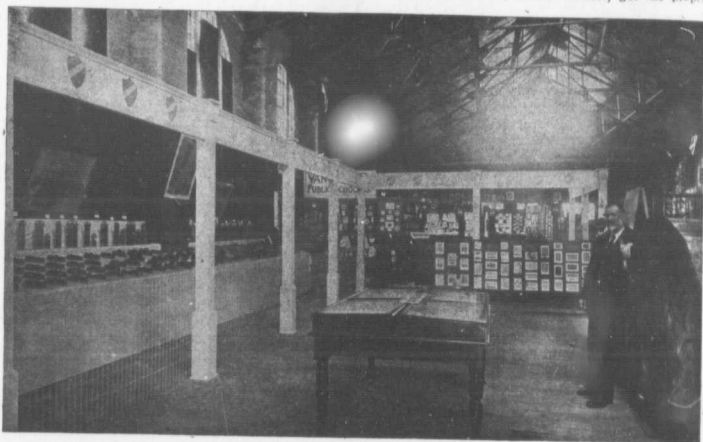
of snow on it, and that I considered their excuse a lame one.

"Well," said he, "as you see, I have gone along the distance my farm extends and cut out one of the weeds there."

"Yes," said I, "I see it is the blue weed." "Oh, that's what you call it?" "Yes," I answered, "but there are a number more here as bad, and one or two even worse if they get into your field." I pointed out the perennial Sow Thistle and the Ragweed.

#### AND THIS IS COMMON

There was one of the greatest assortments of weeds one would see in a day's travel on that roadside. There was Canada thistle, common evening primrose, pigweed, lambsquarters, burdocks, milk weed, golden rod, and others, along with those already mentioned, growing most luxuriantly and loading with seed. It seems to me that it would pay farmers to take a mower and do something to check the spread of weeds from the roadsides adjoining their farms at least, if they cannot, without trouble, get the proper



An Exhibit that Gave Graphic Representation of the Resources of British Columbia.

The wealth that British Columbia possesses in her forests and mines, the talent of her school children, but above all, the natural adaptability of the British Columbia climate and soil to fruit culture, were portrayed so that one who runs might see at the B. C. provincial exhibit in the new Government Building at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year. It was the exhibit of fruit, too, that attracted most attention from visitors. All fruits from peaches to apples were included in the exhibit. The color was wonderfully good considering the earliness of the season and the quality was of the best. Mr. W. J. Brandrith, who was in charge of the exhibit, may be seen to the right standing beside a cross section of a giant Douglas fir.

the past. A pathmaster said the other day that he had tried to get someone to cut the weeds on his road bed, but failed to find anyone who would do it, even when the labor cost would be applied on their road tax.

The writer was recently travelling along a public highway in eastern Ontario, which lay through what had been at one time a swamp, but was now drained, and some of the best of land was lying on either side of the road. The turnpike was high, and a ditch ran along the one side. Between it and a crop the farmer who owned the adjoining farm was cutting down the weeds. I stopped and complimented him on his work, and incidentally remarked that I would see that the proper person was notified to cut the weeds on the roadside. A mower run up and down about twice would have made quite a clean job. The farmer said it was a county road, and some of the residents thought the weeds left standing there would retain the snow on the turnpike in the winter. I told him I had gone over the same road last spring before the snow had gone, and there was from two to three feet

authorities to do the work. The work of the railroad corporations should bring a blush to the faces of the farming communities when it is seen what they are doing to destroy weed life along their tracks. Let out the cattle and sheep on the highways, anything rather than weeds.

A great deal of attention is being paid to grading and gravelling the highways these days. It is strange that when roadmakers take up the grass along the sides that they don't scatter some grass seed along the sides of the roadbed. This seed would soon form another sod that would prevent the weeds from growing there. Instead of that our road builders are making it easier for chickory, ragweed, and sweet clover, which are increasing amazingly on the public highways, to get a foothold. Then there are the ugly looking chaps, elecampagne, and teal, so common in many places, while blueweed, eye daisy, ribgrass, thistles, milkweed, docks, burdocks, and hound's tongue are occupying others.

Something must be done, and that right early, to stem this tide of evil.

Some of breeding-pur some years grubs, which crops of all places where grass, known as c. ured. They called June take from and during and are out. There is creatures, or much salt to other pop whatever it salt to aff vent the gr ful if any sects. Ma but so far therefore, may be do grass field fall in orde and their v north and various ani feed upon

The safe ing the first that a be turnups, w after the s probably b ing the fir are in the upon the so ed under growing c To grow or mangels be very ri Besides la pasture lat the soil is breeding-pu pers which fields to southern bordering c another se pastures w is known a usually in come into flowers but ing in the

The wor and young particularly which are greatly red altogether, especially three years

Having I cut my cor ate it but then I have stage when At that t ting boxes with carrier I hired an