

### Why Don't You Try?

No one knows what he can do until he tries, and many of our readers have found that it paid them well to try to obtain new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

Why don't you try?

Read the cash and live stock premium offers on the back cover of this issue. There is no reason why you should not win one of the prizes.

Note what a few of our subscribers say about the paper. We receive many such letters.

Mr. E. E. Chaffee, Glengarry County, says: "I like The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. It is O.K. I would not like to miss any copies of the paper."

Mr. C. J. Greenwood, Northumberland County, says: "I could not do without The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World."

Mr. Stephen Ackland, Queens County, P. E. I., says: "I am very much interested in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World."

### The Cheap Production of Pork

The man who has not provided a clover field for his sows and pigs to run in from now on through the summer, has no business raising hogs," says a farmer writing to The Indiana Farmer. The profit in hog production comes from making the greatest gains from the pasture and not when the hogs are put on grain feed. There should be no let-up in crowding the pigs. If the sows have been properly handled, they can stand heavy feeding while the pigs are sucking. Turn out the sows with their litters. See that they have a good water supply but let them live in clover now for a couple of months. If you have not clover for them, provide rape instead. It will be well to provide some rape for them at any rate as it will be very acceptable later on.

### Fight the Weeds

The fight to exterminate weeds should be carried on vigorously for the next two months. On all parts of our farms and more especially where a poor stand of a crop is to be had, there the weeds are to be found in abundance. There are too much careless seeding of small grains with the result that many fields are overrun with bad pests that will take hard work to clean up. It will take time, but it will pay to watch the grain fields and pull up the more obnoxious varieties that have been seeded with the grain. The wild mustard should be pulled, or if it is too thick to permit of pulling, then spraying with bluestone should be resorted to. Chances should not be taken by permitting the weeds to go to seed for if they ripen and shed their seeds, the next year the work of eradication will be twice as hard.

The corn fields should be kept free at all hazards. Probably nowhere is there a better seed bed offered for weeds than in the corn field, so here we must put in our best efforts to keep the weeds in check from planting time throughout the cultivating season. One should never get in such a hurry that he cannot take time to stop to pull up a bad weed that the cultivator fails to catch. As weeds seed so very profusely, a single weed, allowed to go to seed in a well-cultivated place such as the corn field, will produce seed enough to sow the stock the farm with its descendants.

Then look out for the roadways. If they are not pastured closely keep all weeds mowed down. The weeds unless prevented grow luxuriously upon the public highway and if they produce seeds, you may rest assured the adjoining fields will soon be covered. Do not wait for the insect

tor or the pathmaster to force you to cut the weeds upon the highway along your property. It will pay you many-fold to be prompt in attending to these weeds which will soon infest your cultivated land if not attended to.

### Caring for Cows in Summer

Now is the time when the cows are at their best. It will pay to keep them up to their full capacity from now on for upon how well they are cared for during the summer months will depend the abundance of milk from the milch cow next fall and winter. At present, the pastures are good so we need not worry on that score for a month or so. However, if as yet you have neglected to provide some green crop that can be used for July and August feeding, it should be done immediately. We may be blessed with an abundance of pasture throughout this coming season but it is never safe to depend entirely upon our meadows and pastures to furnish us with the necessary feed for our cows throughout the summer. The dairyman who is caught napping in this respect is the man who pays dearly for it ere the following winter has passed. If the cows can be carried up to October 1 without much loss in their milk flow, you will have them in fine shape for doing good work during the fall and winter.

Keep the dogs away from the milk cows; it will pay one well to go for the cows rather than send the average dog to hurry them up. See that the cows have some shade in their pasture and provide salt for them at all times. It is a well-established fact that the cows cared for properly, for the next two months will be the money-making ones later on. Do not neglect your cows during the rush of the summer work. On dairy farms most of the work that is done throughout the summer is done to provide fodder for the cows during the coming winter. On this account it assuredly is poor policy to neglect the cows from which we expect to get returns for the labor we are now expending.

### The Quack Grass Question

From the excellent bulletin No. 80, on "Weeds and their eradication," by Prof. H. L. Bolley of the North Dakota Experiment Station, the following on quack grass and other weeds is taken:

"Quack-grass is spreading rapidly throughout the Northwest because of present agricultural methods. The weed would not prove such a menace in a country of greater pasture requirements and of more intensive cultivation methods. Continuous growth of cereals, loosely handled, gives this weedy grass every opportunity to develop. When an area is once infected the plant is soon dragged to all parts of the farm. As with certain other weeds that have become general, most farmers are paying but slight attention to small patches, others are much disturbed about the rapid spread, and yet others are already awake to the fact that they have the weed almost general upon their lands and are now getting correspondingly lessened yields of grain at a much greater cost.

To advise farmers whose lands are now overrun by this grass may seem adding insult to injury, for to quack-grass extermination there is no easy road. No spraying method is economically possible while other crops are to be grown. Direct application of salt have not proven satisfactory.

#### WHAT TO DO

(1) If in small patches, up-root in dry, hot weather and as far as possible remove all underground stems. Visit the areas once every 8 or 10



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days and remove every visible spear of grass, with the attached underground stem.

(2) Or, cut off in July and cover closely with tar paper so as to quite exclude the light. Allow the paper to remain there through July and August, then pull deeply.

(3) Or, cut off closely in July and cover deeply with straw or manure. Visit the areas often. Dig up any scattering plants not covered.

(4) If in large areas, mow off when in blossom, break the sod shallow (not to exceed 2 or 3 inches) in mid July. Back-set in mid-August at a depth but slightly deeper than before. Then disc and harrow throughout the fall, never allowing any green leaves to show. Then plow deeply in the

late fall. Plant a cultivated crop the following season and follow the cultivator with a hoe-man to look for every spear of the grass. Or, after thoroughly preparing the seed bed in the spring give it a hearty seeding of German millet, say 2 to 2½ pecks of good seed, preferably sown broadcast. Sow the millet late in May. At no time during this process of field preparation should the quack-grass be allowed to show green and if possible the ground should never be worked while wet. The drier the ground and hotter the weather the better the killing effect of cultivation.

Any annual forage crop of dense and rapid growth may be substituted for millets, though I think it has no equal unless it is fodder corn sown broadcast."

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