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Long Hours Unnecessary

Geo. Pitman, Norfolk Co., Ont.

"The Young Man on the Farm" who wrote in Farm and Dairy recently about the long hours and days is quite right. I don't believe a man has much brains if he puts in 16 or 18 hours a day. When I worked at home with my father, his practice was to get up about six o'clock in the morning and quit at six in the evening. We usually got through our supper and chores by seven. We then had the rest of the evening to ourselves. I have kept up the old practice ever since I have been working for myself—47 years. I get along with my work just as well as the man that puts in 16 or 18 hours daily. My men and horses are hardly ever in the field over nine hours a day. They don't go to the field and sit down; they go out to work. If they want to rest, there is a better place than in the field.

One of my neighbors is a man who works long hours. I often hear him drawing in grain in harvest time after I am in bed. One of his men said to him last summer, "Master, I think I will sell my led. It is no use to me, for I have hardly time to lie down before it is time to get up again." The man that puts in such long hours a day must think his life is going to return to this earth again. I think we are going through this world for the last time, so we may as well take it a little easy and get some of the benefits of living.

Some Contrasts in Milk Yields

Some of the records from members of the cow testing associations for May are indicative of good cows well kept and well fed, in a word, decidedly profitable cows. For instance, one dayman in western Ontario owning a herd of 62 cows has an inspiring record of 1,127 lbs. of milk per cow during the month. Again, in six associations in Peterboro and Oxford counties the average yield of 880 cows was 1,055 lbs. of milk and 34.3 lbs. fat.

The reverse of the picture is not so rosy, indicating the need of more and better cows. Several associations have an average of under 700 lbs. of milk and 26 lbs. fat. A group of 75 cows at one creamery gave only 604 lbs. of milk and 21.8 lbs. fat in May. Think of the difference, the average yield noted above is 70 per cent. better.

As an instance of what is being done by the selected animal record of one of the most famous cows to-day forms a wonderful contrast. She created with 120 lbs. fat in 30 days. This cow, it is said, was picked up from a neighbor who did not keep records and therefore was unaware of her phenomenal value. Who will be the next man who discovers another such diamond in the rough? Individual cow records alone can show where such jewels exist.—C. F. W.

Prize Farms Judges Appointed

The judging of the 11 prize farms that have been entered in the final competition this year to determine the best dairy farm in Ontario will be commenced within the next week or 10 days. The judges appointed are W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Que., secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association and of the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association. Mr. Stephen is a well-known Quebec farmer and breeder, who has had considerable experience in connection with the Prize Farms Competition held in the province of Quebec, and who has judged dairy cattle from one end of the Dominion to the other. The second judge is M. Simpson Reunie, of Toronto, whose farm some 25 years ago won the gold medal for the best farm in the province of On-

tario. Mr. Reunie has visited all parts of Ontario and other sections of Canada as a Farmers' Institute speaker and judge and is possibly the best known farmer in the Dominion.

The judges will visit each of the farms once. If they find that competition between any of the farms is going to be keen for any of the prizes, they will have the power to go back later and re-visit these farms again. The names of the farmers whose farms are competing in this competition were published on page 2 of June 16th issue of Farm and Dairy.

Clover Hay of Quality

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

With a wide-cutting mower and early morning start, one can have quite a large block of hay cut by 11 o'clock. If the tedder—a great labor saving implement—is started early in the forenoon and kept going until about two o'clock, the hay rake may be started about three o'clock and the hay put up in coils—not too large, but fairly high and well pointed—that evening. Next morning, these hay coils are spread, spread loosely over a considerable space, and in about an hour again turned loosely, this time towards the centre of the coil; then about 11 o'clock it will be ready to draw. This method gives a hay of green-looking, well cured class of hay that emits a sweet hay odor perceptible almost as far as the load is visible.

There need be no fear of coiling clover the same day it is cut. If it is wilted at all which it is bound to be providing it has not rained, it will be all right to stand over even to the second day before opening.

I imagine someone will exclaim when they read this that such a mode of hay making entails a great amount of labor and that he prefers letting the hay remain green on the ground for a day or two, then going over it with the side delivery rake and loading it with the hay loader. This latter is an excellent method where sufficient labor can be obtained to carry out the first mentioned method and for those who prefer a hay loader.

I always prefer quality in anything, and this method of hay making, at some expense, and anyone knows that hay is materially deteriorated by every dew that falls on it when left scattered about.

Items of Interest

Mr. H. Barton, B.S.A., Lecturer in Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, has been appointed and made head of the department, since the resignation of Prof. H. S. Arkoll, who early in July will occupy an important position in the Veterinary Director General's office at the Stock Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

Permanent offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture are now established in 14 counties. The three additional teachers of agriculture in high schools and district representatives provided for at the recent session of the Legislature are as follows: Lamton County S. E. Todd, located at Petrolia; Durham County, E. S. Duncan, located at Port Hope; Hastings County, A. D. McIntosh, located at Stirling.

The Grain for Calves should be fed first while the calf is quite small, and a little bran to aid the calf in learning to eat. High priced concentrate are necessary, and give the best results than corn meal, oats and bran, ground barley, etc. when fed in proper combinations. At four to six weeks a calf has good teeth and can grind the second crop of corn and give a better result than the first. The best results usually be secured from mixtures.—D. H. Otis, Madison, Wis.