

machine has cut off one man and a team in time saved, as two men can now milk the whole herd in less than an hour and a half, where formerly it took four and five men at milking time with teams standing idle.

Eloren horses are kept and everything that can be, is done by horse or engine power. This year the acreage in a single crop runs into figures larger than most farms: Wheat, 20 acres; oats, 45 acres; corn, 60 acres, and hay, 60 acres. The remainder is taken up in clover pastures and summer fallow. Mr. Allan is a strong advocate of clover, and believes he can get just as much feed with less labor than if he grew alfalfa.

A "PLY IN FIGS" ANTICIPATED

At present Mr. Allan has not a pig on the place, but intends to go right into them in the near future, as he has an excellent pig pen at present unutilized, and he also has a strong suspicion that there should be something in hogs at 10 cents a pound live weight. Quite a number have realized this but cannot find the material to get a start, and in face of the fact that 25 per cent of the hog factories are shut down for the want of hogs, it is rather doubtful if many people will get started in the near future. This will assure a solid basis for present and near future markets.

The illustrations on page three prove that Mr. Allan is building both for beauty and for permanency. While he is not telling what he is making, as he prefers to wait until he gets through, and will then have something worth while talking about, yet all in all it is quite safe to say he is "doing things," and a little calculation can get at the income and outgo for one year, when a fairly satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. Mr. Allan is trying to demonstrate that there is good money in ordinary farming, and from every appearance he is making a decided success of the venture.

Fighting the Fly

H. C. Blair, Pictou Co., N. S.

A cheap and efficient preparation with which to spray the cows during the fly season has long been sought by the farmer. The patent preparations which are bought at the country store are high priced and when sprayed on the cattle are effective only for a few hours.

After experimenting with various preparations we found that a mixture of one part of patent fly killer with about three parts of crude cod oil was about the best mixture we could get. The great fault with most commercial preparations is that they are too volatile and do not remain on the cattle any length of time. The addition of the raw cod oil gives them the sticky property. We spray this preparation on the cows with the ordinary sprayer put up for the purpose. Cod oil we have been able to buy at 40 cts. a gallon. In this respect we have been probably more favorably situated than most farmers.

In the real hot weather when the flies are bad we spray after each milking. When the flies are not so troublesome we spray only once a day. At the same time we endeavor to keep the flies out of the stable by tacking cheap mosquito netting over the open windows.

Prevention, we are told, is better than cure, and the fly nuisance can to a great extent be prevented. We endeavor to remove all the breeding places of flies by keeping the manure covered or by drawing it out to the fields.

For combating the little horn flies that cluster on the horns of the cattle we smear the butt of the horn with pine tar.

A Crank on Weeds

A. McFarlane, Glengarry Co., Ont.

"Girls, girls, girls forever and ever it's girls!" So sang the young people at the Sunday School picnic that I attended the other day. On the way home in the evening I started to sing over the same lines to myself and found that I was saying, "Weeds, weeds, weeds! forever and ever it's weeds!"

My wife laughed. "I guess you've got weeds on the brain," she remarked.

"I always have weeds somewhere near my thoughts this time of year," I replied. I have made weed suppression a hobby. Many in this neighborhood consider me a crank on weeds. It's a subject on which I would rather be cranky than careless.

I had ample opportunity when a boy to study the evil effects of a superabundance of weeds. Our farm lies rather low and is of a heavy clay texture. Conditions as they were could not have been more favorable to sow thistle. The farm was infested with them from one end to the other.



The Black and White Representation at a Recent Fair

In Farm and Dairy last week was an illustration of the Ayrshire exhibit at the Beaufort Spring Fair at Ormstown. Here is a part of the Holstein exhibit that played a part in making that fair one of the greatest dairy exhibits ever held in Canada. They know a good thing in Beaufort; hence their appreciation of the dairy cow.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

er. In fact, they almost drove father out of farming. One would have no trouble to count the number of sow thistles on the farm to-day.

SUCCESSFUL WEED DESTROYERS

Rotation and drainage explain the change. Father had always followed grain farming as had the rest of the neighborhood. I went in exclusively for dairying. I started a rotation of crops that included from 20 to 25 per cent of hoe crop. I endeavored to keep that hoe crop clean. This cleaned out the sow thistle in good shape, and the tile drains that we added from year to year completed the job. My experience with the sow thistle leads me to believe that it is absolutely hopeless to fight it and at the same time follow grain farming. A short rotation is the only cure and it is an effectual one.

My short rotation has been of great benefit to me in fighting more than the sow thistle. It has me in fighting more than the sow thistle. It has enabled me to conquer practically every other weed that grows on the farm.—annuals, biennials and perennials. It is a job that is ever becoming easier. On the first round of our rotation it was so hard to keep the hoe crops clean that I almost lost heart with it, however, employed extra help when right with it, and the second round was a little easier. Now the farm is clean.

MUSTARD IN SEED GRAIN

I had another weed experience two years ago. The seed grain that I got, probably coming from Western Canada, proved to be infested with mustard. As I was not acquainted with the weed I did not know how serious it was and sowed the

grain after a little preliminary cleaning. By the time the grain was a foot high the field suddenly blossomed out yellow all over. I did not waste any time over that crop. I plowed it right under before a single seed had had time to mature. I never expect to see that mustard again.

This little experience opened my eyes to the importance of watching the seed grain closely. We will grow our own seed after this, not only of the grains but of clover as well. This is the only way to be absolutely sure of yourself.

While I am admittedly a crank on weeds, I do not regard weeds as an unmixed evil. We farmers are not inclined to do any more work than we have to, and I believe that if it wasn't for the weeds our fields would get mighty little cultivation.

Experience with a Steel Silo

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

I have found the steel silo satisfactory in every respect, but one, viz., the difficulty of protecting the metal against corrosion. During the last few years I have tried a good many different kinds of asphalt, tar, oil and water paints, with very little success.

One thing has proved entirely satisfactory; that is, what is known as a rubber-felt roofing stuck to the steel with the cement, used with the roofing. It is, however, no easy task to put this material on, and the sun's heat will sometimes melt the cement sufficiently to allow the roofing felt to fall when the silo is empty. If this felt were attached as described and supported independently at the top of the silo, I feel sure that it would be a complete solution of the problem. I have had a couple of strips on for three years and it affords an absolute protection against the acid of the silage, without being in itself affected at all.

A PAIR PAINT PROTECTION

The only other combination which I have found fairly satisfactory is a coating of red lead and oil directly on the steel, with a covering of Portland Cement wash. In order to make this satisfactory, the metal should be free from all other paints and the red lead and oil should be applied with as little oil as possible. After this has well hardened, say in two or three weeks, some Portland Cement should be mixed with water to the consistency of a thick wash and one or two coats applied with a large flat brush. The red lead and Portland Cement combination is comparatively inexpensive and gives fairly good promise of being durable.

Where the red lead was put on over the asphalt and tar paints, which had almost all come off, the Portland Cement has sealed off. Where the red lead and oil was applied on the rusty surface of the metal, the cement has stuck very well indeed and should last with occasional renewal for a good many years.

The problem of protecting the metal has been such a difficult one to solve, that the manufacturers of the steel silos have practically ceased to advertise their wares except as a topping for cement silos. There seems, however, to be a good reason for giving up the attempt to find a satisfactory protection for the metal, as the steel silo is otherwise an excellent structure.

Farming without keeping accounts is like walking in the night and sleeping in the day. It's like keeping cows without records of their production.—Elias Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

Laying

In the ordinary milk at better promotion is the tary by lying on simple that any m cost is so small an that the floors sown the breeding manure, in the increased flow and plan described below two rows of cows with a driveway between. It is especially fed to the opposite arrangement. Likened method is adapted both old and new PLANNING AND GR

THE FLOOR For every cow lay out the stall three-foot six-inches and four feet inches in length six-inch manger drop gutter. The ger is two feet six inches wide at the top two feet at the bottom with one face sloped to the feed-alley. The depth is seven station setting, a floor. The feed alley The drop-gutter has eight inches deep which is two inches driveway. For extra ter's spirit level (or line are very helpful.

To prevent possible all manure being earthen floor. Care around water pipes waste water and liquid concrete manure pit possible before building a foundation for the six-inch thickness of gravel to keep it with the ground. S the stall floors are prime importance, well to make them. During this operation the unpaved driveway and alleys can be as working space. finish, in order to the food alleys, driveways, the manure and lastly the gutter.

For the plan give five feet six inches in the centre line of the line and grade) as a form for the station set a similar box the six-inch manger Bear in mind that the one inch toward the gutter seven inches Drainage for gutters set by sloping their

Proportion the cement to 2½ cubic feet of crushed rock, cubic foot of clean pit by the full five-inch