

Dairying on High-Priced Land

It is a long time since beef cattle men have had the temerity to claim that good beef steers would rank as money makers with well-bred dairy cows. It is not often even now, however, that a beef cattle enthusiast pays such a tribute to the money making proclivities of good cows in the hands of good dairymen as was recently paid by President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, when he addressed the members of the Ohio State Dairymen's Association as follows:

"I always feel somewhat embarrassed when I attempt to talk to dairymen and to men who are producing dairy products, because I am not a dairymen. I am a beef man, and if I know anything of live stock at all, it is along the line of beef production, and yet I appreciate as keenly as any one, that the beef business is not economical when it comes to intensive agriculture. The beef steer is not the economical producer that the dairy cow is. The dairy cow is the only animal that can stay on high-priced land and make a profit. You cannot feed high-priced products to the beef animal and make a profit, but the dairy cow can stay on the highest-priced land. On portions of the Jersey Isle, where the annual rent is from \$50 to \$60 per cow, they can afford to pay the rent. It will be the basis of permanent agriculture, not only in Ohio, but in Kansas and everywhere, and the dairy cow must be the basis of it."

Some Thoughts on Draining

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

"DRAINING pays," So says our Mr. Man with a complacent air, as he compares our shorn acres with those of some other farmers, who could not cut their crops because of the water. Well, it should pay, we women think, when we consider the length of time the ditchers have stretched their legs under our table, and fattened their horses in its stable.

But Mr. Drainer has his side of the question too. "Well," says he, as he drags himself wearily in to dinner, "if there is a specially good place in the hereafter, it should be kept for drainers, for what with saying bad words sometimes." Just now the old stone drains are his bugbear. "You might as well put a couple of those pigs up to fatten, for we're going to stay with you. We've struck a stone drain and it looks as though we're following it up."

Pioneer grandfather—nearly a century ago—drained the farm, laying miles of stone drains and slab drains. The slabs collapsed in time, and the stone drains became choked with earth. The next generation veined the farm with tile drains, and this generation is at it with cement tiles. It should pay.

The Labor Difficulty

The difficulty is to get men to do the work. Draining seems to be a lost art. No more have we "Honest John Tompkins, the hedger and ditcher." An old Yorkshireman in past years tunneled the farms in this and neighboring townships. He was a character. One day he came to dinner in a very bad humor. After eating the keen edge off his appetite he loosened up sufficiently to say that a stone had been bothering him all morning, and he couldn't get it out. "Oh," said Uncle, "we'll soon fix that. We'll blast it."

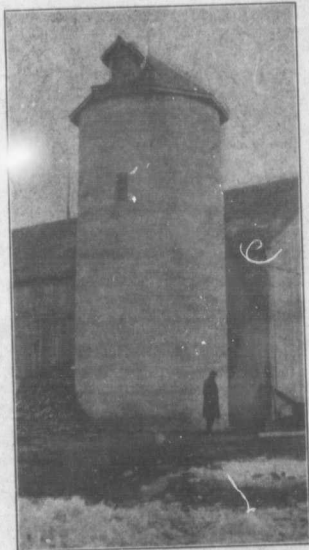
"You can't get it out that way," exclaimed William. "I've blasted it all forenoon, and it's in there yet."

In a neighboring township a farmer had sixty acres of grain which he could not cut, as the earth was water-clogged, and in other places the grain was standing in water. "If we could get men to do the work, we could soon dispose of a

carload of tile," said a dealer. What about Mr. Out-of-Work? Can he dig? Draining seems to be a profession not overcrowded. Could not a graduate of the O. A. C. superintend such a work and educate some of those out-of-works into the mystery of draining? No one need be ashamed of the job. It is what our soldiers are doing practically. If they can bend their backs, handling pick and shovel, for home and country, why cannot others do their bit?

Calf-Raising at Riverside

THE residence of the younger members of the Riverside herd, the property of J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., is all that any calf could desire. Two ply of boards, two ply of paper, and



Calculate the Height of This Silo.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, its owner, who may be seen standing beside it, is six feet three inches in height. In addition to its capacity above ground, there are eight feet or so underground. Mr. Glendinning has always been an ardent advocate of alfalfa. This illustration shows his appreciation of its natural supplement, corn ensilage.

a sheeting of galvanized iron keeps out the wind and frost. Sunlight is admitted by 13 windows. They are all double glassed. The upper part drops back, making every window a fresh air inlet. The foul air escapes through openings near the floor and is carried up to the roof by two six-inch shafts. The 10-foot ceiling aids ventilation.

The building is 60 feet long and 24 feet wide. Down the centre runs a five-foot passage. The iron pens are each provided with five stanchions. In front is a shallow trough. This holds the pails containing each calf's allowance. When every pail is in position the calves are allowed to stick their heads through. When the pails are removed they receive a handful of chop and are kept imprisoned until the desire to taste one another's ears is dissipated. A narrow gutter runs through each row of pens and the troughs can be washed into it. Everything is kept scrupulously clean. Each calf has his individual sap bucket, and it is washed and placed in the sun after each meal. Scours are unknown.

The calves receive whole milk during the first

month of their existence. Then they are gradually introduced to skim milk. Mr. Richardson finds that gruel made of one part pure oil meal, two parts oil cake, and three parts low grade flour is the best and safest substitute for butter fat. It is made into a gruel and a small quantity added to each part of skim milk. Oats and bran are fed dry.

An overhead track runs from the separator room through the calf barn and down to the piggery. A flat litter carrier conveys the milk to the points of consumption. The calves get their hay from an iron rack on the pen divisions. One water bowl also serves two pens.

Calves kept under these conditions, where they have warmth, sunlight, ventilation, cleanliness, and liberal feeding, obtain a great start in the race for records.

Farm Profits or Speculative Gain

By "Uncle" Henry Wallace.

HOW to make the farm pay is a big problem with every individual actual farmer in the entire nation. How to make farming pay is a big problem with the entire nation itself. For if farming ceases to pay, farmers will cease to farm and the bottom will drop out of the biggest single industry in the nation, on the prosperity of which industry depends the prosperity of all other classes of business.

We must draw a clear and sharp distinction, however, between farming and land speculation. The bulk of the profits accruing to the farmers of the United States in the last eighteen years has accrued not from farming, but from the advance in the price of land, and the price has nothing to do with the value, that is, its ability to produce. In fact, the farms in the corn belt selling at a hundred and fifty dollars an acre on the average, produce no more bushels and tons than they did thirty years ago, when they were worth but fifty. The produce sells for more dollars, but this is due not to the skill of the farmer, but to the advance in the price of grain and live stock. This, again, speaking generally, is due not to any skill of the farmer, but, as in the case of the advance in land prices, to the exhaustion of the government domain.

The profits from speculation in land are temporary; and in case land should cease to advance, as it must do sooner or later, there is danger of heavy loss. The whole history of agriculture in this nation, and in other nations, shows that when land has advanced to a point where it will not pay a satisfactory profit to its owner, it begins to decline in price. And then speculation means not a safe, easy way of getting rich, but a sure, and rapid, and rough way of getting poor. Therefore, the problem of how to make the farm pay should take no account of speculation in land, but it does take account of the prices of farm products.

If one has a market for very young lambs at a good price, I believe it is best to sell them. I do not think it is good policy to put all the lambs on the market in the fall as is the custom here. It would be better for the trade if part were kept over and fed through the winter and sold in the spring when prices are good.—Donald Innes, Victoria Co., N.B.

The cows in our herd look almost exactly like moolies, so well have they been dehorned. The method we follow is to cut off the horns so close as to take some of the skin with it when the heifer is one year old. The job is done with a fine-toothed dehorning saw. We think that if anything, this method is less painful than the caustic potash method, and more certain to accomplish its purpose. I have seen horns grow out that have been treated with caustic potash.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

THE first thing his attention; what he wanted, based on reward should immediately

The plan general colt to being led and to break to h and three years. C do heavy work until years old and should to it gradually.

Before a colt is b led it should be tr tied; this applies horses of all ages.

a strong halter on take a rope about double it, putting the horse's tail as a the two ends together times so the twist of the colt's back a fe of the tail, then let ward on each side o tie them together i the chest just tight it will not drop do surcingle loosely a behind the withers the crupper rope at Have an additiona feet long, run it th at at the breast t per. Tie the othe post, allowing abo the colt tied for a have a loop in one strap through this slack to the rope other end, of course

Teach the colt to be accustomed to being hind parts, and on headstall in one h pet and rub the co then on the back a To gentle the hind feet long, wrap a and tie it. Allow with his nose, then

With this arra ment the colt's legs may be ru without placing e self in danger of heels. If he kicks do not hit him, b low him to examin again, and proceed before. This le should continue the colt will stand ing approached either side and all over. The s day he may be tie again and further tied with sacks, kets and noises un has no fear of around him, unde or upon him.

Another metho gentling a horse tie the halter rop