



Mrs. Goodwife Says:

*'I make my Verandah Furniture brand new every Spring with*

# FLOGLAZE

*"The Finish that Endures"*

ENAMELS

LAC SHADES

Floglaze wears as well outdoors as indoors.

It renews and freshens up Verandah Furniture, Wicker Chairs and Tables and makes them suitable for the summer. Besides, it preserves them from the weather.

Floglaze is made in bright reds, greens and yellows, suitable for Furniture, Garden Tools, outdoor play-things and is useful for finishing Wagons, Buggies, Automobiles or Boats.

Write us for color card showing the thirty-six beautiful shades in which Floglaze is made. Ten cents in stamps will bring a sample tin of any color Lac-Shade for renewing furniture.

**THE IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER  
CANADA



Are You Going to Slave For Gophers All Your Life? Don't Do It. Kill 'Em! Quick!

## Get the Whole Crop!

Why divide the crop with gophers when you can increase the grain you have to sell from 1 to 5 bushels per acre, use

Time-Tested Guaranteed

### Kill-Em-Quick

It's marvelously certain in results. Use it and the gophers are goners. One taste, he's dead!

Get Kill-Em-Quick. Don't accept any other for you may be disappointed. None is so strong or effective as Kill-Em-Quick. It's sure as sun-rise, easy to use, money back if it fails. 40 acre size, 60c; 100 acre size, \$1.20. At dealers, or post paid upon receipt of price.

**Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.**  
Dept. G Regina Canada

GOPHER POISON

A TRUE SOLDIER OF THE DOMINION

Every farmer who continually poisons Gophers Spring, Summer and Fall serves his country well for he increases crops.

## CREAM

We buy Cream—pay for it by express money-order the day we receive it. Furnish cans at cash price, and do all that any other reliable firm can promise.

SHIP US A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Manitoba Creamery Co., Ltd. 509 William Avenue, Winnipeg, Man

## About the Farm

(Conducted by Allan Campbell.)

### Classify your Cows

Cows, with other live stock on the farm have been divided into two main classes, viz., producers and boarders. There are many factors that go toward the establishment of a good herd of producers, and the longer the non-productive cow is suffering to be fed and cared for, the greater is her board bill. After a given period she will reach a stage when she will be unable to meet her liabilities and then her owner may register a notch of dead loss each day that she remains in his possession.

There are ways and means to check up the desirability of retaining certain cows in the herd and an excellent plan is that of adopting the use of the milk record sheet and weigh scales. By the means of these two valuable additions to the barn, any increase, decrease or fluctuation is immediately noticeable and may be investigated and to some extent rectified if undue falling off is shown.

The system of keeping milk records is a simple one. The milk sheet is hung in the cow barn and ruled off into the days of the month by horizontal lines and then each cow's name heads a column ruled perpendicularly. As each cow is milked the pail containing her milk is weighed, and the cow credited with the weight (less the weight of the pail of course). A good plan to get the net weight is to adjust the scales so that the weight of the pail just brings the scale up to zero, and beyond that will be the actual weight of the milk. If this is not practicable on some scales, the weight may be recorded gross to save repeated sums in mental

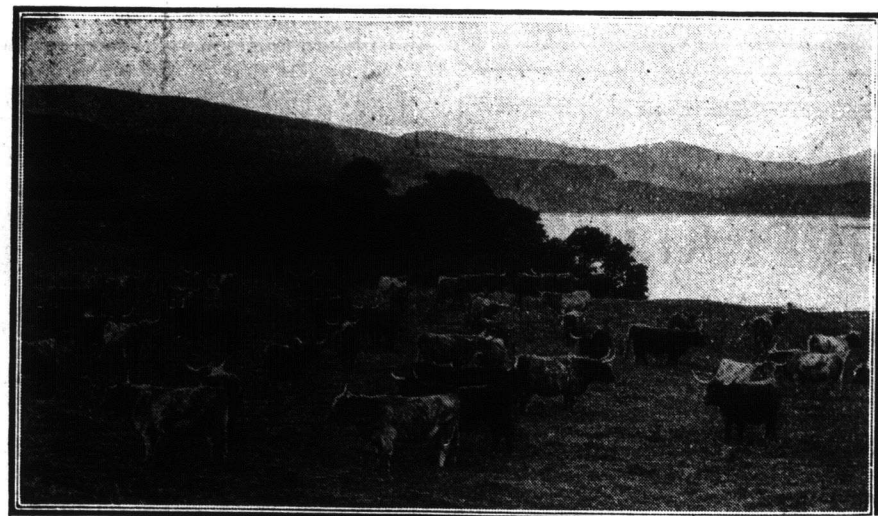
in the likely profitable class, but if the calf is from a cow of a much lower productive strain, then it may be placed in the boarder class and its chances of being retained on the farm will be small.

Many dairymen are keeping these sheets and they give the system credit for the success they are achieving in their dairying operations, as the system of record keeping throws considerable light on the profit and loss side of their work and the very clear way in which it shows them where they stand, lends an interest to the daily work and eliminates to a great extent the danger of running their business into the shallows of unperceived losses.

### Alfalfa, a Valuable Crop

Alfalfa, once safely established on the farm, is worth a great deal to the farmer. There are many reasons for this; it yields two crops each year and it has the power of transmitting nitrogen to the soil. For raisers of stock it is an especially valuable crop, as it is readily eaten and greatly relished by cattle, sheep, etc. Coming nearer the domestic side of the farm, it may be said that chickens improve by its use.

It should be sown on well drained land as the plants do not thrive on wet, soggy land for any length of time. The plants have the tendency to bore down for moisture when the season happens to be dry. It is very necessary that the land on which alfalfa is sown is free from grasses and weeds and for the best results summer fallow, or land that has been in



A Fine Scotch Herd

arithmetic on the part of the person who is milking, and at the end of the month when the sheet is taken down and a fresh one started, the total gross weights of each cow's milk as shown by the sheets should have the weight of the pail, multiplied by the number of milkings per cow for the month, deducted from it, and this will give the net weight of the month's milk of each particular cow. To get a good survey of the general performance of the cows, each cow's total for the month should be divided by the number of days that she was milked and thus get her daily average.

By the above system of keeping a close watch upon the milk production of the cows, the future of the herd may be intelligently planned. The poor producers may be disposed of and good ones retained. The progeny of the latter cows will have a far higher value right at the start when the facts of the productiveness of the dam are known, especially if the sire is an animal with a good record than is possible where there has been no record kept.

As the milk sheets are necessarily large, it is a very good plan to store them away after transferring the totals and averages for the month into a small and handy well-bound book, that can be kept in the house in a place where it can be found at any moment for the purpose of reference, and this book can be made the deciding factor in arranging the survival of the fittest. The sale of young stock can be to a great extent governed by the records noted in the milk book and values adjusted accordingly. The record of the dam will place the young beast in a certain class, and say the dam has a record of over 5,000 pounds of milk for the year, the calf will take its place

hoed crops and therefore reasonably clean should be used. This crop, to be a success must have the soil inoculated and this is done by the application of nitro culture. If the soil is not inoculated, the crop may flourish for the first season, but later it will be noticed that the plants will have a yellowish tint, and will be generally lacking in vigor. The reason for this is that the bacteria necessary for the absorption of the nitrogen in the air, and passing it on to the plants, are not present. The inoculation described above will cause the bacteria to act as nitrogen collecting agents and assure maximum vigor in the plants.

Alfalfa seed may be obtained from most of the seed houses now, and among the best varieties are Grimm, Turkestan, Montana and Baltic. About fifteen pounds of seed should be used per acre, and it may be sown from about the middle of May to the middle of June or even later.

A crop of hay must not be expected from the alfalfa the first year it is sown, but the mower should be used on it once or twice in the first season for two reasons, viz., to check the growth of weeds and also to prevent the young plants from growing too tall, thus causing them to put more of their growth in their root system. The cuttings from these preliminary mowings, if not too heavy, may be left on the ground to act as a mulch. It should not be cut very late in the season as a growth should be left to catch the snow for winter protection.

The second year, when a harvest may be expected, the plants should be cut when they are young, and not allowed to grow tall as in the latter state the stems become woody. It is chiefly the leaves that provide the nutriment and in putting up the cocks the hay must be