

Haymaking Up-to-Date

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

When we speak of haymaking we really mean clover curing. Timothy went out of fashion long ago on our farm. Our ideas on how this curing should be done have changed wonderfully in the last score of years, and we believe that we now cure clover so as to get a maximum amount of

large salaries laborers get in this country (experienced laborers), and are led to believe that they can get salaries of equal amount from the day they first land in the country.

I recently hired a man in Toronto. First he was dissatisfied with the wages I offered him, although he knew nothing about farm work. Then he did

not come to the farm for a week, but expected pay from the first day I had spoken to him. He had been given to understand that it was customary to pay men in that way. He also understood that his wife was to get four days' work a week in the house at \$1 a day, or \$16 a month. We knew nothing of this.

It has been suggested to me that the transportation companies are responsible for these false ideas of immigrants. All that these companies want is the price of the ticket across the Atlantic, and to get the men to come they make the picture of Canadian conditions as rosy as possible. But it means all kinds of trouble for we farmers who must hire these men.

Two jobs at one Operation

James Creelman, Hants Co., N. S.

We dairymen who have a lot of money wrapped up in pure-bred stock, or even grade stock, cannot be too careful in guarding the health of our cattle. Tuberculosis and other dis-

When to Cultivate and How

J. Fixter, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa

After planting cultivation is one of the most important operations in growing corn. The land should be harrowed two or three times (after the corn is sown and before it comes through the ground), the last harrowing to be just as the corn is appearing. Should the corn be very thick when it comes up, it may be again harrowed with a tilting harrow when about four to six inches high. The two horse cultivator should be started when the corn is quite small. Arrange the cultivator with narrow teeth and the shields to prevent the small plants from being covered.

CULTIVATE FREQUENTLY

At first, loosen the soil deep and quite close to the plants, gradually working shallower and further away as the roots of the corn plant grow very rapidly. After the second cultivation the protecting wings may be removed and wider points put on the cultivator, throwing a little earth to the corn each time, thus encouraging new root growth. The cultivation is continued with the team cultivator as long as possible, then the single horse cultivator or harrow cultivator should be brought into use and kept going at intervals until the corn is well tasseled, then all cultivation may cease.

Six Feet of Ensilage Worth \$25

W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Last spring (1911) we had six feet of ensilage left in our 12-foot silo. We fed this ensilage in the period of short pastures with a little meal on it. When we started to feed, the cows went up six pounds each a day in their milk production. We fed about one pound of meal to each cow a day. Valuing the extra milk at market prices and subtracting the cost of the meal, that ensilage made us \$25. Such an experience has set us thinking in the direction of another silo. We are working into

more stock, and believe that a summer silo will pay even better than one filled with ensilage for winter feeding. We have seven or eight feet of ensilage left over this spring that will again be used for supplementing pastures.

Before we had our silo we would sow peas and oats with a little sugar cane mixed in for supplementary feeding. The feed mixture was composed of about equal parts of these three. We believe that the sugar cane makes the feed a



No. 3. A Much Appreciated Aid in These Days of Short Help

little more palatable. Such a course of supplementary feeding is advisable and profitable where one has not a silo. But we are now silo enthusiasts.



No. 1. We Used to Swing the Scythe—but that was Years Ago

ted value. The biggest mistake that we used to make was in allowing the clover to go too long. We would allow the bigger proportion of the blossoms to become brown before we started the mower in the first field, and then when we did have it cut we dried it until it cracked like kindlings, and if it had been given a chance to burn would probably have made very good fuel. But the cattle didn't eat it.

We now start cutting our clover when the first blossoms begin to appear, and we like to have the last field down when the clover is in full bloom. We would rather be earlier than later. We usually start the machine in the morning after the dew is off and clip down three to five acres. This will be all in the turn the next afternoon if the weather is favorable.

DON'T LET LEAVES SCORCH

We do not believe in leaving the clover in one position long enough to be scorched by the sun. To get a green, palatable hay the clover must cure out naturally by evaporation through the leaves. This evaporation ceases just as soon as the leaves are scorched. Just before dinner we run the tedder over the swaths, and again at two o'clock in the afternoon. Before quitting for the day the clover is run into windrows with a side delivery rake, in which form it remains all night.

The following morning about 10 o'clock, after we have cut another batch, we run the tedder lengthwise of the windrow to kick it out for a little additional curing, and by noon we are all ready for the hay loader and hauling in.

We used to think that we couldn't make good clover hay without cocking, but we are learning better in our old age. If the weather looks particularly threatening we do occasionally put our clover up in neat cocks, but we do not favor this plan, as labor is altogether too expensive. We cut some hay every day, weather permitting, and so always have hay ahead to work on. Likewise we don't cut so much at once that we have to work till nine or 10 o'clock at night to get it safely stored. We object to this practice quite as much as does the hired man.

Who is Responsible?

Walter Elliott, Halton Co., Ont.

Who is responsible for the false ideas that immigrants to Canada, particularly English immigrants, have of our country? The men who come to our section of Halton county seem to be imbued with the idea that they can almost pick up a living in Canada. They are told what

cases that get into the herd might in a short time eat up the profits of many years.

"Prevention is better than cure," and one of the means of prevention that I am strong on is whitewash and disinfection. We perform both of these jobs at one operation in our stables. We slack the lime with sufficient water to make a thick paste and then into this mixture we pour about five per cent. of crude carbolic acid. The barrel is then covered with burlap sacks and allowed to steam over night. When required we dilute this paste to a proper consistency to be applied with a spray pump. Carbolic acid will give the whitewash a slightly yellow tinge, but we do not mind the color when we consider the value of the wash as a disinfectant.

The most thorough disinfection our stable gets is when the cows are out at pasture. We are preparing to do it now. The stables are thoroughly cleaned, every bit of straw and dirt being removed and the corners scraped out so as to be exposed to the wash. We then whitewash everything with a spray pump—ceilings, walls, floors, stanchions, mangers, etc. The spray pump is away ahead of the brush. It drives the wash into every corner and does a better-looking job as well.



No. 2. The Side Delivery Rake—Rapidly Becoming a Necessity