

are often milked in the barnyard in the summer. This practice is not to be recommended. It is far nicer for both the animal and the milk to be in a well kept, and properly ventilated stable.

#### WATER AND SALT FREELY

The cow must have free access to good, clean water at all times, summer and winter. At a trifling cost the water can be put into the stable, either in a trough in front of the cows, or in individual pans or basins. Milk cows should have an abundance of salt. Salt aids digestion and keeps up the flow of milk. It also induces the cow to drink more water, which is an advantage.

Records of the milk, of the food, the dates of service and of calving and the age of cows should be kept. These may be hung in the milkhouse beside the scales used for weighing the milk.

The diseases of the cow are not few. We should ever be on the alert for their first appearance. Abortion is the most costly of all. This disease in one form is contagious. Every effort must be given to stop its progress when once it is noticed in a herd.

### Harvesting the Honey Crop

J. W. Hunderich, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The bee-keeper is anxious to pursue the best methods in harvesting the honey crop; those that will accomplish the work satisfactorily with the least amount of labor. We assume the bees are on movable frames, with queen excluders above the brood chamber, and are supplied with supers to store the nectar during the season. If extracted honey is produced, the greater portion of the combs should be sealed before extracting, as unripened honey is of inferior quality.

In localities where the bees have access to different kinds of flora in succession, which yield honey of different flavors, it may be advisable to extract separately. The bee-keepers acquainted with their own markets will be able to decide for themselves. In localities where the yield of nectar is principally from one source, the honey may be removed at the close of the season, and extracted when convenient. However, it is advisable to extract while the weather is warm, or the honey will necessarily require to be heated, to make extracting practical in cool weather. When comb or section honey is produced, the sections should be removed when nicely sealed; it is then at its best in appearance.

The use of queen excluders is desirable, while frames containing brood can be extracted, young larva is liable to be thrown out while extracting. Bee escapes are a great convenience in removing honey from the hive. In the evening a board fixed with an escape can be placed between the body of the hives and the supers, and by the following morning the combs will usually be free from bees.

After the honey is harvested the bees should not be neglected. It may be said, that the honey crop next year is dependent on the condition of the bees at this time of the season. They should have sufficient stores to continue brood rearing to supply the colony with young bees during the coming winter. If the queen is old and failing, she should be replaced. In localities which furnish no fall flow of nectar, and colonies are short of stores for winter, it is advisable to feed while the weather is warm.

Among the farmer bee-keepers who only keep a few hives, there may be only a small quantity of surplus honey to market. However, the progressive farmer keeps stocked with the markets, and is too proud to dispose of his products below market value. It is preferable to sell direct to the consumer. Such a market can be easily cultivated by the exercise of a little business ability on the part of the producer. The products from one's bees will increase the revenue in connection with a well kept farm.

## SOME POINTS BROUGHT OUT FROM INSPECTING DAIRY FARMS IN WESTERN ONTARIO

Farms in Districts Nos. 3 and 4 as they Appeared to Mr. H. Giendinning, the Judge  
Some Features of These Farms

FARMS of outstanding merit were those centered in the Dairy Farms Competition for those districts including York County and west, and which it was my privilege to inspect in order to place the awards offered by Farm and Dairy. It has been a pleasure to visit the fine farms entered in the competition and to meet with their owners at their homes. Generally speaking the farms were of a high order. Seldom would a mistake have been made when driving to the farms had one turned into the finest looking place in the neighborhood.

Beautiful trees growing along the roads, and lanes and around the buildings were, with a few exceptions, common to all. Well kept lawns planted with shrubs and flowers were also generally in evidence.

The majority of the competitors would compare favorably with people of the same social standing and wealth of the towns and cities in the matter of dwellings and furnishings. It was common to find dwellings fitted up with hot and cold water on tap, bath rooms and other conveniences. Many were heated by hot water or hot air and several of them were lighted with acetylene gas.

#### INFERIOR VENTILATION IN BARN

Barns were large and commodious. They were well lighted, supplied with water in the stables and had cement floors and mangers. The majority

of them were whitewashed and were neat and clean. A few were well ventilated. The ventilation in the majority, however, was by means of the windows, tile in the walls and chutes that conveyed the feed from above to the stable below. Ventilation could be greatly improved upon by most of the competitors.

### No Better Way of Remunerating Them

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for a subscription to be sent to a friend who has done me much kindness and who has a family of small children, five boys and one girl. I know of no better way of remunerating them than to send them a subscription to Farm and Dairy.—F. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

Fields for the most part were well laid out and could be conveniently reached by lanes leading to the buildings.

Fences and gates were generally in good repair. Underdrainage has been done to a considerable extent on nearly every farm. On some of the farms it is difficult to find a weed that would be considered injurious to the crop. Owners of some of the cleanest farms explained that they had troublesome weeds, but that Farm and Dairy's Competition had stirred them up to the extent that they had destroyed every weed man on the farm. Often the enthusiasm of one man in this respect had extended to those on adjoining farms.

#### CROPS SUITABLE FOR DAIRYING

Alfalfa was much in evidence. Corn for the silo was also common. With these two feeds in plenty, dairymen know that they have a cheap, bulky, palatable and nutritious food suitable for the production of milk. The hay crop was a good one. Clover was a good catch last year. It came through the winter in fine condition and there was sufficient rain in July to insure an abundant crop. Many fine fields of well-filled fall wheat were seen; occasionally some fields are thin on account of dry weather last fall giving them a poor start. Some fine fields of barley were noticed, but this crop on the whole will be below the average. Early sown oats on high land looked well; later

#### COWS THAT WERE MONEY MAKERS

Milk cows were in excellent condition as might be expected on the farms of the competitors in the Dairy Farms Competition. The special purpose cow, the Holstein, Jersey or Ayrshire or their grades, were most in evidence. A large percentage of these cows are pure-bred, registered animals, that were justly the pride of their owners. The best of care was taken of them on all the farms in the way of feed, water, and salt. It was gratifying to note that on nearly every farm either daily records were kept of the milk, or it was weighed and tested three times a month as is done by members of the cow testing associations. In this way their owners knew just what each cow was doing. They knew that each cow was a money-maker; those known as boarders, and which are so common on many farms, having been weeded out as have entered the Dairy Farms Competition knowing better than to keep them.

#### NO ALL ROUND HIGH SCORERS

It may be encouraging to those who did not enter the competition, but who are thinking of entering two years hence when they shall again have the privilege, to know that no man scored high on all points. Those high in one particular were invariably low down on another. Some had entered the competition from being urged to do so by some member of the family or friend. They were greatly surprised at the result of their work in putting the farm in order. One competitor aptly expressed the situation on his farm by saying "I never thought before that I had so much summer air wood around my place." It would be difficult now to find enough, lying loose around his yard, lanes, or fields, to boil a tea kettle.—H. Giendinning.

### Summer Management of Sheep

H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Lambs that are dropped about the first of May should be weaned during August. They will do their best only when given proper attention. They should be pastured on clover, blue grass or rape, or better still, have all three combined and allow them to take their choice. By giving them a little grain such as oats or peas mixed with bran they will be greatly assisted in their development.

The bucks should have been castrated when young; their gains will be much greater if this has been attended to at the proper time. Lambs weaned and properly cared for will make better gains than if allowed to run with their mothers under ordinary conditions. Quick maturity should be the object,—lambs make a better growth at less cost, when young than at a later stage of life.

Ewes, if allowed to run on clover or blue grass pasture, that is not too bare, will get in good condition for the breeding season without any grain. Care should be taken to see that they do not become too fat, as frequent losses occur from fat ewes getting cast on their backs in a furrow. Both the ewes and lambs should be provided with an ample supply of water and salt.

The fly that causes grub in the head gives sheep great trouble. A long, tried and efficient prevention for this trouble is as follows:

Put the salt for the sheep in a trough in which holes about 2½ inches in diameter have been bored along the sides on a level with the in-

side bottom of the hole that when their noses touch has the sheep's head raised. Frequent sheep, par rather park are surprised over the cropped cloth closely for other insect accessible, flies in mud, handled to success in them good

### Fruits and

E. B. Y.

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