Prince Edward Island Oats

J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.

Prince Edward Island is admittedly the greatest potato-growing country in the world. It is not so well known that it is also, for its area, the greatest oat-growing country in the world. Where in all the world could an annual crop of 7,000,000 bushels be grown by 15,000 farmers on an area of about 165 to 170 thousand acres?

One county on the Island averaged last year, a potato yield of 300 bushels an acre, or 65 bushels per head of the whole population. The cat yield was nearly 75 bushels for every man, woman and child on the Island or an average of about 465 bushels per operating farmer.

WEIGHT OF ISLAND OATS

But it is the quality of Prince Edward Island oats that counts. There was practically no oats grown last year that did not go the standard weight of 34 lbs. a measured bushel. But the standard is considered only a low average quality. Most of the oats go from 34 to 42 pounds per measured bushel. The black oat is the variety grown and is native to the country. The white oat is not grown to any appreciable extent.

New Brunswick does not grow sufficient oats for its own consumption and buys largely of Western and Prince Edward Island oats. A report from New Brunswick to the Department of Trade and Commerce says:

STRONG TESTIMONY FOR P. E. I. OATS

"Oats purchased in Prince Edward Island for seed have germinated well and are giving good satisfaction so far. Some who purchased western oats complain that they do not germinate, and in one case I know of fields that had to be sown this year a second time. White oats grown in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have a yellow cast of color in the hull, while the western oats complained of have a very white hull, and a nice plump appearance. Farmers in this section have been in the habit in former years of sowing any kind of oat that came to hand at seeding time; but after the experience of last year they should be more particular."

A HOME MARKET FOR OATS

They are starting a rolled oats mill at Char lottetown which will furnish a home market for much of the Prince Edward Island grown oats. The concern is a subsidiary branch of a big oatmeal milling company in Ireland. It will have a capacity of 350 barrels a day, and employ 75 men. Its product will be shipped direct to Ireland. This factory will mean a home market for a very large proportion of the seven million bush oat crop, while direct communication with Ireland will mean the opening up of a large trade in other commodities and an intercourse which cannot fail to be mutually profitable.

The company agrees to erect a \$150,000 plant in the City of Charlottetown. That the province urgently needs such an industry, that it has special advantages for the support of it, and that there are many features of the undertaking that make it especially desirable, that every effort should be made to secure it, are facts that will require no elucidation. With such a splendid quality of oats and so large a crop, the Island is especially suited to this industry. It is a wonder some of the big Ontario mills did not long ago establish oatmeal mills on the Island.

An Old Stable Remodeled

The story of how Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Waterloo Co., Ont., transformed an old, out-of-date stable into a modern, cement and steel fitted home for his cattle, and that without any great outlay, will appeal to many readers of Farm and Dairy who would like to have more up-to-date stables, but do not feel that they can yet afford the ne cessary expenditure. Mr. Hallman purchased the steel part of his equipment at a minimum

price through using a little ingenuity, and did all of the cement work without any outside expert assistance. An editor of Farm and Dairy who recently journeyed to Breslau to see Mr. Hallman's Holsteins, took note of his up-to-date stable

and learned of how it was remodeled on an economical basis. The old stable was the regulation kind, illlighted and poorly ventilated. The stanchions and partitions were of the cumbersome wooden variety. More light was Mr. Hallman's first object, and in working for light he went on the principle that one big window is better than two smaller ones. At either end of his stable, which

is 80 feet long and 36 feet wide, he made provision for two very large windows, about eight feet wide. There are several other smaller windows and between them all, the stable is thoroughly well lighted. The heavy woodwork in the stable tended to exclude light, and accordingly Mr. Hallman decided to do away with wooden posts altogether and to depend entirely, in making the interior of his stable, on cement and steel.

MATERIALS ALL CHEAP

Cement was cheap that year, only \$1.05 a barrel, and Mr. Hallman used 76 barrels altogether in laying floors and making mangers and water The steel work too was gotten cheap. When in Toronto Mr. Hallman visited a dealer in old iron and bought a sufficient supply of one and one-half inch steel tubing to make the stanchion supports and the divisions between the cattle. The curved bar, which is the most up-to-date provision for separating individual cows in the row,

Weighing the Milk By W. C. Palmer.

It is just as important for a farmer to weigh his milk as it is for the grocer to weigh what he buys and sells instead of going by guess.

A. W. Sweeton kept track of the time required to weigh the milk from a herd. He found that it took one-half minute to weigh the milk from a cow for one milking or a minute a day. About six hours a year.

Weighing the milk results in finding that some cows do not pay for the feed they eat to say nothing about the work required in caring for them. Wouldn't it be worth six hours' labor a year to know this? It will save many times six hours' labor and harder labor than weighing the

My Method of Rearing Calves

C. P. Blanchard, Colchester Co., N. S. I allow the calf to remain with the mother for at least 48 hours after birth. Then I do not make any attempt at teaching it to drink for 24 hours At the expiration of that time I give it say four or five pounds of the mother's milk.

If it does not drink readily, I place the finger of my left hand in the calf's mouth, holding the head up and with the other hand scoop up some of the milk from the bucket allowing it to ru into the mouth while the fingers are still there Then it will begin to suck the fingers. By & grees I introduce the head into the bucket and the calf will commence to drink. There will be

no failures at the first attempt if the calf is used gently.

For the first week! give about 10 lbs. whole milk daily, gnd ually increasing amount to say 15 h at the end of three weeks. Then one me begin to use separatel milk, which can b substituted for who milk gradually und at the fifth well whole milk can be do away with entirely.

I throw a handful cornmeal into the mil before feeding (though not too mus until the calf beco accustomed to it.) h this time the of should have access to

some sweet hay, clover if possible, and a be placed in the pen with a little ground oats a bran in it. The rest is easy, but it is better to underist than overfeed. Different calves will cons

different quantities, so I can give no hard a

fast rule, except to say that separated milk a

be fed to advantage up to the age of four or en

Early after harvest cultivation is one of the ways to destroy annuals and winter annuals, st as False Flax, Corn Cockle and Wormseed M tard. By thorough plowing the weed seeds a kept near the surface, and by a frequent stin of the soil they are made to sprout, and have sprouted they are easily destroyed by furthers tivation .- Prof. J. E. Howitt, O.A.C. Guelph

If a young man wishes to start farming with capital, the first thing that he should do is to an education. The less money he has the m important the education becomes .- Prof. 6. Warren, Cornell University.



An Ayrshire Bossie That Holds a World's Record We here introduce Eizabelth of Juneau, a three year-old Ayrshire helfer own The Kanasa State Agricultural College, that has just completed a world's por 15,338 lbs. of milk and 56,5 lbs. of butter fat. In her best month short 1,569 lbs. of milk and 67,7 lbs. of fat. She did this on ordinary feeding.

still troubled him. He made arrangements with The Louden Company of Guelph to bend the bars in the right design, and from them he purchased couplings and put the whole together himself. One could not tell the difference between Mr. Hallman's stanchions and those purchased ready made from the factory, and there is an immense difference in the cost. Instead of the 12-inch posts that were scattered through the stable to support the beams above, Mr. Hallman purchased four-inch iron pipes at eight cents a foot; also from the scrap heap. This steel construction makes the stable much lighter and more sanitary than where wooden construction is used.

The mangers and water bowls are made of con crete, the shape of the bowls being gotten by a home-made mold of lumber and roofing steel. Between each two cows is also a cement salt bowl.

The litter carrier facilitates 4he removal of manure from the stable, but for the carting of ensilage and foots to the cows, Mr. Hallman prefers a truck. It is more commodious than the (Continued on page 7)

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Fig J. G. C

"Keep everlas of the farmer rot, which is th the erroneous difference if the a certain stage mistake. The long as possible "nubbi for the tubers.

The danger o past. The warr ially if the wea tions for the gr warm, foggy ev field that is att tible. The disea detected in this fore any appea infection is not the eye. GET BUSY AT

This is the tir busy. One spr this stage will good than two l object of spraying so much to de fungus when it come established petato plant, bi to prevent the di ting a hold. once the plant come thorughly spraying is not

germinating spor the thread-like ance (we might sprout) which t sends out comes tact with the spr killed. This shows portance of getti blight as soon as ticed in the field aves before the s The extent of t epends in a lar When the air is At such times the every 10 days. If two weeks will be

The prime obje

spray is to des

PREPA We spray with tare; five pounds gallons of water an of Paris green as a und that it take two barrels of spr then figure up ho patch. We put th a cask and slack it ull, say 25 gallor his solution will ands of lime. When dipping ou ion well.

In the tock solution of th o many gallons of ime into the spray or more, add the elation and Paris laving the lime an efore hand, enable praying operations We use a spraying