

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 39

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 9, 1911.

NO. 17

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Some Novel Suggestions Offered by Ontario Farmers—Housing Cattle in Summer—Systematic Feeding by Soiling Method—Hints on Orcharding, Dairying, etc.

Prof. Deia stated, in an address before the Farmers' Milk congress, of Pennsylvania, that the great problem confronting the dairy-farm manager today was how to increase the profits per cow and per acre. I am going to solve that problem by adopting the soiling system, and doing away almost entirely with the pasturing system. The pasturing system of farming is, to my mind, the most extravagant system of farming ever invented. Let us see how it works. The stock are turned out in the spring. The pastures are good, and for a time they do well, but they trample and spoil as much as they eat. In a few weeks' time the pastures dry up, the flies become troublesome, the stock lose in weight, the milk flow decreases, and the profits are low. All this may be avoided by adopting the soiling system in summer, keeping the cattle inside in well ventilated barn, cutting and carrying the feed to them.

Thus we will be enabled to make one acre take the place of three or four under the old system; we can build and maintain nearly double the number of cows, and save forty to fifty per cent. of the crops by preventing the stock trampling and otherwise spoiling them; we shall get increased flesh and an increased milk flow, owing to the greater comfort of the stock; and last, but not least, we can increase the fertilizer produced on the farm by three or four hundred per cent.

The buildings must be modern, convenient, well-lighted and well ventilated. Good ventilation is absolutely essential, as I intend keeping the stock inside winter and summer, and the best of ventilation will be necessary under those conditions.

As regards stock, I would stock the farm with twenty-four milk cows, six two-year-olds, about the same number of one-year-olds, and calves, a pure-bred herd bull, two brood sows, and three horses, one of these being a driver and general-purpose horse. This stock, consisting of, say thirty-six head of full-grown animals, will be kept the year round from the product of thirty-five acres. The rest of the farm, fifteen acres, or thereabouts, will be devoted to orchard, garden and grain crops.

This will necessitate the employment of labor. I would engage the services of an experienced teamster and a boy of about sixteen or more, besides, unfortunately, having to work myself. I should aim to have a separate house built for the teamster, and engage a married man, as this is the only method to obtain steady, reliable farm help, and keep it.

In laying out the work necessary to provide feed for the twenty-four cows and other stock, I would start with the autumn. In the fall, I would plow up nine acres and sow

to rye and wheat, to provide early spring crops. Only about half of this will be required for feed; the rest will be plowed under. In the spring, as soon as the land is fit, four acres of the rye and wheat will be plowed under, and one acre sowed with barley, two and a half bushels to the acre. At intervals of a week, another three acres will be sown with oats and peas, three bushels to the acre, half and half. The rye will come in first, and be followed by the wheat, and the barley and oats and peas are for feeding in July. For August feeding, three sowings of one acre each, with corn and sorghum, will be made during May, at intervals of little over a week apart. Then, as the oats and peas are consumed, the land they occupied will be seeded to barley and millet for the latter half of September and October. As the corn is cut, the land it occupied will be sown with wheat and rye for spring feeding. Thus the summer's fodder is provided for from, at the most, ten acres for thirty-six full-grown animals.

You will have noticed that I have not so much as mentioned alfalfa, and for this reason; it is altogether uncertain that there will be a patch of alfalfa of any size on the farm when I go onto it. But, if conditions are favorable, I will seed down thirteen acres of alfalfa. Then this crop will take the place of many of the soiling crops mentioned, as it is undoubtedly the best soiling crop grown in Ontario. The thirteen acres should provide thirty-five to forty tons of the best hay, besides supplying green food in summer. Then, four acres will be devoted to growing root crops, and eight acres to corn for the silo.

The farm team in summer will go out in the morning, and cut sufficient feed with the mow to last two days. This will be brought home and spread on the barn floor. The cattle will be fed five times a day, and before each feeding the mangers will be cleaned out thoroughly. A cow will hunger in the midst of plenty, sooner than eat food that she has breathed on for a time.

If no orchard was on the farm, I would plant out five acres with apple trees, thirty or forty feet apart. These trees will be well looked after, pruned and sprayed as often as necessary to keep them in thrift. This orchard, not being bearing I will devote to sheep, stocking it with twenty-four ewes, and fattening their lambs there. One acre and a half I will sow with rape, and the rest I will seed down to grass, although I am well aware that this will be a loss to our horticultural friends. The rape will be fenced off, but a lamb-creep will be provided to let the lambs in; the young trees will have to be protected with wire netting. A

rough shed will be built, in which the sheep will be fed winter and summer in racks. In summer they will get the same soiling crops as the cattle. A separate compartment will be made for the lambs, in which they will always find a supply of crushed oats, bran and oil cake. The poultry will also be located in the orchard.

From five to seven acres will be devoted to oats, but it will be necessary to buy annually several hundred dollars' worth of concentrated feeds. This will build up the fertility of the soil, and be a good investment. The milk will be obtained and cared for in as clean a way as possible. It will be separated on the farm, and the cream sent to the creamery. If the water on the farm is above forty-five degrees F. in temperature in summer, it will be necessary to put up about thirty tons of ice every year. The milk will be weighed, and a composite sample made up and tested every month. Thus, an accurate record will be made of each cow's performance. The heifers from the best cows only will be kept, and an endeavor made to build up a herd to average four hundred pounds butter per year.

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New Light on the West.

The following extract from a letter to the Westville Free Lance gives a view of the West which we do not often get, but which is as well for you to know. Everyone has heard of the advantages of the West but few of its many disadvantages. The police referred to are the Northwest Mounted Police.

"The police seem to form a general Board. They also have charge of those who may be in need, the government providing funds for such cases, for instance, the homesteader, with or without a family, who may owing to excessive cold weather, or depth of snow, run short of necessary food or fuel. In some cases, however they come too late. During the severe weather of last winter, an officer in his rounds on the prairie, found a shack where had lived an old couple about seventy years of age. The woman was dead in bed, the man too weak to speak. Three or four horses were dead in the barn, starved and frozen. The man was taken fourteen miles to a hospital, and died a few hours afterwards. An investigation of the case revealed the fact that not long ago, the old people were in comfortable circumstances in England. They had \$5000 in cash. Their son, who had come to Canada, persuaded his parents to follow. He secured a homestead for them, built a shack, got their money under false pretences, shipped out, and has not been heard of since although he has been thoroughly searched for since the tragedy.

"Many men, while holding homesteads alone during the long weary winter months, far from a human being, have committed suicide. It is not so much as mentioned alfalfa, and for this reason; it is altogether uncertain that there will be a patch of alfalfa of any size on the farm when I go onto it. But, if conditions are favorable, I will seed down thirteen acres of alfalfa. Then this crop will take the place of many of the soiling crops mentioned, as it is undoubtedly the best soiling crop grown in Ontario. The thirteen acres should provide thirty-five to forty tons of the best hay, besides supplying green food in summer. Then, four acres will be devoted to growing root crops, and eight acres to corn for the silo.

An ordinary case of diarrhoea can, as a rule, be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. Sold by all dealers.

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Fatal Drowning Accident

TOM JEFFERSON, YOUNGEST SON OF S. T. JEFFERSON, WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN OF LAWRENCETOWN, DROWNED WHILE IN BATHING.

On Friday afternoon Lawrencetown was the scene of one of the saddest drowning accidents that has happened in this vicinity for years. Young Tom Jefferson, aged eleven years, son of S. T. Jefferson, merchant, was drowned while in bathing with three other lads of his age.

He was in swimming above Hall's Island, in the Annapolis river with his three chums and undertook to swim across a hole about twelve feet deep, but was unable to reach the other side and before help could be obtained had been down the third time about twenty minutes. They tried to recover the body by diving, but there was no place to dive from, as the hole was in the middle of the river. The body was finally recovered by raising it to the surface with a board. Dr Young worked over the body for two hours and tried everything in his power to bring the boy to consciousness, but without avail.

The funeral services were held at the house, conducted by Rev. Mr. Morris. The body was taken to Round Hill, Mr. Jefferson's former home, for burial, where the boy was laid beside his mother, who died a few years ago.

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An Objection Raised

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Nova Scotia is a fine little province, chiefly peopled with thrifty Scots and their descendants. The people preserve the traditions and in many sections the Gaelic language of their forefathers. An envious Sassenach once suggested that the Scotch keep the Sabbath, and everything else they can get their hands on. It is alleged that the Nova Scotians also keep this tradition sacred among them. It is further alleged that they keep the largest share of political patronage and preferment in proportion to the population of any province in the Dominion, not excluding Quebec. Other envious wits have suggested that if it were not for Nova Scotia the civil service would be exclusively French.

When it comes to the statement class, it is pointed out that Nova Scotia is well to the fore. Not only are the leader of the opposition and several of his chief lieutenants from the province down by the sounding sea, but Nova Scotia has two representatives in the cabinet, while at least two other provinces have none. The subject has come up in connection with the report that Sir Frederick Borden is to succeed Lord Strathcona and that Mr. E. M. MacDonald of Pictou is to succeed Sir Frederick in the cabinet. This infers the acceptance of the proposition that Nova Scotia will continue to be represented by two cabinet ministers, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan have none. It is pointed out that the population of Nova Scotia with Prince Edward Island thrown in is only 650,000, whereas the population of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is 1,000,000. The western Liberals are up in arms, and point out that if population is the basis of representation, the portfolio should go to a western representative, whereas it is even betting that the people of Nova Scotia will continue to keep the Sabbath and two cabinet portfolios.

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A VALLEY FARM.

A Specimen Orchard of the Lawrencetown Section of Our Valley Visited by a Monitor Representative—Good Effects of Spraying and Cultivation Noted.

The outlook for a large apple crop around Lawrencetown this year is especially good, and for the number of trees, will hold its own with any part of the Valley. The crop is large, free from blemish of any kind and will perhaps excel former years in the quality of the fruit. If any prestige has been lost by "Valley" apples in the market through blight in 1909, in the last few years, then they are in a fair way to obtain again the high position they formerly held.

It was the writer's privilege a few days ago to have the pleasure of a walk over the farm of Mr. Edward Oswald, Lawrencetown, with the genial man himself. Mr Oswald took the trouble, and his valuable time to show the writer through his orchards and answer to the best of his ability the numerous questions which were put to him.

The farm, though small, consisting only of twenty-five acres, ten of which are set in orchard, is one of the best specimens of the apple orchards of the Valley.

Mr Oswald is a firm believer in spraying and in keeping the land in his orchards under cultivation. He has a fine undercrop of beans in his orchard as is possible to find anywhere at any time, despite the dry weather. His trees are loaded to the ground, in most cases so that the limbs have to be propped up. The large size and round shape of the fruit was especially noticeable, also the freeness from scab or wormhole.

Mr Oswald deserves a large amount of credit for the showing of the fruit in his orchard as it was chiefly through his energetic efforts with the sprayer and plough that his orchard is making such a fine showing.

As his farm is a fine specimen of the Valley orchards, so is Mr Oswald a fine specimen of the "Valley Farmer," kind and obliging and always ready to put himself out to do a good deed. He has the writer's thanks for the courtesy shown him while looking over the farm in his company.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown was held in the Council Chamber on Monday evening, the 7th inst, at eight o'clock with Mayor Harlow in the chair, and councillors present as follows:—W.H. Burns, C.B. Tupper, S.F. Pratt and E. A. Craig.

Ordered that the following bills be paid:—

Windsor Foundry and Machine Co., Ltd. for hydrant, \$40.00; Jos. I. Foster, poor account \$22.00 in all; Labor, etc.—Repairing leak in reservoir;—Caleb Veinot, \$2.50, Robert Sabean, \$1.50, William Ruffee, \$1.25, A.G. Walker, gravel, \$1.50, Charles Poole, trucking pipe \$1.00; William Connell, for team to reservoir with men, \$2.00, Elias Durling, trucking 25c, William Connell, cash paid for teams to lake, \$2.50, Wm. Connell, cash paid for cleaning council chamber, \$1.60, Canadian Iron Corporation for team and plug \$3.94, W.H. Thorne & Co. Ltd., for handcuffs for policeman, \$6.59; A. D. Brown, registrar of births and deaths \$3.00, H. LeMoine Ruggles, for copying old plan of town, \$5.00, Jas. R. DeWitt, for split-log drag \$4.00, Bridgetown Foundry Co., for work for crusher, etc., \$31.27.

Resolved that the accounts of Neily and Kinney and Shaffner and Fisher for \$25.00 and \$5.00 respectively for storing sewer pipe, both accounts covering the same charge, be not paid, as there was no contract with the town and the town disclaims all liability therefor.

A letter was read by the Mayor from Arthur Roberts, Esq., Hon. Secy. of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities requesting the Council to appoint two or more delegates to attend the convention to be held in the city of Halifax on the 23rd and 24th inst.

His Worship, Mayor Harlow and Town Clerk and Solicitor Ruggles were appointed delegates to attend the convention.

The Mayor named Councillors Craig and Burns as substitute delegates in case the other delegates could not attend.

A petition from John Carter and other residents of the town north of Jeffrey street was read by the Mayor asking for water extension to their dwellings and agreeing to take a certain number of taps. After some discussion it was resolved that the matter be left with the water committee for consideration and report.

At the request of the firewards sealed tenders called for by them, and addressed to them were submitted to the Council for concreting the engine-house floor.

Tenders were opened by the Mayor and on discussion it was resolved that the expenditure be deferred for the present year as there are no funds on hand for the work.

Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

CAPITAL - - - \$6,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - \$7,200,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - \$100,000,000

Every kind of Banking Business Transacted

Savings Department

JOINT ACCOUNTS may be opened in the name of a husband and wife, mother and daughter or any two friends. In case of the illness or death of one, the other can withdraw the deposit without expense.

A. J. McLEAN Manager, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY Manager, Lawrencetown
E. B. McDANIEL Manager, Annapolis Royal.



THE BEST TEA FOR YOU

is the brand that has stood the test among Maritime Province people for over FORTY years

MORSE'S