

# On Canadian Railways

There are more miles of our Champion Brand "CANADIAN" and "AMERICAN" Fence in use on Canadian Railways than all other brands combined!

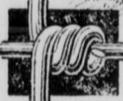
This fact should dispel all doubt as to which is the best fence to buy—because Railroads, before purchasing, put their fence to most rigid inspection tests.

"AMERICAN" GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS—no Staples or clips required.

BARB WIRE, COILED WIRE, STAPLES.

SOLD BY  
**ARTHUR SINCLAIR**  
Waterdown, Ontario



With Canadian  Famous Knot With Hinge  Exclusive Joint

**THE CANADIAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. LIMITED**  
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## WATERDOWN HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Will be held in the  
**MEMORIAL HALL**  
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 27th

The programme will consist of Drills, Folk Dances, Musical Numbers, Presentation of Diplomas, an Oratorical Contest and a Play entitled

**"A Woman's Won't"**

The Programme Commences Promptly at 8.15

Admission **35 cents**

### Ants Flee Before Tartaric Barrage.

A small amount of moistened tartaric emetic and powdered sugar in equal parts will drive ants away if placed near their haunts. The mixture should not be thrown out when no longer required, but should be set aside for another emergency. Add a little water, and the mixture can be used as before. Care should be taken to keep it out of the reach of little children.

The first apple tree was planted in Manitoba forty years ago.

### Old Dobbin Steals March on Tractor.

"Tractor manufacturers and horse breeders associations may urge the relative merits of tractors and horses as sources of farm power with all the eloquence of which they are capable," declares G. A. Pond, in charge of the cost accounting section at Minnesota University Farm, "but the farmer who has both available keeps his eye steadfastly on the relative prices of kerosene and oats and adjusts his power supply accordingly."

Recently summarized data collected showed but 298 hours of use per tractor in 1921 as compared with 415 hours the year previous, a decrease of 28 per cent. The use of horse labor, on the other hand, increased an average of 610 hours per farm during the same period.

The fact that tractor fuel declined only 29 per cent. in price while horse feed decreased 55 per cent. partly explains the change.

### In the Orchard.

The foliage of stone fruits, as cherry, plum, and peach, is on the whole quite tender, and the arsenical sprays should be employed with caution. Arsenate of lead is least likely to do harm, though more than two applications, especially to peach, may cause shot-holing, dropping of leaves and burning of fruit.

The care of the home orchard provides for spare time congenial and profitable occupation for those who enjoy seeing things grow.

### Important in Chicken Yard.

The health of our family depends largely upon the kind of feed that is given them and the way it is served. It is just as important to feed right in the chicken yard. Have the right kind of feed and see that it is not tainted in any way.

## Farm Notes

Instructive Articles from the Ontario Department of Agriculture

### THE SUMMER FALLOW ABOUT SWEET CLOVER

Not So Good as Cultivation and Soil Improvement.

Good Occasionally for the Destruction of Weeds and Insect Pests—Stick to One Breed in Raising Live Stock—Pointers on Co-operation.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

There is no soil so rich that it can stand the long continued practice of summer fallowing without decline in fertility. Experiments have shown that when summer fallowing is practiced, five times more nitrogen is rendered soluble and available than is required for the crop. The occasional fallowing of land to destroy pests either insect or weed may be justified even if it does destroy considerable vegetable matter. Cultivated and soil improvement crops whereby the soil is kept in use have largely taken the place of the summer fallow on many of the best operated Ontario farms. Rotation of crops and after-harvest tillage well practiced eliminate to a large extent any necessity for summer fallowing.—L. Stevenson, Toronto.

### STICK TO ONE BREED.

Fickleness of Mind in Breeding Live Stock Is Fatal to Success.

As the landscape speeds past while one travels by road or rail, it is disappointing to see a different breed or cross of cattle on practically every other farm. This practice causes more loss to the live stock industry than any other, owing to its almost universal adoption over very large areas. Not only is it a great national loss, but it never gets the individual farmer who adopts it, anywhere near success. Neither does it give any inspiration to his family to stay with an industry that is fascinating, healthy and profitable, when undertaken where pure-bred or intelligently bred herds are kept. If a person would make up his mind as to what breed of animal was desired, and then use the best sire available for that breed there would be a possibility of greatly improving the breed.

There is a fickleness of mind with many farmers, and they follow it by switching from one breed of bull to another to read their herds. They are rarely able to give a definite reason for their separate choices, or what they expect from the operation. Many of the prevailing popular ideas exhibit a lack of knowledge as to where the crossings of breeds will land, this lack of knowledge is all the more remarkable seeing that there are hundreds of cases in any county or section to show that it means retrogression, rather than progress.

The writer visited a farm lately where a farmer used the "in and out" game between the dairy and beef breeds of cattle. He had a herd of good useful grade dairy cows, and when the boom came to beef cattle, during the war, he used a Shorthorn bull on these dairy cows. Before he reached anything definite the price of beef had dropped and milk was commanding a more profitable price. He is now using a very poor specimen of a Holstein bull on the crosses the beef bull gave him, and the progeny are miserable specimens, that will produce neither milk nor beef.

The results of tinkering with different breeds always ends in a mongered herd, neither good to look at nor profitable at the pail or feed lot. The first generation of a cross may prove satisfactory, but carried beyond the first generation it is inevitably a failure. A farmer cannot keep two pure-breeds profitably for the purpose of crossing, when the progeny are unsuitable as breeding cattle.

If a man has a fancy for dairying, he should choose the breed which appeals to him and best fits the demands of the market he intends to supply, then always use a herd sire of that breed, and carefully select the heifers which are to be retained in the breeding herd. It is always found to be much more profitable to stay with one breed than to be continually switching.

Every stockman should aim at improving his herd of black, and to do this it is necessary to stay with one breed, use the best herd sire of that breed available, carefully select the breeding female, and feed a ration that will promote thriftiness and maximum development.—M. J. McNamee, Farmer.

Hints Regarding the Cutting, Curing and Siloing.

Should Be Cut Before Blooming—In Filling the Silo Tramp Well—Some Farmers Recommend the Use of Salt—Old Dobbin Steals a March on the Tractor.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Sweet clover should be cut for hay in the green sappy state just before blooming. If cut for hay, great care should be taken to properly cure it. It would seem that the best method is to cut it in the field and dry it thoroughly before drawing it to the barn. Wet, damp or poorly-cured hay provides ideal conditions for the development of mould.

As sweet clover hay is difficult to cure under the best conditions a very good means of preserving it would seem to be in the form of silage. The experience of the last year, however, has revealed the fact that certain precautions are necessary in making silage if it is to come out of the silo green, succulent, and free from mould.

### When to Cut for Silage.

Sweet clover for silage should be cut at the same time as for hay, i.e., just before blooming. The binder should be followed as closely as possible with the waggon and the sweet clover put into the silo at once. It should not be left lying on the ground for even a day, especially during hot, dry weather. The knives of the cutting box should be set to cut the sweet clover as fine as possible. If for any reason the feed seems dry a stream of water should be run into the cutting box, for it is essential to have the sweet clover well moistened so that it can be well packed in the silo.

### Clover Should Be Carefully Tramped.

One of the most important steps in the making of good silage is to be sure that it is spread evenly and tramped thoroughly in the silo. Seventy-five per cent. of the failures in making first-class silage last year were due to insufficient packing. At least two men—preferably more—are necessary to properly tramp sweet clover in the silo. Great care should be taken to see that it is particularly well tramped around the edge. Neglect to properly pack the silage was quite apparent throughout the country this spring, and it was not always in ratio to the number of men in the silo. One farmer said he had two men in his silo while it was being filled last summer, and he could not explain why one half of his silage was rotten from the top to the bottom, and that on the opposite side from the blower pipe. The condition was easily explained, however, when it was realized that the two men had stood on either side of where the cut food was blown in, and had simply forked it over to the other side and did not bother tramping at all. Because sweet clover has a hollow stem and has not the weight that cut corn has it requires to be packed more firmly to prevent the development of mould.

### Some Farmers Recommend the Use of Salt.

The use of salt either in curing the hay or in the silo is strongly recommended by some farmers, and if the sweet clover is not being handled under the most favorable conditions it would probably help in curing of the fodder.

In conclusion, it may be well to sum up the four important steps that must be followed if the sweet clover is going to be ensilaged in the best possible manner.

- (1) It should be cut before blossoming.
- (2) It should not be allowed to lie in the field after being cut.
- (3) It should not be cut fine.
- (4) It should be tramped well.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

### Small Garden Will Often Pay Big.

It is possible to make the garden pay big dividends for the amount of labor put upon it if that labor is well directed. A space 50 x 100 feet will, if properly planned and worked, give a supply of practically all vegetables, except potatoes, and a few other coarse vegetables, for a family of four the whole year. It must be rich soil, well cultivated, and a plan followed that will use the space all the growing season.

Oranges form the leading products in the export from Palestine.