

Inquiries and Answers

Readers of the paper are invited to submit questions on any phase of agriculture.

Clover for Seed

Please let me know through your journal what is the best time to top-cut a clover field from June 1 to June 10, to get a seed crop. I have two fine fields of clover and I am thinking of keeping them for seed if they blossom out well.—A. G. Veal, Co.

If your clover field has been pastured, the cattle should be taken off about the 10th or 15th of June. It is well to go over the ground with a mower and cut off any weeds that the cattle may have left and also to give all the clover an even start. If your field is in meadow at present and you intend to take off a crop of hay, you will get the largest yield and the best quality of red clover seed if this first growth is cut for hay early in June, or when the first clover heads appear. It is necessary to cut the first crop early in order to escape the depredations of the red clover midge, which has been so destructive to red clover in most parts of Ontario for some time. By cutting the clover early, and curing the first crop for hay, most of the larvae of the midge are destroyed, and even if any survive, the second crop of clover will be in bloom before the second brood of midge are developed. Sometimes a good crop of red clover seed is obtained by cutting the first crop late so that the second crop of clover will bloom between the second and third broods of midge. It is not advisable to count on this practice, however, as it is uncertain and on the average, much better results are obtained where the clover is cut early, or, better still, where the field has been pastured and the cattle turned off before the 15th of June.

Re Packing Butter

Will you kindly answer the following questions for me through the columns of your paper?

- 1.—Is it necessary to line with parchment paper, old or new butter boxes into which pound prints are to be placed?
- 2.—Should this paper be soaked in hot or cold water before using?
- 3.—If the boxes are clean, should they be scalded before the butter is put therein?
- 4.—Which will give the most exhaustive churning, cream of low or high temperature?
- 5.—Is there any limit to the amount of moisture which may be incorporated in butter either for retail or export sale?
- 6.—Can you suggest any remedy for the butter sticking to the printer? Sometimes I experience difficulty in freeing the printer from the top of the print after the print has been pushed out. I scald the printer for about five minutes and then cool it by allowing it to stand in cold water for about an hour. I also

scrub it with salt every two or three days.

1.—If the boxes are not paraffined, it is necessary to line the box with parchment paper. If the boxes are paraffined, no lining is necessary.

2.—If the butter is contained in prints, there is no necessity of soaking the paper in water.

3.—The boxes do not need to be scalded before packing, if they are clean.

4.—The most exhaustive churning can be obtained from a cream of a moderately low temperature; 58 degrees will be found to give satisfaction in most cases.

5.—The moisture content of butter may vary from 8 to 20 per cent., and averages about 12 in good butter. If it contains over 16 per cent. of moisture, it is deemed adulterated in Canadian and British markets.

6.—If the butter sticks to the printer, it is generally due to the cream having been churned at too high a temperature. Over-working the butter will also cause this. Ordinarily, the butter will never stick to the printer in the fall or winter.

Milk Supply of Edinburgh as Seen by a Canadian

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—Having had the opportunity of observing some of the things bearing on the milk supply industry of the City of Edinburgh I trust The Dairyman and Farming World will permit me to give through of my valuable medium some of those observations to my friends in Ontario.

The Burgh of Edinburgh extends out from the city proper and includes some of the surrounding country which are kept besides other stock, three thousand dairy cows which produce milk for the city trade. These 3,000 are under the management of Mr. Alex Smith in the Upper Braid Farm, just three miles out from the city, accompanied by the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Race. We were received by genuine Scotch hospitality and shown over the farm and herd.

Mr. Smith is milking at present eighty grade shorthorn cows, one Ayrshire grade and one black polled. Last year the 82 cows gave an average 2½ gallons a day each or an average annual record of 10,037 lbs. each. This, you might think a remarkable record for shorthorn grades, but we must consider that Mr. Smith does not breed but a few of the very best milkers and no heifers are included in this herd. He buys all his cows on the Edinburgh market. They cost him £25.10s. of \$115.00 each, all above 4 years of age, and before they reach the age limit of 10 years they have gone to the block, at from 15 to 16 cwt. for \$82.00 each.

These cows are subject to veterinary inspection by city once a month. They do not use the tuberculin test. The cows require 800 cubic feet of air space each. City water only must be used for the cattle and for washing purposes. The stables must be light and whitewashed, with concrete floors, walls and mangers. The stalls are 7 feet 6 inches wide for double stalls and 4 inches lower with gutter 20 inches wide and 8 inches deep. The cattle are tied with chains.

A Few Good

Clydesdales and Hackneys



A very choice lot of Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, sired by such noted getters as Baroness, Baron Mitchell, and Marcellus. In Hackneys I have to offer two big trappy handsome Stallions and two mares sired and exceptionally bred ones from three to five years of age. All show high straight action and combine the choicest breedings. For I have a number of prize winners at Canada's leading shows, as well as a number of coming show winners to offer. Prices will be right for the goods and suitable terms can be arranged. Come and see them.

W. E. BUTLER,

Ingersoll, Ont.

The Belvoir Herd of Shorthorns

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This is the last of 50 year connection with the breed. At New York Mills I earned my spurs when under my management 110 head averaged over \$3,000.00 each. We have the same old blood reinforced by the vigorous Scottish quick maturing sort and yet retaining the milking and steer growing propensities pertaining to the old breed that made Ontario famous. We must have beef but also cream and butter.

Trains will be met at Komoka, C.P.R. and G.T.R., and Caradoc, C.P.R.

Catalogues on application.

Come and help to make my last years happy.

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Delaware, Ontario

They are fed three times a day, and watered once. The daily food is mash, one bushel, made up of disjuncting grains, treacle, bean meal and hay, 4 ows. salt and boiling water. They get also 90 lbs. roots—sweet turnips in the early winter and mangels and sugar beets later. Sugar beets cost \$2.00 a ton. Mr. Smith maintains that turnips are very indigestible at this time of the year, but turnips milk is never objected to. They milk three times a day, a rather unusual thing in our country; and the milk sold must not test less than 3 per cent. butter fat and 8.11 per cent. other solids. This milk is sold warm and is carried in tin cans from 2 to 12 gallons and delivered at the doors in smaller cans. The Edinburgh authorities do not worry about milk being chilled or the utensils being sterilized.

They do ask for pure milk from healthy cows. Mr. Smith favors nature methods of milking not with the machine, but with his own hands, thus preventing dust.

Perhaps the Toronto milk producers will be surprised when I tell them that this milk is retained for 4 pence or 5 cents a quart, and 2 pence halfpenny or 5 cents a quart wholesale. Yet Mr. Smith maintains a staff of 15 employees, and pays \$21.00 an acre a year rent for the arable land and \$5.00 for pasture or rough land for a farm of 145 acres, but you might not be surprised at this, nor to see his beautiful home with its luxuriant lawn and flower garden. When you take a look at his herd, a uniform lot of splendid dairy type of shorthorn, well groomed and

aleck, for everything speaks of prosperity around him. My own opinion of the reason of Mr. Smith's success as a dairyman is his wise selection of the dairy cow, his care and freedom in feeding, close personal attention to the health and comfort of the animal, and his intense system of soil cultivation, tending to yield the greatest possible amount of food. It is a rare treat to be entertained by such a host and hostess as Mr. and Mrs. Smith and my wish is that many other Canadian dairy farmers might have the privilege of such an official lesson as the Canadian Commissioner and myself had at Upper Braid.—L. E. Annis, New York County, Ont., a director of the Toronto Milk Producers Association.

WANTED INFORMATION REGARDING A GOOD FARM

For sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and when possession can be had. Address

P. DABYSHIRE, Box 1243, Rochester, N.Y.



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For getting a fast from 1000 acres from one service of a stallion of jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Bath, especially adapted for getting in heat barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Bulletin Catalogue. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 64 Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

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HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It will tell you in plain language how to build a fence that will last for years, how to wire fence quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of the various materials used in the construction of a fence, and shows how to construct a fence on concrete posts showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy of this folder.

THE BARWELL, HOBBS WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
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