

line for five years. The ell-shaped pig-pen is 150 ft. x 26 ft. and 30 ft. x 60 ft. The latter part is now used for stabling young cattle; the basement of the other part is empty, while its second storey is devoted to implement storage. For the four silos on the farm about fifty acres of corn were coming on nicely when seen by a member of our staff last July, and we are since advised that it promises to be a good average crop despite the unfavorable early season. The spring grain is also good, while late rains have helped the grass, keeping the milk flow up well to about 1,800 pounds per day, notwithstanding that about twenty cows are to freshen in October and November. The cows, however, take a good feed of silage twice a day and it helps to save the grass.

Harvesting and Threshing in Nova Scotia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The farmers of Nova Scotia do not, as a rule, stack their grain, possibly for the reason that grain is not largely grown here as a commercial enterprise. Our people do not go in for growing large quantities to sell; only enough is grown for the horses kept on the farm and in some cases enough for fattening a few beef cattle. In fact, of late years, a great many farmers do not grow enough for the horses kept, but buy Western oats, and, incidentally, I might say, get a good deal of sow thistle, wild mustard, charlock, etc., thrown in. All the farms have barns large enough to hold their grain in the straw. When threshing time comes some who are short of room load up a lot of wagons with straw from the thresher, and afterwards store this in the last mow threshed out, which, of course, is empty.

Most farmers feed or bed their straw as it comes from the thresher. On my own farm, when through threshing, we pull out the separator, set up the straw cutter and cut the straw, remove that, set up the grain crusher and crush enough to do us through the winter and early spring. We own the straw cutter and grain crusher, but hire the threshing machine and gasoline engine. The threshing machine requires about thirteen men to operate, including the men who own the outfit. The straw cutter is operated with four or five men, and the crushing can be done by one man, who has charge of his engine, crusher and bagger, and puts the grain into the hopper of the granary, which is close at hand. The blower is not used on the machines operated here. The straw is carried from the machine up to where it is wanted by an elevator, and is then taken by men and tramped into the mows or bays.

The granaries are usually built just opposite the spout where the grain comes from the separator and is there stored in bins, each kind of grain by itself. The grain that is to be used as seed for the following season is kept in a bin or bins by itself, is run through a fanning mill two or three times to blow out the light oats and weed seeds.

The farmers in Nova Scotia are of late years paying more attention to selecting good seed from their own grain and depending less on Ontario or Western grain.

Owing to the season of 1911 being a very dry one, the grain crop was light. For this reason many farmers were compelled to buy Western oats, a large portion of which did not germinate. This will mean a heavy loss to our farmers, and they will be compelled to buy their seed again next year. It is claimed by some that the seed was frozen; others maintain that the oats were cut green, while others affirm that the grain was threshed very wet, owing to the heavy fall rains and snows in the West, and was kiln dried, which destroyed the germ. A lot of seed sent down here and labelled as coming under the Seed Act, had the appearance of being whitened with sulphur. The only solution of the seed problem in Nova Scotia is for the farmers to grow their own seed. They have the climate and the soil for doing this with satisfaction, so that the remedy for all seed troubles lies entirely in their own hands.

A. HECTOR CUTTEN,
Colchester Co., N.S.

Alfalfa as Soil Builder and Feed.

The author of an Iowa bulletin estimates that as a soil builder each acre of alfalfa in that State annually adds to the farm over twice as much nitrogen as an average acre of red clover. As a feed, he estimates that an average acre of alfalfa produces 5.5 times as much protein as timothy, 4 times as much as oats, 2.75 times as much as corn and 2.6 times as much as red clover. As to yields, sixteen seedings made on the Iowa Station Farm since 1903 have produced an average yield of 4.38 tons per acre, and one seeding yielded 7½ tons in one year, while another has a three year average of 5½ tons.

THE DAIRY.

The Latest Holstein Queen.

Hardly is one Holstein-Friesian queen of production seated on the throne with an official record so large that it seems she will surely be able to hold her rank for some time, than she is required to abdicate in favor of a successor with a still greater production. A few months ago, Pontiac Korndyke came to the front, with the phenomenal yield of 30,422 pounds butter fat from 601.4 pounds milk in seven days, and 125.541 pounds fat from 2496.7 pounds milk

latter, say that he would still care for his milk along these improved lines even if he were to go back to the cheese factory. If all patrons did so the yield and quality of cheese would be decidedly improved.

Silage Beats Soiling.

"If you are keeping eight or ten cows and have not a silo, do not hesitate longer to build. I think after one year's use, it will be found the best investment of time and money that can be made," says a Connecticut dairyman with twenty years of experience of the subject he writes about. "We have had our herd shrink 25 per cent. in their milk flow," he adds, "when our silage has given out, before we could refill with clover, and we have not been able to produce results with green soiling crop, to come anywhere near the results when matured and cured silage was fed, so that we are positive silage is the best and most palatable food when rightly made and fed."

"When one considers the amount of food stored up in a 100 to 250 ton silo, and compare its value with the cost of a like amount of food stored in the average hay mow, I think they must concede that the silo offers the most economical storage of crops

and certainly will pay for itself very quickly whenever it is adopted on the dairy farm. Build the silo, brother dairyman; use judgment in the construction and size of the same to fit the needs of your herd, and do away with the long, laborious, undesirable green-soiling system for summer feeding of your dairy."

Highest Producing Cows Most Valuable.

A new standard has been set up in regard to official records of dairy cows. A Holstein owned in New Jersey, Valdesa Scott 2nd, claims the honor of being the first 40-lb. cow the world has ever known. Her official test report shows that she yielded in seven days 33.50 lbs. of fat, equal to 41.875 lbs. of butter, 80 per cent. fat, a record that has never been approached by any other cow of any breed.

The significance of these great records lies in the fact that they enable us to select and breed from the individuals and families possessing the tremendous powers of digestion and assimilation necessary to the production of milk and butter in large quantities at the lowest possible cost.

As one of our foremost dairy authorities points out: The cow giving the most milk and butter-fat leaves the owner with the most net cash profit without regard to cost of keeping, when compared with low-producing cows on small cost of keeping.

This is a phase of dairy economics that is hard to comprehend by a great many farmers. But every experiment and trial that has yet been made, we believe, proves the assertion to be true. We have heard hundreds of farmers, however, declare the contrary. And it is passing strange how such a notion got into their heads and more strange how it continues to stay there.

The wise, well posted farmer says: "I must



Golden Horn of Glynn 5816.

Guernsey cow. Owned by Col. Edward St. Aubyn, Glynn, Bodwin, Cornwall.

secreted in thirty days. Now she must stand back for a new wonder, Valdesa Scott 2nd, with the much greater test, fully verified, of 33.5 pounds fat from 694.6 pounds milk in seven days, and 132.388 pounds fat from 2933.9 pounds milk in thirty days. This is an average of 4.51 per cent. fat for the whole thirty days, and the daily average production for that time is 97.79 pounds milk containing 4.41 pounds butter fat. Valdesa Scott 2nd is eight years old, was bred by B. B. Hardy, of Michigan, and is owned by Bernhard Meyer, of New Jersey. She is in no way closely related in blood lines to the cows that have been

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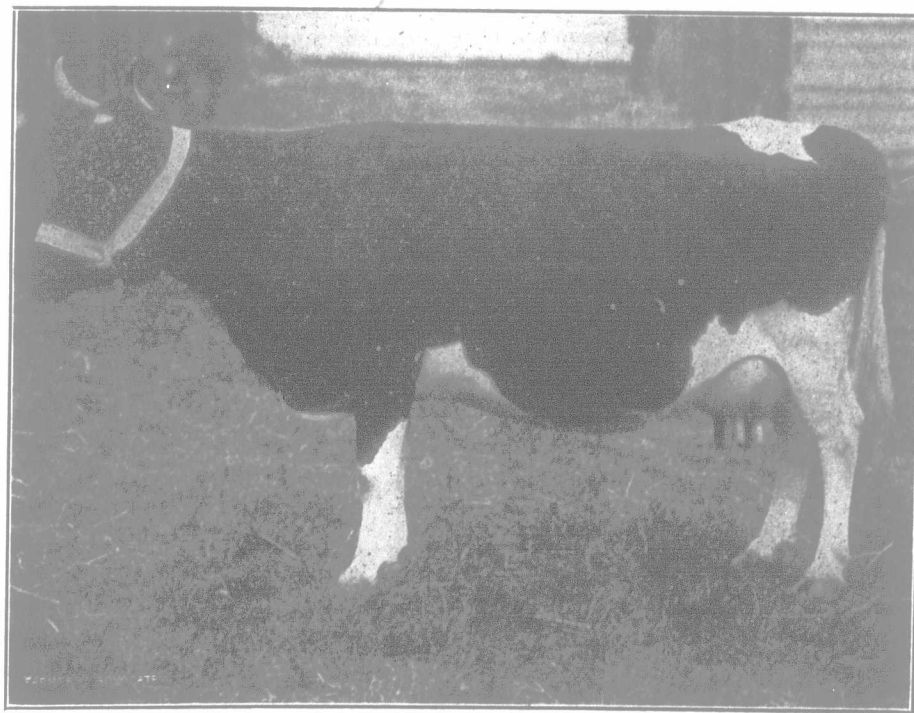
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Shetland Cow, Griseda.

First and champion in class, Highland Show, 1912.

for many years prominently before the public, and the discovery of so wonderful a cow among the "outsiders" is cited by Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, to prove his claim that there are hundreds of great cows among the Holstein legions. It is surely a strong argument in favor of testing cows. Records reveal the doers.

There is a real satisfaction in doing things "up to the handle." For instance, in regard to the care of milk, we have heard more than one dairyman who changed over from cheese factory to condensary, installing the cooling facilities and observing the details required from patrons of the