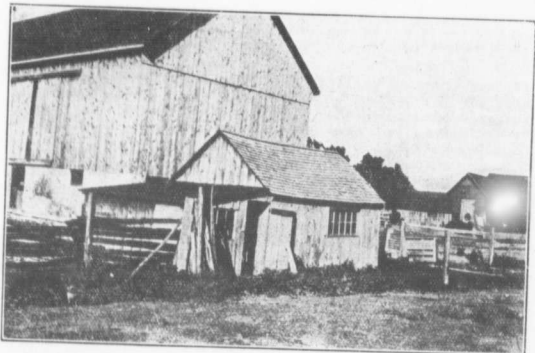


Recording Yields of Individual Cows

Eliza Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

There is not a thing that I have as yet taken to hand that has paid me as well as individual cow testing and feed recording. The difference in the price of cows is not as great as is the difference in their production of milk. Cow testing affords one of the best educators for the dairy man, and of course records of feed should also be kept to guarantee certainty of profit.

Cow testing introduces better feeding, better care of cows, weeding out the poor ones, selecting a good male animal to breed from, raising calves from best cows only, more feed and it of the right kind. Records show us just where we are at with our poor cows. I noticed in Farm and Dairy where one man had raised heifers from his best cows that these heifers gave 2,000 pounds more milk than their matured dams.



The Location of the Pig Pen is a Matter of Much Importance

The pig pen too near the dairy stable or the milk stand is a menace to clean milk. How is your pig pen in this particular? Would it pass the critical eye of a sanitary inspector? In your own interests, it should.

The following is a statement of my herd of six cows during 1909, ending Dec. 30.

NO.	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCT	COST OF FEED	NO. OF DAYS		
			MILK-	ING	
1	7964	\$83.22	\$35.58	\$47.60	266
2	5540	57.18	34.94	22.24	274
3	7078	72.39	30.77	41.62	251
4	6184	65.34	31.53	33.81	252
5	6820	70.18	32.03	38.15	247
6	5605	57.11	24.06	33.08	209

Milk for cheese making is taken at 88c. a cwt.; whey, 85 per cent. of whole milk, 15c. a cwt.; butter fat, figured at 25c. a pound; skimmed milk, 80 per cent. of whole milk, 25c. a cwt.

If we figure it out we will notice that cow No. 1 made 10 cents a day more profit than cow No. 2. This taken for 300 days would mean \$30.00 more from No. 1 than from No. 2.

The difference in the price of Nos. 1 and 2 was \$10. Which was the cheapest cow?

While it is necessary to keep accounts with cows it is also necessary to keep an account of farm products. We need to know the cheapest kind of food to feed. I have no silo, but I had lots of roots and corn. I feed meal, consisting of oats, bran and oil cake.

For summer feed I make use of soiling crops, such as oats and peas and Hungarian grass. Then green corn and white turnips. I hadn't enough green feed in July and August last year, so the cows went down in production, whereas from August to December, when I had lots of feed, I kept them pretty steady at the flow. Had I provided enough feed during July and August, I could have kept them at a better flow all the summer and fall. These cows paid their way in January and gave a little profit besides. Then I dried them up, to stand dry for about eight

weeks. My cows were then in as good condition as they were when they dropped their calves. By the time they dropped their next calves they were worth at least \$10 more than they were last year.

I aim to have my cows in good condition at calving time. The best way to have them in condition is to supply them with enough good feed at all times, provide lots of salt, fresh air, fresh water, groom them in winter and spray them for flies in summer.

Early Attention Rendered to Foals

F. E. Caldwell, Russell Co., Ont.

In over 40 years of experience in breeding horses, having raised from one to four foals in a season, I have only lost one foal, and that through neglect of the treatment, outlined in the following:

Should the mare have to be stabled, the first

requisite is that she be kept in harness from day to day. Give her laxative food and neither overload, over-drive or allow cruel treatment in any manner. Before foaling time, we provide a roomy box stall for the occasion and have it thoroughly cleaned and slightly sprinkled with lime. It is bedded with hay or clean straw, and not too coarse or deep. We have never had to render any assistance when the mares have been worked, hence we lay great stress on proper exercise.

When the foal is coming we endeavor to be on hand exercising quietness and secrecy, so as not to annoy or disturb the mare. When the foal arrives we use a weak wash of bluestone solution on the navel cord. The foal is then left for a time to its own exertion in rising. If not successful in its attempts to stand, it is assisted to its feet. Two attendants are better than one for this work. If the colt will suck, we expect successful results.

The actions of the foal are carefully noted, and if no matter is voided from the bowels, a glass syringe is used to inject a portion of a cup of whole warm milk, to which has been added four teaspoonfuls of sweet oil. Every care needs to be taken while introducing this into the rectum. When the dark faecal matter passes away, followed by material of a yellowish character, we consider the chances of the colt living to be first class.

Foals coming while the mares are on grass thrive better than earlier foals, as the dams' milk is then in better condition and more plentiful. Our method as outlined may not be the best, or newest treatment, but it has proven satisfactory in my case. I would like to see this matter thoroughly discussed in Farm and Dairy.

Your methods and experience will be appreciated for publication in Farm and Dairy.

How to Grow and Cultivate Beans

F. W. Scott, Kent Co., Ont.

The field I use to plant beans on is a clover sod. I manure it in the early spring, and as soon as the ground is fit to plow I plow it about five inches deep and roll it down every day as plowed. This is done to retain the moisture. When the field is all plowed and rolled I harrow it well. If the sod is inclined to be tough, I disc it lightly before harrowing. I harrow it well till the top is as fine as can be; then roll it again. This helps to retain the moisture and starts the manure to heat. It is kept in this state for 10 days or two weeks. Then I disc it good, but never deep enough to tear up the sods, after which it is again harrowed well and rolled and left till a few days before planting. By this time all the weeds will have started.

I plant the beans any time between the 5th and 15th of June, according to the season.

SELECTING THE SEED.

In preparing the seed I put the beans through the fanning mill and then I take the bean screen and screen them all by hand. By doing this one gets out all the small ones. Then I hand pick them, taking out all the poor beans and beans of any other variety. This leaves the seed clean and of uniform size. Great care should be taken so see that beans are not planted too deeply; one and one-half inches or less, if covered, will be best. If the drill or planter fails to cover them, I run a light harrow over the field. I generally harrow the field with a light harrow or a weeder the second day after the beans are planted if the land is dry. If it should rain after planting and the ground should cake or bake, it is a good plan to run the harrows over them, and even if the beans are coming up, you will do more good than harm.

CULTIVATION.

As soon as they are up so that the rows can be plainly seen, I start the cultivator. I use a two-horse cultivator with shields. I cultivate at intervals till the plants get too large, but never cultivate when they are wet with rain or dew. When the plants become too large to cultivate, we go through with the hoes and cut out weeds that the cultivator missed. After that, if an odd weed shows up we go through and pull them out by hand—we never have much of this work to do, as we get them nearly all killed before planting.

In harvesting we have a bean puller made for the purpose. It is drawn by one horse. It pulls two rows at a time. One horse and two men will pull four or five acres a day. Some bean growers use side delivery rakes. Sometimes these work well, but I prefer the men and forks in a good crop; we put four rows into one, and in from four days to a week the beans are ready to go in the barn.

GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT CROP.

After the beans are off, I cultivate the ground twice, harrow well and drill in fall wheat, also about one and one-half lbs. of timothy seed. In the spring I sow about six lbs. of red clover seed, two lbs. alsike, one lb. of alfalfa, and harrow it in well. I cut one crop of hay, pasture the field one year and then manure it again and get ready for beans again. My land is a sandy gravelly soil.

The variety of beans I grow is the Yellow Eye. For heavy lands, clay or loam, I would recommend Boston Pea beans, as they generally yield better on sand and gravelly soil. The Yellow Eyes are equal to any, and nearly every year are higher in price than the Pea bean. This past year they were \$1 a bushel higher than the Pea bean.

Many persons think that if a little spray mixture is good, more is better. They are inclined to increase the strength of the mixture. The truth is that too much is worse than too little. It is liable to injure the trees, and it will not perform the desired result.

Light

R. H.

Plenty of light for the health of well-saved, pig food is a necessity, especially in winter. These two reasons are necessary to be able to raise a pig that was for enough light

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OUTLET

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"Mr. Harding's Farm Dairy Farms Compe by Mr. Harding w April 14th.