## FARM AND DAIRY

## Milks Forty Cows with Machine

## H. Atkinson, Frontenac Co., Ont.

We installed our mechanical milker in July of saving machine on that it is the greatest labor saving machine on the farm. It can be used for 12 months of the year, while other farm machin cry is not used for much more than one month. Since we have used the mechanical milker we have not had one case of teat or udder trouble, and no decrease whatever in the amount of milk. During the harvest, my wife and I, both well up in years, milked our herd of 40 cows every evening. We milked and separated in about two ours.
The cost of installing a three-unit machine would be about $\$ 600$. Of course the cost of installing depends much on the distance the power house is from the barn. We use a two and a half horse power gasoline engine. It has power enough to run the milker and a No. 9 tubular separator at the same time.

## Hardy Alfalfa <br> T. G. Raynor, Seed Division. Ottawa

Last summer 1 saw a first class demonstration of the difference in the hardiness of alfalfa plants where the seed had come from entirely different sources. A farmer had gone to a local store seed. He told him it wasn't a question of price with him. What he wanted was question of price store keeper had no seed on hand, but said he would send and get some for him, which he did It was sown on a good piece of clay loam soil, somewhat rolling in nature; but the bushel lack. ed in sowing the four acce strip by about onehalf an acre. This the farmer sowed with some local grown seed he was able to get from a neighbor, and which proved to be of Ontario variegated origin. In finishing the sceding he sowed one width of the drill down along one side of the whole piece, which was out in the middle of the
field.
Evidently the bushel of seed was of foreign origin and was full of sweet clover seed. Last spring, a year from the seeding time there were only here and there patches of alfalfa, mostly on the clay knowls, and on one side hill there was possibly a quarter of an acre or so on which the second growth was coming very well. It had practically all been winter killed. There seemed to have been enough sweet clover seed for a plant every six square inches over the field, and which had come on so thick in the spring as in have fooled the farmer into thinking he had a splendid and chagrie in prospect. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when it blossomed and showed itself

## While this occurred on the a neckas

While this occurred on the one part on the other part seeded with the Ontario Variegated he which there wasn't which there wasn't a plant of the sweet clover. Even the width of the drill down the centre of the field stood in with the exception of two or three
low spots. ow spots.
Fortunately the season proved a favorable one for killing the sweet clover, as he looked upon it with weed on his farm. He cut the sweet clover when it had dried out well he had formed, and when it had dried out well he burnt it on the stubble in the dry time in June. It seemed to
have finished every stem of the sweet clover, but have finished every stem of the sweet clover, but
the alfalfa that was living was coming on well.
One bright spot in this farmer's alfalfa troubles is that his soil will be thoroughly inoculated for future alfalfa growing. Doubtless he has learned too, and in the most practical way possisuited to his farm at least, and is a safer strais
suate
to try than much of the seed that is put on the market. Sweet clover may have its place, and I believe it has, but not where alfalfa can be grown
well.

## Pointers on Shoeing $B_{y} F, K, K_{r y}-\bar{s}$ mith

A word about shoeing. Every horseman should learn something about how his horse should be shod. Too many leave this all-important matter entirely to the farrier. This is a mistake. The best workmen become careless at times, and a consciousness that their work is never scrutinized is not calculated to improve matters. Besides there will come times when the services of a thoroughly competent and careful workman cannot


## The Author of "Farm Chate"

Herewith we present to Our Foike an excellent like
ness of Mr, H. Pery Blanchard. Hants Co. X \& readable artites appearing under the hant Co., K.8., whose
Chate, are Chats," are so much approiated by Yarm and Dairy
readers For many eare Mr. prolession of law in ara Mr. Blanchard praeticed the last few years be has been running a fruts, but for the sheep farme in Hants beounty. In additiont, dairy and himself a oapable firmer, Mr. Mi Blanchard is to proving
interest interest in cooperative marketing and other measuree
that make for the that make for the good of the communty measures
he lives His son. H H. Chich
Hiachard. in almo a fre quett conneihutor to Farm and Dairy.
be had. At such times the owner who has sufficient knowledge to oversee the work being properly done may save himself the loss of a valuable
animal.

## the hoof kishly injuhed

Proper shoeing is very important. The hoof is not merely a horny, not to be injured, substance as many suppose, It is porous and contains myriads of small canals running perpendicularly, through which flows blood and run nerves which nature provides for its nourishment and protection. A nail driven improperly may close or even destroy one or more of these canals, deable injury. Other dangers to be guarded irreparable injury. Other dangers to be guarded against
are improper fitting. Never should a horse's foot are improper fitting. Never should a horse's foot
be rasped to fit the shoe. Calks, were necessary, should be carefully supervised, as nothing is likely to strain a tendon quicker than a shoe improperly calked.
Perhaps the commonest danger is too great a tendency to rasp and cut the hoof. This must be further than is no occasion ever to rasp the hoof further than necessary to file its ragged edges or the clinched ends of the nails. Neither is it necshock absorbers frog or bars. These are nature's shock absorbers and cannot be improved upen

## Home Growing of Root Seed <br> B. H. C, Blanchard, Wellington Co., Ont.

 The growing of our turnip and mangel seed is one thing that Canadian farmers have been quite content to let some one else do. Seed grain, hay seed and clover seed we believe in producingourselves, but root seed ourselves, but root seed-oh, well, we only use a little, a dollar's worth will plant a whole acre, so
why bother with it?
That we are paying for our indifference is becoming apparent as the results of experiments at our agricultural colleges show. At Guelph, Macdonald College and Truro, home grown has given heavier yields of roots than imported seed. Some
have even thought that we couldn't grow have even thought that we couldn't grow root seed, but that fallacy is easily exploded.
Eown in the County of Yarmouth, at the southern extremity of Nova Scotia, farmers have been growing their own turnip seed for over 30 years. Thirty-five years ago a Scotchman brought with him from his home land. one pound of turnip seed. This seed gave such fine results that some of the roots were saved and planted. The seed from these did equally well. The turnips seemed to grow faster than the old Lapland Swede (then called) that was nost commonly grown.

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The Scotch variety is of the round type and exceptionally smooth. Mr. Wm. Corning, whose brother introduced the seed, states, "We took
great pains in the selection of the great pains in the selection of the turnips when gathering the crop in the fall. When we found a nice large smooth one we set it aside with others for planting in the spring. I always followed this course myself, and my son still does the same. My own experience is that by so doing the
standard has been steadily standard has been steadily improved."
Other farmers in Mr. Corning's neighborbood,
noting his success, have followed his example, noting his success, have followed his example, and now a large proportion of the farmers of Yarmouth county are growing their own turnip seed. That the seed is of the very best quality is attested by no less an authority than P. A. Boving, root specialist at Macdonald College. Ad-
ditional proof lies in ditional proof lies in the fact that ready sales have been made at double the price at which turnip seed is usually sold. The only reason that the seed has not become widely known is the
lack of advertising.

> Quality theoveh serd centres existing conditions it is nrahatl

Under existing conditions it is probably as well
that the seed has not been "boomed." There that the seed has not been "boomed." There the individual grower, and some might be tempted to forsake quality in favor of quantity,
But the remedy for such But the remedy for such a condition is in sight.
The formation of The formation of a seed centre, as proposed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, would result in each grower being responsible to the Association for the quality of seed proposed by him . The standard would thus be maintained and at the same time the C. S. G. A. could guarantee the quality to purchasers of turnip
seed.
The

The success that has been the lot of Yarmouth
county farmers is just one instance of what county farmers is just one instance of what can
be done in this county in the home production be done in this
of root seed.

The greater the number of people who leave the land, the nearer our race is coming to de-keneracy:-"Uncle John" Hyatt, Prince Edward
Co., Ont.
I believe we should give the young breeder our best. Let the old breeder come into the stable and select his own, but give the young man a good start. It will mean dollars to you back againt Aim at the improvement of the breed. This is the aim to which older men come in the
end.-Alex. Hume, Northumberland Co., Ont.

March 12,

## Moisture

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## James

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