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Graystone

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With the

HORTICULTURE

Turnips as Cover Crop

turnips as a cover crop in the or-chard, seeding at the rate of two or

man in Prince Edward County, for instance, sowed turnips in his orchard

one year, plowed them in the next,

and sowed to oats, and had the rank-est crop of oats he had ever harvest-

adopted turnips as a cover crop and induced neighboring fruit growers to

do likewise. In Norfolk county also the practice is more or less common. Farm and Dairy wrote to Prof. J. W. In Norfolk county also

Prof. Crow replied as follows

as a cover crop in orchards

country.

This nursery man immediately

for his opinion on the practice.

Turnips are not generally grown

vania the practice is much more com-mon. They would be of much the

same value as rape, which is some-times used. Neither one, of course, would add nitrogen to the soil, and

in that respect would be inferior to

red clover. As non-leguminous covers

they are usually satisfactory, except that they are always wet and unplea-sant to walk through."

In a soil already rich in nitrogen,

turnips might be successfully used as a cover crop. Where it is desirable,

however, to add to the richness of

ous crops such as clover or vetches would be preferable.

Efficient Spraying

county recently an editor of Farm and Dairy was attracted by a fine team of three pure-bred Clydesdale

mares hitched to a riding cultivator

Our editor climbed over the fence

and got into conversation with the owner, Mr. R. L. Osborne, and in-cidentally got a few points on the

"We used a power sprayer this year for the first time," he said. "It

is a two and one-half horse power machine. We covered our 14-acre orchard in just two days. With the

old barrel sprayer, which we have used heretofore, it would have taken a week to cover the orchard and the

"Spraying should be done within

work would not have been done

wall

that

advantage of the power sprayer.

When wheeling through Durham

the soil, it would seem that legum

In New York and Pennsyl-

pounds to the acre.

throughout Ontario use

A few fruit growers here and there

Reseaseseseseseseseses profit maker?" we asked Mr. Osborne who had previously informed us that he farmed 200 acres of good loam soil Nooooooooooooooooooooooooo

'You see those five rows of trees said he, pointing to the end of the orchard. "There are 20 trees to the row, the five rows covering about two acres. Last year we picked five bar-rels to the tree on the average and sold them at \$2.50 a barrel. My brother Frank on a neighboring farm last year had 500 barrels of apples and cleared \$1,500 on them. He shipped them himself."

Mr. Osborne's conclusion was that the apple orchard was the most pro-fitable department of his large farm.

Why Arsenate of Lead?

P. D. Powe, Brant Co., Ont.

After carefully experimenting dur ing the last three years we have come to the conclusion that arsenate of lead is far superior to all other sprays for use on potatoes and other vegetables and fruit liable to insect pests. It is only more efficient but considerably cheaper to the large user. Once arsenate of lead is applied and given chance to dry, no amount of will wash it off or cause it to lose its strength. One application at the rate five pounds of to thirty gallons of water is usually strong enough to last the season. The user of Paris last the season. green and kindred sprays must spray after every rain to get any effect.

Experiments were conducted by us during 1913 on potatoes. Plot No. was sprayed with paris green in solution; plot No. 2, paris green dry and lime; plot No. 3, arsenate of lead. The results at time of digging were in favor of arsenate of lead. While plot No. 3 was sprayed but once, plot No 2 had been dusted seven times and No. 1 had five sprayings, and the plants still had insects on them. The first two tests were carried on in fall plowed sod; the other was on land that had been in potatoes the year before.

COST OF MATERIAL

Though slightly higher in cost than paris green as to the amount of ground covered with a pound of material, the saving effected with arsenate of lead is in connection with spraying five times versus once. This means many dollars to the large grower. The humine to the large of plants by sprays is never experi-enced by users of arsenate of lead. It never burns, no matter how strong solution is applied.

Five pounds of arsenate of lead is sufficient for an acre of potatoes. In using arsenate of lead on cabbage, one must use great discretion in not applying when the head is forming, the poison remains active for long period of time. For cabbage, cauliflower, and kindred vegetables, five pounds in 50 gallons of water will be strong enough.

As a spray in the flower garden. there is no better than arsenate of lead for general use. It does not burn the foliage or bloom, has no offensive odour, keeps all insects under control, and has no disagreeable effect on the user. It is a deadly poison if taken inwardly.

Alfalfa makes an excellent pasture crop for hogs. When it is used for this purpose a sufficiently large field should be sown, so that the hogs may have access to it and the regular hay crops be removed just as if no hogs were on the field. With so large a pasture, the hogs root up very little except near the feeding and watering places, and moving at the proper times keeps the plants growing and allows them to produce vigorous young stems, which are relished by the hogs.

Introducing Agriculture in a Rural School

(Continued from page 3) and continue the agricultural work in school.

GUIDE POSTS TO SUCCESS Some helps toward success I be-lieve to be (1) small beginnings; (2) constant reference to the work as a necessity, not an extra; (3) doing most of the work as recreation outside of study periods; (4) constant use of agricultural publications; (5) use of agricultural publications; (b) keeping in touch with the hub of the work—the O.A.C.; (6) visits from the field agents and county represen-tatives; (7) the ever indispensable cooperation of the public school inspec-tor. With these aids the work will be introduced to continue; it will established.

There is a great and wonderful world close about us. Children nat-urally delight in it ,and I'm assured that agriculture taught in the public school helps them into a fuller enjoyment, a deeper profit, and a broader outlook in company with the refining touch which Nature is sure to give.

Could Anything Be Worse

Alfalfa grows well in Ontario when intelligently handled Evidently can't stop its growth in Iowa, if we may judge from the following letter recently received by the editors of "Successful Farming" from a sub-

scriber in that state: "If you don't want lots of trouble don't sow alfalfa in Iowa. Along the middle of June when corn needed cultivating most we had to stop and cut that durned alfalfa natch. all in bloom; three feet high. We had to haul in twenty big loads of hay. "In July the folks in town invited

us to spend a week attending Chautauqua. I expect they were glad when they got my postcard, 'Cannot come, 'cause I have to cut that durned ten acre alfalfa patch.' Gee, it was hot hauling in that hay!

"Worser still. I got four bushel more of clean alfalfa seed and put it in. It's sure to grow. Next summer I expect I'll get a rest on rainy days from hauling in alfalfa. It got to raining in September; first I knowed that durned alfalfa was three feet high again. all in bloom! Had to have another hair cut. Then I got a bill by mail that Barnum & Bail be in town. Durn my buttons if I didn't have to miss that show for the first time in forty years and haul in twenty more loads of that alfalfa! I got mad then and turned the pigs, the cows, and calves all in; kept right on growing. But still these cold Ground Hog days it makes Everything on the place eats it enakes 'Everything on the place eats it er-cept the hired girl, and she hain't been here long.—Yours in trouble, "John Peterson."

Does Test Work Injure Cows?

(Continued from page 5) after eating all they want from the manger. It is much the same with a cow. She must have variety and palatable food in order to keep her in good condition.

To further prove my claim that the test does not burt a cow, I am en-closing a photo of Valdessa Scott 2nd taken less than two years after she made her record of nearly 40 pounds of butter in seven days Eleven months after making this re-cord I had the pleasure of sceing her in her stall with her fifth daugh-ter. The calf seen in the illustration is her only son

Take a day off occasionally. It pays in the long run.



Drink for the

A. Pardee, Simcoe If all of the causes losses among young cl assembled and compar-believe we would fin chicks due to impure anything else. Chicke water from old stagnar barnyard, from mud I lane, just so as it is only way to avoid the ensue is to keep them with cool, fresh water I find that cool, fre not be supplied in the o ing pan. A water four sary. Suitable fountain sary. from poultry supply ho still they can be made fountains are made as Take empty tomato largest size and punch

the open end about half Then take a the rim. of any kind more than fill the can wi deep), fill the can withold the saucer over and quickly invert. The water will run o

saucer until the holes p can are submerged. sure of the air on the the can will prevent me ing into the saucer and half an inch of clear w the chickens, which is c plied, as water is lost chickens drinking or b around quite narrow, say so that the chickens ca the water and dirty it.

Poultry Keeping W

Mrs. C. Anderson, Co., Ont.

There are too many way in which poultry it this country. I believe due in large measure to we women are responsib of the poultry on the We are so used to fussi house putting unnecess demanded frills on the for the family, that it to us to worry arou and dry mashes three ti the hens.

I once grew so disgu continual fussing with tions that I decided to on the place and buy egg a Special Poultry Num and Dairy set me on th and Dairy set me on the and I am now keeping out frills, have labor minimum, have healthi am getting more eggs. ing what is commonly hopper system. Here an

briefly and exactly : The mash that I fee one third bran or mi third cracked wheat, cracked corn. This is I feeding hopper, and hi re-filled once a week. smaller hopper is a supp oyster shell and grit, sand. In still another one being made of wi keep a supply of well or clover hay. From the clover hay. From these pers the birds can fee whenever they wish. mixing to be done.

The floor of my poulittered to a depth of

limit of three days," continued Mr. osborne. "We could not cover our Osborne. orchard in this limited time with the hand power, and hence very often proper spraying was neglected. With our power sprayer we can apply 32 barrels of mixture in the same time that we applied eight barrels by hand Dower Like many other orchardists of hat neighborhood, Mr. Osborne ighly endorses commercial lime sul-Osborne spraving

phur solution for the first or dormant spraying. For later sprayings he has experimented with both lime sulphur and Bordeaux mixture and fav-ors the latter. "I believe." said he, that Bordeaux mixture is superior both as an insecticide and as a fungi cide. I ship all of my apples to the Old Country, and the buyers do not object to a slight russeting; in fact, they tell us that in some markets markets and in some varieties a little russet-ing is an advantage rather than otherwise ' For poison in the second and third

sprays Mr. Osborne uses one and or half pounds of Paris Green in his 150-gallon tank

"How does the apple orchard com-pare with the rest of the farm as a