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that the Shorthorn breed can be made a good dairy breed. In order to do that I believe the most feasible plan is to form a Shorthorn Breeders' Cow is to form a Sherthorn Breeders' Cow Testing Association. Breed and select from those individuals which have not less than 250 to 300 pounds but-ter-fat capacity. Secure sires that are proteint, which can be thorough-ly demonstrated in such an associa-tion. I am sure that with systematic breeding, without introducing any foreign beet blood, and the practice to a certain extent of in and in breed-ing the Sherthorn cover an be made ing, the Shorthorn cow can be made a good dairy cow.—O. Erf, Prof. of Dairying, State University, Ohio.

Alfalfa Culture

Ed., The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—Alfalfa has engaged Farming World.—Alfalia has engaged the attention of some farmers for a good many years, with varying success. The first attempts to grow alfalia were not generally successful. This was frequently due to a want of knowledge as to the proper method of handliny it. Experience has shown, however, that when the culture of alfalfa is understood and when sown on suitable soils, it can be grown with on suitable soils, it can be grown with as much certainty as red clover. Al-falfa being a perennial, has consider-able advantage over red clover, which is a biennial, in that it does not re-quire frequent re-seeding. It yields heavier crops and possesses much higher feeding value than red clover.

higher feeding value than red clover. A good dry, elsy loam, theroughly drained is the best soil for alfalfa. The land should be rolling so that water and ice will not stand upon it at any season of the year. Any pre-paration of the land which will insure a good catch of red clover will do countly well for alfalfa. Land that is elsen and rich in plant food, such as we have after taking off a crop of common rolls. In the standard of the control of the c

The best seed obtainable is none too good to sow. Much of the seed sold contains noxious weed seeds and is of low vitality. Northern grown seed is the best to use. If you can seed is the best to use. If you can procure seed grown in your own neighborhood, so much the better. The plants grown from southern seed are not as hardy and will not stand our hard winters as well as those grown from northern seed. Our chances of success in obtaining a cacch of alfa'ld will be greatly enhanced if we make use of nitro culture. This culture supplies the germs that form the nodules upon the roots of the alfalfa plant, and it is through the agency of these nodules that the alfalfa plant makes use of the free nitrogen of the air. This nitro-culture is not expension. air. This nitro-culture is not expensive. It may be obtained from the bacteriological department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. The price is 25 cents for enough to treat one bushel of seed. Instructions telling how to apply it accompany each package. Any one sowing alfal-fa should not fail to make use of nitro-culture

QUANTITY TO SOW

The quantity of seed to sow per acre varies with the quality of the seed. If it is good, home-grown seed, 15-lbs, to the acre will suffice. If it is foreign seed, one had better sow 20 lbs, an acre. Barley is the best grain to sow it with. It should not be sown The quantity of seed to sow

to sow it with. It should not be sown thicker than three pecks per acre. Some people have a mistaken idea in regard to a nurse crop. They believe that by sowing a nurse crop, they shade the ground and thus continued in the state of the sta

tity of water through its leaves than the sun will evaporate from the soil. The seed should be sown in front of the drill. The alfalfa plants will then come up between the rows of barley and not in the rows, as would other-wise be the case. In this way, the alfalfa plants will have more space to then

to themselves.

A falfa should not be pastured after
the grain crop is cut. It may attain
considerable height but let it stay. It
will make a fine place to catch the
snow in winter and thus protect the young plants.

NOT DIFFICULT TO BREAK UP

NOT DIFFICULT TO SERAK UP
Many farmers are ciraid to sow alfall's, fearing that they will experience difficulty in breaking up the soil
afterwards. They need have no fear
on this account. If stock is allowed
to pasture a field closely in the fall,
previous to breaking, no difficulty
will be experienced in plowing the
following May. Horses or sheep are
the best for this purpose as they will
Afalfia should reclose to the ground.
Afalfia should reclose to the ground
ing is considerable and with proper
care a field will continue in good
shape for a number of years. It
should not be sown in mixtures with
other grasses, except where there may other grasses, except where there may be a low place in the field in which the alfalfa may be winter-killed. In such a case, after the alfalfa is sown, such a case, after the alfalfa is sown, it might be quite in order to sow some orchard grass on the spots by hand. The orchard grass will be ready to cut at the same time as the alfalfa, and it will give three cuttings during the scason.—Henry Glendinning, Omario Co., Ont.

The Horse for the Farmer A. F. Kitchen, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The question of the proper horse for the farm is frequently debated. for the farm is frequently debated. Many contend that the light horse is superior, owing to its qualifica-tions when necessary to reach its destination quickly. Others claim tions when necessary to reach its destination quickly. Others claim that the heavy horse excels because of his strength and ability to haul large implements with ease. Still others urge, and with good reason, that the horse of medium weight is The control of th the road as well, being able to make excellent time even on bad roads, with a fair load behind him.

At the Agricultural Fairs the me-

At the Agricultural Fairs the medium weight animal is shown as the general purpose or 'arm horse. It is doubtful if he is the horse that brings the most money to the farmer, and it is money that the average farmer is looking for. The light and medium weight horses frequently bring much higher prices than the draft animal. Nevertheless, the market is uncertain for this class, and a blemish will ruin them for sale. Buyers will not purchase a blemished light horse, except at a greatly reduced price. If the subject be a mare, the loss may not be so large, as it might be useful as a brood mare, although the high-class breeder would be a more than the sale of the an unsound mare, there al-

a strong tendency to pery or draft horse has an city keeps up a ceaseless call easy horses to handle their draw The death rate of horses on the construction lines of railroads is heavy. This factor, together with the demand from the new rullroad construction that is under way, creates a brisk market for the heavy



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to buy a separator anybody can clean easily and quickly. The Dairymaid and Bluebell cream

And Dairymand and Bluebell cream harvesters are not distinguished merely for their easy cleaning. They have every requisite to make them CANADIAN BRANCHES; Calgary, London, Mont

right working and valuable to their

right working and valuable to their working and valuable to the formers.

They the butter fat down to the thousandth part thousandth part thousandth part thousandth part thousandth part the part to the principal reasons why they are so popular the part to th

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y positiou and lock securely. The heavier the load, th Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, ences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animal sable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three mer etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men, 600 to 5000 pounds capac-ty, ank dealers or write VOKES HDW. CO., Toronto, Can.

if he be a good walker. The habit of age with very little expense or of feats walking is well worth cultivative work. Heavy colts are usually easy ing and developing even in the farm to handle and train, and hence en-

A colt need not cost the farmer much up to three years of age. The pregnant mare can be given steady pregnant mare can be given steady season.

work so long as reasonable care is exercised. With a short rest at the time of foaling, the mare can be put might be to work again in a few days. If given good feed, she will do her work and rear the colt easily, especially it he youngster is taught to eat grain with all through its dam. In this way the strain is lessened on the mare, while the colt gains considerable nourishment for

ing and developing even in the farm to handle and train, and hence enhorse. The best way to get a good tail little expense on this account, walking team is to rear the colts one-self. Then train them with a quick walking horse. In this way more can be done to improve a colt the first three months he is worked, than in a year, after he has acquired a slow gait.

A colt need not cost the farmer journed up to three years of age. The pregnant mare can be given steady leasn. season.

A special purpose dairy cow man might be expected to pay his com-pliments to that dairy delusion known as the dual-purpose cow—the one that will make profitable milk all through her life and good, salable beef when her milking usefumess is over. I grant that such a cow would Some people have a mistaken idea creates a brisk market for the heavy line sum. In this way the a start is pose when ner miking usefuncies is in regard to a nurse crop. They behave the start is possible to the start is po