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Ten Hours Enough

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

804

You have hit uopn a very interesting topic, one with a drill between the rows of corn. which will bear investigating. To my mind 6 p.m. Care must be exercised in pasturing cattle instead of going to seed and becoming injurious, is late enough for men and horses to work at farm or sheep on such a crop. If turned into the field When summer fallowed fields having a stiff at 4:30 in the morning, there are the horses to feed, groom, harness, stables to clean, probably a few cows to milk as well as a few hogs to feed, in fact a half a day's work crowded into a few hours before breakfast; then comes breakfast. This meal is hurried commences. through and at once Mr. Man must get out and hitch

up. Supposing he hitches his team to the harrows at 7 a.m. and does his ten or twelve miles by noon, then he is ready for the short respite of noon hour. After watering the horses he feeds them, goes to the house and gets his own dinner and just as soon as he has finished his meal, the boss says, "come let's be moving a few odd jobs to do before hitching up again." After a man has tramped 10 hours behind a team and such as rape. harrows, believe me, he is about "all in." If the man From six is tired so must the horse be, but when the horses are and a drill gives the best satisfaction in sowing. put into the stable their day's work is done. The man, however, has still some hours work to do, for immediately after supper, he has his horses to attend to, milk the cows, feed hogs, and in seeding, get seed ready, and a host of other little jobs. There are no class of people in the world who work such long hours

will not agree with me but I speak from experience. Regularity in feeding horses is a most important a horse only has a small stomach, he begins to play are very fond of it when green. Canada works nearer sixteen hours a day. What a results noise would arise if the different trades were compelled to work sixteen hours a day! There is a bill before parliament now which aims to curtail the to farm more than they are really able, the hours excellent plant for supplementing the grass crop. could be shortened. Let their aim be intensive All the sorghums are heat loving plants and rather than extensive farming. Sask W. S. S.

Annual Plants for Pasture

are very short and bare in midsummer and drilled in between the sorghum. grasses are dry. One reason why creameries as if left somewhat higher. and cheese factories have frequently failed here. is owing to the uneven quantity of milk or cream supplied. The supply is very flush for a short time, but when the hot dry weather commences pasture. It grows quickly, the outlay for seed

the cow is fed abundantly.

is made much cleaner.

average farmer, and the cost of seed per acre good repair the work is done qui

acre. The rape may be sown broadcast at the soil thoroughly. At the same time, should time the corn is planted and harrowed in or sown there be any wild oats in the field they will be

Care must be exercised in pasturing cattle instead of going to seed and becoming injurious. labor. For instance the ordinary farm laborer is up early in the day or when very hungry there is clayey soil have been packed hard by pasturing, great danger of bloating. Indian corn seldom the crust should always be broken up either in sprouts the second time, hence the plant should the fall or in the following spring, otherwise be at least three or four feet high when pasturing much injury may result from a baked surface,

FALL RYE

purposes, it can be sown late in August and will vantage if a few hurdles are available to confine be fit for pasture early the following spring, the stock to certain parts of the field until that Unlike corn it sprouts again when pastured and part is eaten off and then remove them to a provides feed for some time, and when exhausted fresh spot. The hurdles can be made from there is still time to sow some other forage crop either poles or boards and need not be elaborate M. A. C.

From six to eight pecks of seed should be used Unlike fall wheat the plants are quite hardy if allowed to become well established before winter sets in.

SORGHUM

There are two types of this plant, the saccharine as the farm hand—from bed to work, from work to bed, day after day, no relaxation. Probably some them are well adapted for dry forage here, they food and produce beef from it; those that eat food can both be used for pasture or for cutting green thing if one wishes to keep them in condition and, as when soiling cattle, sheep or pigs. All animals

out after five hours work, there ten hours a day is The most suitable soil is a somewhat light Query for the average cow keeper of this country work enough. The average farm hand in Western sandy loam but it should be moist for the best to answer : To which of these classes do your

As the seed is small the soil must be made fine and level, and the seed sown with a grain drill, hours of labor on the farm. This is a good bill and using every spout, this leaves the rows about should become law, for what is there to object to in six inches apart. Sorghum will grow rapidly shortening farm work any more than other pro- in dry hot weather when many of the true grasses fessions. If farmers, in general, would not attempt are parched and dry, for that reason it is an

should not be sown in this latitude before June smartly enough. A slow running separator 1st. It takes about three pecks of seed per acre if sown with a drill. Rape is often sown with sorghum for pasture. If this is done only every A large proportion of the pasture fields of the other spout of the drill should be used for sorghum slow speed at which the separator bowl revolves. West, whether of native or cultivated grasses then the rape can either be sown broadcast or In every hundred pounds of milk passing through

annual fodder plants. This will not only in- stock can be turned into the field until itis eaten crease the amount of pasture available, but will off, but in no case should the plants be cropped also furnish succulent herbage when the perennial too close or they will not start up as vigorously

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This is one of the best plants known for summer there is not a sufficient quantity to make the is very little and the amount of forage is very large enough to operate a centrifuge may be factory profitable. It is also a well known fact large. Its use throughout Canada and the United purchased at a reasonable figure; it is not costly that if the yield of milk is once allowed to shrink States has increased enormously during the past for fuel, requires little attention and will handle for a want of suitable food it is very difficult to ten years. It is specially useful for sheep and restore the flow to its former quantity, even if pigs, but it is liable to taint the milk of cows

Another great advantage in growing annuals The soil for rape should be fine and well for pasture or green soiling is the salutary in- worked for the seed is small and will not stand fluence it has on weed eradication. When pas- deep sowing. Land summer fallowed or in root tured or cut green very few if any of the weeds crops the previous year is excellent for this purare allowed to seed and by this means the land pose, for in both cases the moisture is likely to be near the surface and the seed will start quickly Crops for this purpose may be grown on land It can be sown broadcast, but this plan takes the where grain has failed to grow, such as over- most seed and very often germination is poor. flowed land, or where crops have been killed out Drilling requires less than two pounds of seed by the grub or grasshopper. The plants included per acre and it all starts to grow at once, taking in the list can all be grown in the West by the full possession of the soil. With a grain drill in

take from one to two pounds of rape seed per part of their living from the field and pack the eaten off along with the rape and prove useful

Founded 1866

especially if there is any alkali in the soil.

In pasturing off any of the annual plants This is one of the earliest plants for pasture mentioned above it will be found of great ador expensive.

S. A. BEDFORD.

DAIRY

from which they produce milk; and those that eat food and only the Lord knows what they do with it. The most suitable soil is a somewhat light Query for the average cow keeper of this country cows belong ?

The Speed of Separators

A separator to skim clean has to be run at high speed and run steadily. On a good many farms butter-fat is lost every time the separator is All the sorghums are heat loving plants and used because the machine is not turned up cannot do clean work. Frequently there is a loss of as much as one per cent. of the fat, due to the the machine there would be a loss of one pound of should be supplimented by additional pastures of As soon as the plants are a foot or so high the butter-fat, a loss that figures into quite a sum of money during the season. Butter-fat may not be over high in price but it is too costly at any time to throw away in the skim milk. If a man has a machine that runs too heavily to be operated up to the speed limit by hand, it pays to use some kind of power to drive it. A gasoline engine the machine in an effective way.

> Cream separator manufacturers, in the directions sent out with their machines, indicate the speed at which the bowl must be revolved to do the best work, and it is essential for the thoroughness of the separation that the speed be kept up as nearly as possible to the point indicated in the directions, brought up to that point gradually and held to it steadily. A cream separator is regulated for a certain definite speed, at which volume of milk and do it most thoroughly. The whole milk inlet and the cream and skim milk outlets are regulated to introduce into the bowl

June 2, 1909

Calculated Value of

A few poor cows may d to the dairy herd, but a damage. Frequently, dair close to the eye it is impossil farther off, and this is just has a good dairy herd of gra economizing by buying a p

If the good pure-bred ing capacity of his daugh milk at a milking above dams, this would mean an of milk for the ten months cow should give milk. Th a much more persistent mi milk for a longer time in th gain her flow of milk bet shortage of feed, as in a daughters may certainly pounds more milk per year At the low estimate of \$1 1 amount of milk would be average cow is a good prod or until she is eight years ol be four years after purchasi daughters will have brough Eight dollars and twenty-t pound interest for these fou equal \$10, so the daughter' of income the first year is w sire is purchased. The cas improvement (inherited fro same way for each of the la is shown in the following tak Improvement first year. . Improvement second year. Improvement third year. Improvement fourth year. Improvement fifth year. Improvement sixth year.

Improvement for six years. The total increased incom by having a good sire is, the

In an ordinary dairy herd an average of seventeen h obtained, and twelve of the making it easily possible times \$43.85, or \$526 per y to \$1,578 in the three year kept in service.

Cost of providing every h Cost of sire.

Interest, 3 years, 5%. Cost of keeping 3 years. . Risk, 3 years.

Total expense, 3 years... Value at end of 3 years...

Extra cost good sire, 3 yrs. Extra cost good sire, 1 yr. Extra cost good sire,

Considering the male cal if sired by a scrub, it woul one good pure-bred pare calves which are raised ea Where else can such an inv dollars expended brings an per year for six years, or \$clear addition of \$43.85 to't or a net profit of \$40.95, a daughters in the three ye per cent. profit on the inve of the good sire looks ver It really pays as nothing el \$150 into the right kind c turn practically ten times An examination of detai

to be conservative. Ther for failures and unfavorab and pounds of milk per yea of the improvement of the credit to a good sire, but th different localities. One 18 certainly a liberal allow pure-bred sire, and results having a first-class animal herd of only thirty-five of illustration, while a vigor exercised, is sufficient for cows, provided he is not There is another distinct sire's daughter, besides he improvement of her blood which her daughters will cumulated through a serie able increase in the efficient It is the common experi used a really good impro vestment has made them cost price looks "too big' that cannot see the natura certain to follow. Many a

PREPARING THE LAND

mination of the seed and we need not fear a rank arranged for with satisfactory results. growth which in this case will be an advantage,

grown on suitable soil thickly it will make an disease similar to child of the terms of the force acting upon the hind part of the immense amount of very succulent pasture. It on the hands of human beings, for this reason through the bowl. Double the speed of the can be sown with the ordinary grain drill in alone it is well to turn in pigs before the rape is machine and the centrifugal force generated within the bowl is increased four fold. Decrease A few days after sowing the harrows should be

every other spout, or if it is wanted for a cleaning mum quantity of milk, that can be skimmed at If time will permit, the previous winter's apart and cultivate between the drills. It

and the following year the land will be in ex- in its early stages it is well to start feeding it when milk outlet quite small. I have found that pigs scald badly

This is an unusual crop for pasture but if as if the damp foliage of the plants cause a only by the user of the machine. Speed alone grown on suitable soil thickly it will make an disease similar to chilblains on the feet or cracks can alter the force acting upon the milk passing

using of the machine and carry out from it, the maxicrop sow with a Planet Jr. drill thirty inches the indicated speed. Reducing the speed de-If time will permit, the previous winter's apart and cultivate between the drills. It creases the centrifugal force acting upon the milk manure can be used to advantage with these crops, can be sown any time after about the 20th of within the bowl, and with the same quantity mination of the seed and we need not four a runk arranged for with satisfactory results. plete separation of the cream, and consequently a As the plant grows up quickly when eaten off higher percentage of cream will pass out the skim

> The centrifugal, or separating force within the if the plants are allowed to grow tall; it appears cream separator bowl can be increased in one way

Rape can also be sown on land in course of the speed and there is a proportionate four fold run over the land to loosen it up and prevent preparation for summer fallow. Plow as quickly decrease in the force developed, and consequently baking. The seeding can be done any time after spring seeding as possible; harrow every a marked decrease in the skimming efficiency of after May 20th. It will take from a bushel t a day's plowing before night so as to keep down the the separator. Speed is the great factor in deterbag of seed per acre. If thought desir ple moisture. A little later, cross harrow till fine mining the centrifugal force generated and the Dwarf Essex rape may be sown between the then sow rape broadcast or in narrow drills, centrifugal force generated is the factor that drills of corn. This will add variety to the diet turn the dry cattle on to it as soon as the rape is determines the thoroughness of the work, which