

FARM MANAGEMENT

Best Use of 30 Acres

Have recently purchased a farm of 100 acres. About 20 acres of this is hush, almost 50 acres in rough pasture, leaving only 30 acres of arable land. I plan to make this into a dairy farm. How would you advise me to handle the arable land possible?—A. C. Patterson Co., Ont.

With so much pasture, you will not need to have pasture in the rotation, and we would therefore suggest that a three-year rotation on the arable land would meet your conditions best. We would suggest that you divide the 30 acres into three fields of 10 acres each and practice a three-year rotation.

The rotation would be corn, mixed grains seeded down, and a third year, clover. For the corn crop, go deeply in the fall, ridge up, and cultivate

well the following spring. Plant the corn in rows three and a half feet apart and thin out the stalks to nine inches apart in the row. If the land is well cultivated before the corn, it will not be necessary to plow before putting in a crop of grain the next spring. The disc harrow will be sufficient. The mixture of equal parts by weight of timothy and barley makes a good seeding where the grain is to be fed to dairy cows.

Economy in the use of the seed is poor economy indeed. We would suggest that you seed six to eight pounds of red clover, two pounds of alfalfa, six to eight pounds of alfalfa, and six to eight pounds of timothy per acre. Even at present prices this is cheaper than a small seeding. Cut the hay one year and then corn again, and so forth. This will give you a maximum amount of feed for the small area at your disposal.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

THE STEEL COMBINE TO CONTROL PRICES OF WIRE FENCE

The Samia Fence Co's Plan to Prevent it

The London Free Press, on Dec. 28th, published an announcement to the effect that Hamilton is to be the Steel Centre for Canada, that the Steel Corporation of Canada, which is composed of iron manufacturers who recently merged their interests under the above name and who are endeavoring to control prices for Canada on all steel and iron products. This gigantic combine is rushing to completion at Hamilton, new buildings and plant and spending millions of dollars on their equipment. We are told that the Steel Corporation of Canada have assurances from the Borden Government at Ottawa, that they will be afforded protection either in the form of a duty or bounty on steel and iron products. We cannot believe that this is so, particularly in view of the fact that free fence wire was given, as a concession to the farmers and in spite of the protests of the iron manufacturers, but if by any possibility such a change should be made you may rest assured that you will have the privilege of paying the duty or bounty as the case may be.

One of the items which is of very great importance to the farmers of Canada, is wire fence. For a great many years, the sizes of wire used in the manufacture of this farm necessity have been admitted free of duty, and a duty of 15 per cent was retained on finished fence. The Canadian fence manufacturers formed a combination of their own in order to pocket for themselves the full protection of this 15 per cent. In fact they came to look upon this 15 per cent protection as a legitimate addition to their ordinary profits.

Three years ago the SARNIA FENCE CO. opened a plant at Sar-

nia, and in compiling their prices, they based their profits upon a reasonable return for the money invested, leaving out of their consideration, the matter of duty or protection. The result was a very decided difference in the price of the fence combine, and those of the Sarnia Fence Co. Needless to say that many threats were made by the combine, and methods fair, and otherwise were resorted to in order to prevent the Sarnia Fence Co. placing their fence on the market. After practically three years' fight, the Sarnia Fence Co. came out on top with the largest and most modern fence plant in Canada, and 25,000 Canadian farmer customers at their backs. Now that we, with the assistance of the farmer, have made the existence of a fence combine in Canada impossible, shall the present Government hand over to the Steel Corporation of Canada a weapon in the form of protection on fence wire which undoubtedly would be used as a club to knock more dollars out of the farmer. By the placing of a duty, or by the giving of a bounty on wire, or fence wire, we will be deprived of the right to purchase in the open market, which assures us of a fair price on wire. We will have to look to the Steel Corporation of Canada, who will not permit us to purchase wire at a price, which will be any competition to them in the finished fence. They ask the Government for protection in order that they may be able to control the market and compel the consumer (which in this case is the farmer) exclusively to pay the highest possible price.

Are you, the farmers of Canada, going to stand for this? Let every farmer write his member, or call upon him personally, and protest against the giving of a bounty or the placing of a duty on fence wire. This means dollars taken directly from your pocket and is worthy of most vigorous protests. You are a voter and if the farmers stand together they can head off such an outrage. We, the Sarnia Fence Co., ask for no protection. We can stand on our own feet. We will undertake to protect the farmers of Canada against a fence combine providing the Government will not yield to any such unfair demands from the iron and steel interests, and refuse the Steel Corporation of Canada an unfair advantage in the Canadian market at the expense of the farmers of the Dominion.

The Sarnia Fence Company will from time to time keep you posted on the action of the Government in this matter and we ask your assistance and support.

Yours very truly,

THE SARNIA FENCE CO., LTD.

Good Use for Paint

L. B. Durrin, Halton Co., Ont.

Paint might be used with great profit by all farmers who are contemplating the purchase of implements. We do not use implements very long before the new look disappears, and the price at which they can then be sold does not compare with the utility value of the implement. At a sale which I attended recently a neighbor got around this difficulty very nicely. He found a good market for some painted profitable returns for the time that he took him to apply it. All of his implements that needed it were repainted. They looked as good as new and sold for better prices than would otherwise have been the case. This is the best market for paint that I know of.

Even if we are not having a sale, I believe that it would pay us to keep our implements painted. Farm wagons, for instance, will last much longer if covered with good coat of paint, and there is a whole lot more satisfaction riding into town on a well painted wagon than on one of the shabby kind that we usually have. A little paint used in this manner also prevents rust of the metal portions of machinery and will more than pay for the time expended and the cost of the paint.

Why Milk Cows in Winter?

There are important advantages to be derived from winter dairying besides the much higher price for milk which prevails during this season of the year. Cows used in winter dairy milk when they calve in the fall than when they calve in the spring. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the cows are bothered less by flies and heat when they naturally stage in which they yield the best flow of milk. While no one questions that part of the shrinkage of milk during the summer is due to the irritation and annoyance which cows suffer from flies and heat, the full extent of the loss suffered from this source, however, is generally underestimated. During the summer months flies are bad the best of feed will fail to maintain the flow of milk and the heaviest milkers or the freshest cows are usually the ones that suffer most.

ADVANTAGE IN FEEDING

Fall calving also makes possible more uniform feeding, especially where silage is available. When cows calve in the spring they usually have pasturage enough for a good flow of milk until about the middle of July or the first of August. At this time pasturage is so short and cows' appetites are so keen that they will rapidly fall off in milk. By the better fall feed is available there have dropped off so much as to make it impossible to bring them back to a fair flow of milk even with good feeding. The result is a reduced yield of milk and an early drying off of the cows.

Winter dairying will help to distribute the labor of the farm more evenly throughout the year. It is an important advantage to be able to do most of the milking and feeding (especially the feeding of calves) when other farm duties are at a minimum. During the winter there will be plenty of time to keep milk and butter fat records of the individual cows of the herd, and of the best feeding and calving records to keep breeders are too commonly omitted.—Exchange.

About the Farm

During inclement weather profitable hours may be spent in the work shop fixing up things. Of course, you have a tool house well lighted with power enough to work.

The principal causes of sore shoulders on horses are over-work, over-feeding and ill-fitting collars.

Milking qualities in sheep are

characteristics transmitted from generation to another.

A collar that fits properly will rarely call the rider's attention, the driver sees that the face of the shoulder is not allowed to "scald."

It appears from observation an expert at the face of the cow, a highly strung nerve, as a rule, the best milkers.

It has been found beneficial to work the land after every rain, using the harrow or the cultivator, according to the quantity of moisture on the ground.

Not maximum yields, but maximum profit, is the commercial end of good farming.

A Great and Unusual Offer

For a number of years we have been looking for a veterinary book treating of the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, which we have great need for our readers, who have great need for our book. At last we have an edition of a great veterinary book, which has been on the market for some years, and the book we are now offering to our readers, as advertised on page 11 of the issue.

This book is clear, concise and accurate, and presents the approved methods of veterinary science in a plain and direct way that the knowledge given may be grasped by every reader.

Other than the description given of this book in the advertisement on page 11 we would say that two of our editors have had this book available for some time, and they are in Ontario the other in Nova Scotia, and a number of years, where it occupied a prominent position on the book-shelf and was consulted with much profit. It is a book that every farmer, owner of the farm animals were taken sick. All of the diseases of farm stock are described very fully in this book, and the causes, the signs, symptoms and treatment are given. A chapter dealing with all of the medicines used for horses and cattle and another giving prescriptions and preparations, including drenches, salves, ointments, ointments, plasters, poultices, etc., will be found to be of a special value.

HORSE TRAINING AND PRACTICE

Part two of this book deals with practical horse training. The information it contains about the breaking and training of colts, the bad habits of the horse and how to control them, and the information about all the things that every man who owns a horse should know, is invaluable and worth many dollars to have.

This book is not for sale. We have placed it before you where you can get it at no cost to you other than a very little of your own time. For ten years we have been offering it to our subscribers for Farm and Dairy, each in the form of a gift. At \$1 a year, we will send you this great horse doctor book, postage paid.

SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR PEOPLE
In order that our regular subscribers may more readily obtain a copy of this work, we are offering it to them in return for their own renewal subscription sent in now and one new subscription to Farm and Dairy taken at our usual low rate of only \$1 a year. No matter when your subscription expired, send in your renewal now and it will be credited ahead, and in return for your renewal, we will send you one new subscription. We will send you the book.

BARLEY in most sections is not fit for seed this year. We 20 acres of O.A.C. No. 21 Barley is first-class. It averaged 47 bushels per acre. If good seed and the best in barley appeals to you, write me at once for prices. Satisfaction, or your money back.—H. R. NIXON, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

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Cows' Milk

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