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SOME EXPERT VIEWS ON MODERN HAYMAKING

Owing to the scarcity of labor, Farmers cannot devote the time to Haymaking that was formerly the case. The Side Delivery Rake and the Modern Hayloader do much towards saving labor and making first-class Hay.

AN OLD saying and a true one is "Experience is a good teacher," and even though the actual experience may not be one's own, still we can learn by it. Now, there are many reasons why a farmer cannot devote the same time to his haymaking that was formerly the case. In the first place, farm help is scarce and expensive (we speak particularly of Ontario), and the extra help which might be had during haying and harvesting is usually so bad that the average man does not want to be bothered with it at all if it can be avoided.

That is where the Implement Manufacturer steps in and can help the farmer out. We find the average farmer cuts his hay just about at the time his other work and the weather permit him. There are many good theories about just the proper time, but they don't always work out in a practical way. However, we are not trying to advise anyone just when to cut his hay, but how to handle it economically after it is cut.

Here in Ontario, we believe we are safe in saying that not one farmer in fifty, coils his hay. Shortage in help bars this, even though a very good quality of hay is made this way. We find the up-to-the-minute farmer using machines which in a manner have the same effect on hay. Coiling the hay, we believe is for the purpose of sweating the water out of it. Now if this water can be driven out by wind, that is by circulation of warm air through the grass, the same result is accomplished with less labor.

PRODUCING AIR DRIED HAY

In making clover hay, the difficulty is that the leaves dry more rapidly than the stalk or stem. We believe the proper method of making clover hay at the present day is to handle it by some method that the leaves will remain green as long as the stem. These leaves act as lungs and the exit of the moisture in the plant is through the leaves. There are few pores in the stem, and many in the leaves. Handle the hay so that the leaves will remain green as long as possible. How can this be done? By using a side delivery rake. This, if properly set will throw the hay with bottom up to the sun, leaving the leaves at the bottom, and in a loose, fluffy windrow which the wind and air can penetrate giving you air dried hay, instead of the sun-burnt articles. Let your hay be fairly witted in

the swath, then put on your side delivery rake.

SIDE DELIVERY RAKE SUPERIOR TO TEDDER

We want to say that side delivery rake is superior to a tedder for this reason; all the hay is moved in the operation. A tedder does not do this, and besides another objection is that hay, especially if heavy, sinks back to the swath after being teded, and the desired effect is not gained. Another feature about the side delivery rake is the fact that if the windrows are rained on, it will shake them out, and turn them bottom up, and allow them to cure quickly and evenly. We want to say that the foregoing meth-



EXCURSIONISTS SIZING UP THE BEEF CATTLE AT THE O. A. C.

The cattle at the College form one of the chief attractions for the thousands of farmers who visit the institution during June. There are some fine specimens of the leading beef breeds to be found here and they well merit one's inspection.

od of curing hay has worked out to good advantage for hundreds of farmers. Their hay has been of good color, well cured, and proved first class for feed purposes, and if marketed, brought the highest prices.

GET A LOADER THAT SAVES LABOR

Now, so far, so good, but we want to speak a moment or two about loading the hay. When a farmer buys a loader, economy in help cuts a big figure and he should make sure that he is getting one which actually is saving him men and labor. There is no use using a machine which takes as many men to operate it as without, and with which each man has to work equally as hard as if it wasn't being used.

A modern loader should be easily attached and detached to and from the wagon. It should be built wide at the back and narrow at the front. It should rake absolutely clean as it goes along. It should have a certain amount of flexibility to give to the unevenness of the ground, dead furrows and water furrow and ditches. It should have provision made for overcoming the effect of any wind on the hay in reaching the wagon. The modern loader should be constructed on such a principle that when the hay once reaches the wagon, it is left there and should not require a man to be constantly required to throw it from the back to the forward end of the load.—D. M. C.

The Laws Affecting the Spread of Weeds

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A few years ago our legislatures felt that something should be done to check the spread of certain noxious weeds, which at that time, were quite common on many Ontario farms. They acted in advance of public opinion, however, as they practically ignored in many respects, the laws then in force. For instance, it was observed that the railways of the country were a very fertile source for the propagation and spread of weeds. Consequently, laws were passed that the roads allowance should be put into grass and that the weeds should be cut at a certain time in July to prevent from seeding. The railway companies are looking after the matter far better than the farmers are doing on the public highways in many localities.

The law regarding the destruction of weeds on the highways was left formerly in the hands of the pathmaster. A few years ago, however, this law was changed. Now the onus of their destruction rests with the owner or occupant of lands who is responsible for the prevention of all weeds going to seed on that part of roadway adjoining his own property. This law, it would

seems, should be carried out. Many farmers, however, are neglecting to do this. It should be better enforced by the municipality. The herd law in force might be limbered up to allow sheep the privilege of pasturing on the roadside. We have no more valuable agent than sheep for the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds. It would be far better to have the roadside sheep than the roadside curs, which are largely responsible for the comparatively few sheep in this country.

Notwithstanding our laws relating to highways, such weeds as blue weed, chickory, ox eye daisy, teazel and a number of others are spreading. In some clover seed producing districts, the rib