

interesting feature of this Association. There is a Guernsey circuit and a Holstein circuit, the former comprising five and the latter four blocks. These blocks, of course, overlap; but there is no mixing of breeds. The Guernsey admirers patronize the Guernsey, and the Holstein rank take their cows to the Holstein. At the end of every two years in both circuits, each bull will be transferred to the next block, number one going to number two, and number two to number three, etc. Thus, each member in the Guernsey circuit will have the use of five bulls over a period of ten years, and the members in the Holstein circuit will have the service of four bulls over a period of eight years. Should any bull prove impotent or otherwise unsatisfactory, he will be disposed of and a new one procured. And at the end of the circuit period, if the animals are still fit for service, they can go over the same ground again without producing any

ill effects from in-breeding.

"The Board of Directors designates the place in each block for stabling the bull, which places must be free from disease and have clean, sanitary surroundings. As caretaker of the bull, these members are paid \$50 a year, but have no privileges over the other members as to his services. In each block a director is also appointed, who is responsible for the proper stabling and care of the bull in his block. It is his duty to see that the bull is kept in a strong, vigorous and healthy condition, or a suitable ration, with sufficient yardage to afford ample exercise in the open air, and that he is not permitted to run with the herd. Each block director must also inspect the herds in his block at least once in each two months. Any improper conditions surrounding the bull or the members' herds must be reported to the secretary of the Association. And at least once a year the president and secre-

tary must inspect all of the bulls and see that they are giving satisfactory service and are suitably maintained."

No necessity here for "squeezing" \$100 every couple of years for pure-bred sires. It just that the average farmer in this association had just 10 cows. His initial expenditure, brought him the services of a first-class sire, not for two years or at most four, as is ordinarily the case, but for the entire serviceable life of the bulls purchased; instead of having the feeding of his own sire, a considerable item at present feed prices, the cost is distributed over half a dozen farmers. Does not this system reduce the cost of herd improvement to a minimum? Why could it not be worked in Canadian dairy sections where farmers are now keeping cows, but would prefer to have their cows kept them?

Seasonable Suggestions from the Dominion Department of Agriculture

[Field Crops—Summer and Fall

W. L. Graham, Field Husbandry Division

TIMOTHY has not intended for seed should be harvested by the first or second week in July at the latest. That which is still standing should be examined and, if free from weeds, could be utilized to best advantage as seed rather than hay.

Clover stands that are free from weeds and have been harvested at the proper time should be left to produce seed on the second crop. A fair stand of clover should yield 100 pounds of seed per acre, worth at least \$90; as pasture, it would be worth only \$2 or \$3 per acre.

Hoed Crops

Meadows two years old should be plowed—hay grown after that time is usually produced at a loss, the quality, too, is inferior, as weeds and wild grasses take the place of the cultivated plants.

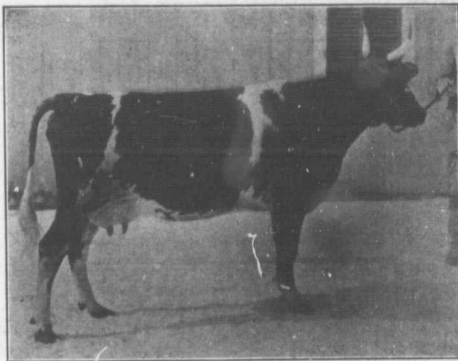
Hoed crops should always follow corn, and for roots or potatoes the preparation should begin as soon as possible after the hay has been removed. Plow shallow, roll or pack immediately, and cultivate thoroughly to keep down all grass and weed growth. Barrowed manure may be applied later, after which the land should be plowed as deeply as the soil will allow without bringing up the raw subsoil, before late fall rains begin. Where a heavy clay soil is to be used for corn it is advisable to fall plow. If the land is weedy the treatment outlined in the preparation for roots and potatoes should be given.

Cultivation

It is of the utmost importance to give the hoed crops their share of attention, during the busy harvesting season. A much check should be maintained and weeds held in check. This means frequent cultivations as long as it is possible to get through the crop without injuring it. After corn is two or three feet high, the development of the root systems should be noted before cultivating, for once the secondary roots are thrown out near the surface of the ground the cultivations should be shallower, and a narrow cultivator or even a brush harrow will be sufficiently heavy to form the mulch.

All hoed crop land for spring grain should be plowed or cultivated in the fall and all sod land intended for grain should be shallow plowed immediately after the hay has been taken off, worked thoroughly and plowed again in the fall as deeply as the surface productive soil will allow.

Select the best part of the grain area for seed and allow it to ripen thoroughly. Where there is a large acreage of grain the remainder may be cut a little on the green side. The straw is better for feeding purposes and very little of the grain will be lost by shelling.



Jean Armour 3rd; Champion Junior Two-Year-Old of the World.

This wonderful heifer, Jean Armour 3rd, owned by W. P. Schanck, Avon, N.Y., has recently completed a yearly test of 14,587 lbs. of milk and 299.31 lbs. of fat, making her the world's champion Ayrshire for both milk and fat, and she will freshen in time to enter the test as a three-year-old. Her dam, Jean Armour, 23,176 lbs. of milk, was bred by Jno. McKee, Norwich, Ont.; hence, our Canada belongs the honor of breeding and to the U. S. for developing the world's greatest family of producing Ayrshires.

Stook well, making each pair of sheaves support themselves. Do not place too many sheaves in a stook, and have the rows straight and even. They not only give the harvest a better appearance, but also make the work of loading easier for the teamster.

When possible, thresh direct from the stook—it is more economical of labor and barn room, as most of the straw can be stored under cover when the work is done in this way.

Harvesting Corn

Corn should be cut for forage or ensilage when the kernels are in the dough or just past the boiling stage. It is also advisable to take chances on having the corn frozen rather than harvest it immature.

In the silo the cob, stalk and leaf should be mixed thoroughly, and much labor is saved by arranging a distributing pipe from that of the blower; by this means one man can do a more satisfactory job than three men.

The ensilage should be kept slightly higher around the edge of the silo. After settling the silo should be refilled as often as possible.

With the Live Stock

R. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman

FEED the work horses well during the hard work of the summer and fall. A grain mixture of oats five parts, and bran one part, gives excellent satisfaction. When feeding well, don't forget the usual weekly laxative, such as the Saturday night bran mash, or the Sunday pastures. Keep the colts growing rapidly, but not too fat—the growthy, trim colt weaned on grass, grain and milk makes the largest and most valuable horse.

If the mares were not bred in the spring, why not try fall breeding? Fall foals are often fully as economical as spring foals, and you have the mares unimpaired for heavy spring and summer work.

Dairy Cattle

When pastures are short, feed the dairy cows liberally but judiciously on green feed and grain—one bag of meal feed before the cow declines in milk flow is worth four bags in trying to increase the milk flow after a decline.

The careful use of any good fly-repellent saves many pounds of milk and much torture to the cow. During the intense heat of summer, keep the cows in during the day if the pasture is without sufficient shelter.

Conserve the green feed for supplementing pasture; if not sufficient for this year, prepare early for next summer.

Calves never thrive when subject to intense heat and flies; house them comfortably during the hay and increase the gains by many pounds.

Beef Cattle

The scarcity of beef warrants the most economical use of pasture; pasture supplements—such as green feed—and even a limited grain ration in summer and fall feeding. Finish the steers early and thoroughly. Feed yearlings well; these are usually neglected and much money lost.

Sheep

Sheep were never more profitable than now. The summer and early fall are splendid seasons either to increase the flock or to make a start in the sheep business.

Before the sheep go into their winter quarters, be sure of the absence of parasites. Fall dip. Force the lambs on pasture, even though it necessitates a limited grain ration. Rape and clover pastures are excellent for quick and economical gains.

Before breeding the ewes, flush well on good pasture. It means more and stronger lambs.

THE all perience of the the Uni Canada the ne chan stron and spr

The seed sh only the such as the Gri ties are com under Grow. will app of the sirable grown a will be to not p prospect across h heavy lo noticed been mi by the fe fields. A will alm seed, wh left for for cutti I cannot seed g all exp few bro find a f of soil, seed, bu a spot co plant is find spe plants wh occurs I

There should tu and of f there is should n the field. three year a new fe few year out, wh which is again, the branch ot do not w

In Ont

We want a good gr too much crop of s

of seed.

One po

That is w have mu to fall an visable to weather i seed prod

Some y three acre