DO NOT NEGLECT THE COW AND HER MILK IN HARVEST TIME.

During the next six weeks all available help on the farm will be utilized in taking off the present, we hope, bountiful harvest. Of late years new and improved appliances have made it possible to get the seeding done in such good time that harvesting practically comes on all at once. That is, there are no vacant days on which other work can be done. From the beginning of the fall wheat harvest till the last sheaf of oats is in the barn, there is a continuous round of reaping and gathering in.

In many respects this is an advantage for all concerned, as it enables one particular line of work to be carried on to completion, and, if the weather is favorable, makes harvesting comparatively easy. But in many ways it would be better for the other lines of work on the farm if there were a few intervening days when something else could be done. The roots and corn do not stop growing because harvesting has begun, and while they grow they need attention. Likewise the weeds will grow also, and unless the cultivator is kept going pretty thoroughly these enemies of good crops will soon win the battle.

There is one special and also an important branch of the farm duties that is very often neglected while harvest is on, and that is the dairy. Too often on the average dairy farm when harvesting begins the cows are not as well looked after nor the milk for butter or cheese-making as well cared for. July and August are the two most difficult months in the year for making good cheese and butter. The reason for this may, to a certain extent, be due to the care and attention, which the farmer usually gives his cows and the milk, being withdrawn for the harvest season. This is a serious mistake. The cows and the milk need greater attention during these months than any other. If the cows do not get good food and good water the milk will be of inferior quality, and if the milk is not thoroughly aerated and cooled a good quality of cheese and butter cannot be made from it. So it will pay dairymen not to relax their attention to the cow and the milk though a part of the harvest spoil.

SALTING HAY.

This practice does not seem to be as much in vogue now as in former years. There are various opinions regarding the matter But as yet there appears to be no sufficiently good reason advanced why properly-made clover hay or any other good hay should have any salt at the time of storing. It is claimed by some that salt improves the keeping and feeding qualities, but this is doubtful. Good hay is undoubtedly all right without salt, which adds no additional feeding value to it. Sometimes stock will be induced to eat inferior hay with greater apparent relish if salt has been applied; but that is claimed to be due to the natural craving of the animal for salt, and not to the added excellence or nutritive value of the hay. If stock are supplied with sufficient salt they will not show any particular eagerness for the hay because of the salt.

THE CAMPBELL METHOD OF SOIL CULTURE.

This method of soil culture is practised in some of the Northwestern States. There are many farmers, however, who have never heard of it, and know nothing about its operations In this country each farmer seems to have a system of his own, which he follows irrespective of results or the nature of the land. There are comparatively few farmers who follow some definite plan of crop rotation or who aim at increasing and keeping up the fertility of the land by certain methods of soil culture carried on over a period of years. The general plan is to work for the moment only and not to look more than one year ahead in their methods of cultivation.

The Campbell method of soil culture for grain is based upon a new principle. To begin with, deep plowing is necessary, about eight inches at least, and is followed, as close as practicable, with the Campbell Sub-surface Packer, a special tool which packs the bottom half of the furrow and leaves the top loose and in a condition to receive the seed. It is drilled with a special drill, the rows being twenty inches apart, the drill seeding six rows at a time, using wheat at the rate of about twenty pounds per acre, and oats about one-half bushel. Then comes the cultivating, which is done with the same machine as the drilling is done with, removing the seeder box and the runners and putting on cultivator teeth in their place and cultivating six rows at a time, the same ones that were seeded. About thirty acres a day can be cultivated with one machine and two horses. This cultivation must be gin as soon as one can follow the rows nicely and continue until the grain is in blossom, and should be done at least once a week. Although there can be no stated rule to go by in this respect, the idea is to keep the top two inches loose and dry, thus forming a dry mulch, and the dryer and hotter the weather the more one has to cultivate, and also after a rain, as soon as the ground will work up fine.

Mr. S. D. Gregg, of North Dakota, in giving his experience in *The Turf, Field and Farm* on this new method, says:

"I had in sixty acres last year under this method with very satisfactory results, although it was all sowed from three to five weeks later than my grain put in the old way. I had ten acres of oats that went about twice as many bushels per acre as they did under the ordinary method. My wheat made about the same average as it did the old way, but if we can get as many bushels per acre as by the old way, we are ahead, as the saving in seed this spring will pay for the extra cultivating, and our ground is left in the best condition possible. I am discing up a lot of the ground where I practised the Campbell method last year and put it in with a press drill, and I believe it will equal corn ground or summer fallow.

Now, fallow farmers of the semi-arid belt, look into this matter and see what there is in it. Try it on a small scale without special machinery, and be convinced. The biggest argument I have met against it is that it is too much work. Now, I will say to all who look at it from this standpoint, that they had better quit farming if they are afraid of work, and move into the crowded cities and join the thousands of poorly-paid laborers and idle men."

SELECTING FRUIT FOR MARKET.

To sell fruit of any kind to the best advantage it should be carefully and closely selected. The best quality should then be properly packed, and put upon the market in the best possible condition. Neatness and convenience in putting up the fruit so as to attract the attention of the customer will pay well, as the better price received will pay well for all the extra trouble required to market it in the best condition. If the fruit is carefully sorted, and all poor specimens discarded, the balance will bring a sufficiently higher price to pay for the lessened quantity.

The best time to assort is when the fruit is being picked. A little care at this time will avoid unnecessary handling and more or less damage, as it is almost impossible to handle fruit without more or less risk of damage. So far as can be done, and yet place the fruit on the market in the best condition, it should be handled as little as possible.

As a rule when fruit is scarce most any kind of fruit will sell well. But even then that which is carefully sorted and neatly packed will bring a much better price, and when it is plentiful the better fruit will usually sell readily at good prices, when it is difficult to sell the poorer grades at any price. It is poor economy to mix all grades of fruit together with the hope of making the better fruit sell the poorer. When this is done the better fruit is sold for less than it is worth, while the poorer fruit does not bring any more than it is worth.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOTES.

By John Hamilton, New Perth, P. E. I.

Farm work was retarded on the island by unfavorable weather in May. The ice blockade set in as usual along the north shore, and prevailing winds, with frequent cold rains from that quarter during the month, rendered the ground cold, moist and disagreeable for men and teams. There were many broken days when no outdoor work could be done.

When the land was ploughed last fall in dry situations, fields of oats were got in on upturned dry sod in good time in spite of these drawbacks. It was not until about the 20th that the bulk of the seed wheat was sown. About the beginning of June the weather improved so that manure could be handled and corn and potato planting attended to.

Turnip sowing is the latest of our cropping processes on the island, and farmers, as I write, are busy manuring, liming and drilling lands for that crop. In six or eight days the planting and sowing season on the island will close for the present year—a week or so later than the usual time.

Early sown grain has come up remarkably well, and clover on new meadows seldom had a finer appearance. Potatoes are also peeping above ground, and pasture fields, owing to the moisture of the weather and absence of scorching suns, furnish grass in abundance for cattle. Cheese factories all over the island are in active operation. They began work, except in a few cases, about the middle of May. Milk is received in fair quantities, and the supply increasing every day.

Prices of farm staples have ruled high this spring, *e.g.*, potatoes 45c. per bushel, oats 40c, and pork by carcass 5c. to 6c. per lb, etc.

Our island orchards are but small enclosures, their produce being seldom taken into account in any published estimates of yearly returns. Last year's apple crop and stone fruits were scant and inferior, strawberries being an exception among the small varieties. This year there is, so far, abundant promise of a fine fruit crop, judging from the splendid bloom of all our fruit bearing trees and garden shrubbery with no frost of any account to kill the blossoms.

Roads are in excellent condition for wheels of all kinds from the bicycle to the farmer's truck wagon. The forest is in full leaf and sentinel birches, beeches and maples, interspersed with evergreens, stand in groups and clusters on the heights and levels and along the highways, contributing their spring quota of enjoyment, whether for purposes of shade, shelter or adornment, as well to the passing traveller from abroad as to the native denizen. The alien summer visitor who has a weakness for tender lamb with mint sauce, flanked with rich ripe strawberries and luscious cream, should endeavor to strike the island about the first days in July.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Its up to date application. A reply to Mr. Wallace.

By D. M. MacPherson, Lancaster, Ont.

The issue of Farming of the 17th of May contained an article by T. C. Wallace on intensive farming, which I desire to not let pass without some criticism. And, as reference was made in this article regarding the system of farming as practised on my farm, I wish to publicly correct some conclusions therein arrived at, and principles stated, which from my standpoint are wrong and misleading—not for the purpose of resenting any personal feeling thereat, but for the purpose of bringing out important discussion and if possible thereby disclose some agricultural business facts.

The definition given by Mr. Wallace of "Intensive Farming" is "The production of the largest amount of material containing the largest amount of feeding value for either stock or human consumption." This definition of intensive farming seems to me to be of the "Old School," and does not satisfy the "business" farmer of up to-date methods and correct ideals.

The ethics and ideals of the "Old School" were, and are, to produce abundance of crops of animal or human foods irrespective of minute calculation of *cost* or *result* Abundant crops are only valuable in proportion to their being *profitable*, directly and indirectly, singly or in combination. On the contrary, when abundant crops are produced, which contain *all* the requirements of a balanced food for man or beast at a loss financially, that injuriously affects the future prospect of gain in cash profit and land value. Then, we, the farmers of Canada, do not want that kind of intensive farming, and it must be relegated to "stand by the fence," the same as a rejected implement which does not fulfil the purpose for which it was intended, and thereby give room for something better.

The ideal of the "New School" of business farming is "*Maximum Profit*,"