

and they are easily and cheaply fed on the farm, where they forage for a large share of their feed. A \$200 cow may produce one \$200 calf each year, but that is her limit, besides it takes two to three years for the calf to become worth \$200, which is a long while to wait. The \$1.00 hen, on the other hand, may, even without modern appliances for attention to the incubation, and brooding, produce fifty like herself in one season. They will all be fully matured when only a few months old, and the process of reproduction may again be going on.

\$1 TO \$2 A HEN PROFIT

This does not mean that a one dollar hen produces \$50.00 worth of young chickens in a year, and there is a profit of \$49.00. The case is given as a possible one, the hen, of course, being of one of the non-sitting breeds. No such profit is claimed for the hen. But from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a hen clear of all expenses, has been, and can be, realized from a flock of pure-bred fowls.

Now-a-days, the careful poultryman knows every item of expense in connection with his flock. Likewise, he gives biddly credit for all donations to the family ladder, or to the market basket. At the end of the year, the account, if the flock has been properly managed, invariably shows a balance in favor of the hen.

THE PROFIT IN PURE-BREDS

To those who think the same results can be achieved with the scrub hen, as with the pure-bred, it is only necessary to point out that the results are not being accomplished by means of scrubs, and they are with pure breeds.

After all that has been written on poultry on the farm by poultry papers, it seems scarcely necessary to submit the foregoing matter, but while the profitable hen is still kept in the background, and her cultivation left to the few enlightened ones, who are paying off their mortgages with her products, some such reminder is scarcely superfluous, though it may still be unheeded.

The Carriage Horse

In no class of horses has such a pronounced change of type taken place during the past twenty-five years as in the carriage horse. Those of us who can remember the horses that used to win in this class during the "eighties" know very well that the same animals would stand small chance of winning at the same show to-day. They were altogether deficient in the action we look for in the up-to-date animal. It is claimed by some horsemen that the "high-stepper" is over-estimated at the present time because his ability to go high represents no useful quality. But, while there is no doubt an element of truth in their contention, yet from the breeder's standpoint it is "beside the mark." The market calls for them, and the man who breeds the high-stepping horse, (other things being equal) is the man who is going to get the longest price for his product.

The introducing of the English Hackney, has been to a large extent responsible for this condition. So far as Ontario is concerned the carriage horses for which the highest prices have been obtained are with few exceptions, Hackney bred. This breed is noted for graceful, symmetrical proportions, gentle temperament and the high knee and hook action so much in demand.

However, in the raising of Hackney grades the breeder should look well to the brood mare. Mares of a draughty type will not be likely to give good results. As a rule it requires a mare with a good strong dash of either thoroughbred or standard-bred blood in her to mate well with a Hackney stallion. The Hackney grade from a cold blooded mare is often very deficient in quality and too rough for a high class carriage horse.

Some high-class carriage horses have been the produce of standard bred stallions, but this horse has been bred so long and so persistently with the view of producing speed that it is very seldom

we find a sire that could be depended on to produce carriage horses with any reasonable degree of uniformity. Good conformation, good manners and high action are the strong points in a high class carriage horse, and these characteristics are to be found more prominently in the Hackney than in any other breed.—Centaur."

A Chat With a York County Dairy Farmer

Two Holstein cows owned by Mr. R. F. Hicks, of Newton Brook, Ont., and entered in the Record of Performance, that is being conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, have done exceptionally well. These cows have been in the test for ten months and they have each produced over 15,000 lbs. of milk. It is expected that they will produce over 17,000 lbs. of milk each before the test is completed.

A representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World paid a visit recently to the farm of Mr. Hicks, at Newton Brook, in York County, and he watched while milking was in progress. One cow that had been milking since September 10th last gave 20 lbs. of milk. This animal was 12 years old. "Those people who think that it does not pay to keep good cows when they get old," said Mr. Hicks, "will hardly believe such figures when they hear them. The fact is that one of the most noted cows in the United States, Belle Korndyk, is 30 years old and she is still good as a milker—Let the poor cows go young, but really good ones

fed liberally. The quantity of meal of course, varies according to their apparent individual requirements."

SOILING CROPS.

As a soiling crop Mr. Hicks is growing this year, one acre of alfalfa and an acre of oats and early amber sugar cane. The latter mixture is strongly recommended by Prof. Zavitz, of the Guelph Agricultural College as a summer pasture. Mr. Hicks intended at first to use it for summer pasture, as an experiment on a small scale, but the crop got too far advanced before the cattle needed it so he has been cutting it as a soiling crop. "The cattle," he said, "are crazy for it." The mixture was sowed at the rate of 1½ bu. of oats to 30 lbs. of early amber sugar cane. The crop was growing in a field adjoining the barn and at the time our representative saw it, it was in splendid condition having made exceptionally good growth and being very thick.

"These two acres of land," said Mr. Hicks, "seem to produce just about the right quantity of feed for nine or ten cows. I have cut the alfalfa once and by the time I am through with the oats and sugar cane the alfalfa will be ready for another cutting. Should I not have enough feed I will give the cattle some green corn."

While soiling crops are good for the cattle, I find trouble in handling it. At present I have only one silo, but when I put up a new barn, that I purpose erecting, I will build another silo that I may have allage for summer feeding."

When asked what he was doing to increase the soil fertility of his farm Mr. Hicks replied, "I am keeping enough stock to consume all the crops grown on the farm. We keep about 45 head of stock on our farm of 120 acres. We have 55 to 60 acres of pasture that has never been plowed. I believe that were I to use 15 acres of this land to grow soiling crops I could raise as much feed on the 15 acres as I now get off the 55 acres that are in pasture. Could I feed my cows in the stable I believe that I could keep many more than I do. The only reason why I do not do it because of the labor problem which makes it almost impossible to get cows milked. Any kind of a good cow will return \$2.00 for every dollar's worth of feed she eats, but the greatest difficulty we experience is to get her milked."

NO DOGS ALLOWED.

"My boys would like to keep a dog," said Mr. Hicks, "but I do not believe that a dog pays on a dairy farm. A man or boy may go to a field with a dog without any intention of using him. When, however, he sees that the cows are scattered about, he is apt to send the dog after them, and thus the cows are given a run. There is little need for a dog when the cows are fed in the stable at milking time, as they soon learn to come to the barn to get milked."

Mr. Hicks is planning to erect a new dairy barn this fall. He intends to have plenty of windows in it. "I am a crank," he said, "about having plenty of light in a dairy stable, as I believe that it is impossible to get in too much light. When a man is breeding pure bred stock for sale he has an extra reason for wanting light in the stable. I think that a well lighted stable makes a wonderful difference, as compared with a dark stable, in the impression it makes on a



Faserit 3rds Lass No. 5871, owned by R. F. Hicks

Three years old, September 15, 1902. Dropped her second calf February 28, 1906; commenced record of production test, March 4, 1906. Produced in March, 23 days, 12½ lbs. milk; April, 193 lbs. of milk; May, 167 lbs. of milk; June, 160 lbs. of milk. She is producing 80 lbs. a day at present. See article, page 6.

are apt to be quite profitable as milkers until 12 or 14 years of age, and during the additional years are adding their valuable progeny to the herd."

A three-year-old heifer with her second calf was milked in the presence of our representative, and when the milk was weighed, it was found to tip the scales at 28 lbs. This heifer had been giving over 50 lbs. of milk a day right along. She freshened on the first of March last, and for a considerable length of time produced from 60 to 65 pounds a day.

When asked how he fed his cows to enable them to do so well, Mr. Hicks replied, "My system of feeding varies, depending upon the price of feed. I like to feed plenty of meal. Last winter, owing to the high price of bran, I fed more oil cake and gluten meal, and less bran and shorts. The cows were given a little barley and peas, cheap, also common clover hay, about 45 lbs. of sugar beets each, 30 lbs. of ensilage and 15 to 18 lbs. of mixed meal each, when in full flow of milk."

"Now that they are on grass they are given some alfalfa when they come to the barn for milking, together with some green oats and meal. I give the cows from six to ten pounds of meal each. If cows are to do their best they must be

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