

first two weeks very little sediment, if any, was gathering in the trap.

In examining the sand traps at the College last summer, when no water was running in the tile, we discovered one trap which had sand piled up in it almost three feet deep.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

R. H. CLEMENS.

THE DAIRY.

Grant in Aid of Silo-Building Wanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great deal has been said and much written in the last year or so about the downward trend of dairies and consequently the farms in the dairying sections of Eastern Ontario and of Quebec, and from personal observance, I think this is correct. Although a few farmers in this section are experimenting and benefitting by the use of improved methods and by following the systems of cultivation and rotation of crops and the feeding of grain rations advised by our Institutes and Colleges, yet the majority are content to go along in the same old ruts, forgetful of the fact that cows which could be bought for thirty-five and forty dollars apiece ten years ago are worth seventy to eighty dollars apiece nowadays, and therefore deserve extra care.

We cannot make them eat double the feed, but we can give them better feed, and that would be by growing corn and putting it into the silo. This has been the "text" of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a good many years, but there are a great many readers of it who have not taken heed to that "text" as yet.

I would like to make SILO the watchword and war cry of all who are interested in the improvement of the farm dairy for the next five years. There are a great many in this section who would have silos if it were not for the initial cost of silo and filling machinery. "The silo does not cost so much," they say, "but if we build one, how shall we fill it?" If there is a cutting box and engine in the district, everyone wants it about the same time, and the one outfit cannot do more than five or six in a season, and have the corn put in at about the right time.

Now, how is the money granted by the Dominion Government going to be expended for the bettering of the dairy industry this year?

There are, I believe, \$220,000 for Ontario and \$189,000 for Quebec. Could not some of this money be loaned to a certain number of farmers in the same community, say 40 per cent. of the necessary outlay to put up the silos and buy the filling machinery if they in turn would make an agreement to grow corn enough to fill each silo for five years. I'm sure that after five years' experience with silage, very few, if any, would want to be without it. The great advantage of corn is that it is never a failure if it is taken care of, and what I call care is a mellow seed bed with a little manure and twice through with the scuffer when the corn is up high enough. Of course, a good heavy coat of manure is better and three times through with the scuffer and once with the hoe at proper intervals is better still, but the crop would not be a failure with the former treatment alone. I say if we are going to have more and better cows in this part of the country, we must have silos, and the cost of the outfit is what is keeping so many from having them to-day. Is it not reasonable that we should expect some aid from the Government grants in this respect?

Brome Co., P.Q.

A. T. WOODLEY.

The Dairy Industry in Nova Scotia, Past and Future.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Lately I had a pleasant visit to the Agricultural College at Truro. When I first drove up on "Bible Hill," in 1901, there was but the Farm Superintendent's house and one fair-sized barn. The agitation for an Agricultural College was brooding in the political air and there was a much stiffer breeze against such a project than for it. Gradually the prophetic ideas of the more wise and optimistic men began to shape themselves in realities and despite all the throwing of cold water, the result has been a founding of a needed, useful institution on a firm and steadily enlarging foundation.

Coming well equipped and in the vigor of his young manhood to this new-born college in his native land, Principal Cumming has been a very tower of strength and to him is due largely the splendid success of the college. This year the students enrolled number—regular course, 102; short course, 351.

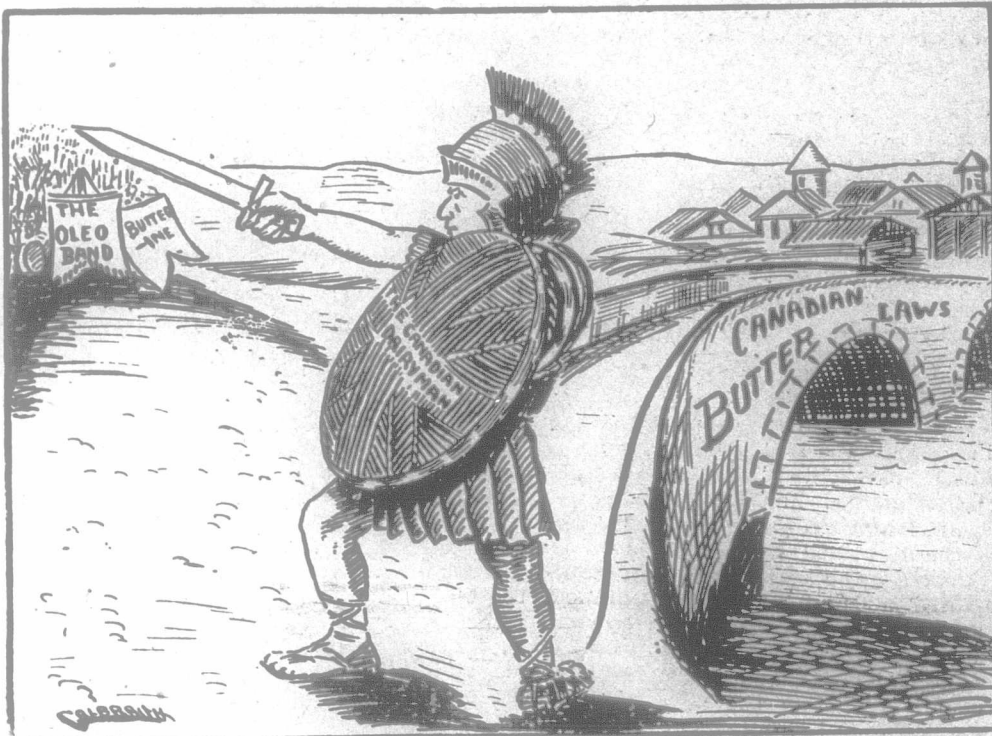
At the Women's Institute Convention, held in January, a memorial to Parliament was drafted setting forth the needs of a building for House-

hold Science students. One feels that the East has roused herself and is marching forward and keeping pace with those in the front ranks.

Nowhere is the progress of Nova Scotia more marked than in the field of dairying. Prior to ten years ago, a number of whole-milk creameries had been established, but owing to the country not being thickly populated, the condition of the roads bad in many parts for hauling milk, and prices low, these creameries were miserable failures in every case.

If dairying was to be remunerative a change had to be made. Farmers realized that their country was admirably adapted to the keeping of cows, but they weren't going to do it for nothing. Scotsburn was the first to strike out and adopt the cream-gathering system. On the old plan, 20,000 pounds of butter a year were thought good; now that creamery will turn out 40,000 pounds in a single month. It used to be closed all through the long winter; now it runs the year round. Cream is delivered by wagon three times a week and on alternate days comes in from many points by rail. With Scotsburn as an example to show what could be done under right methods, new heart was given the old creameries, and a number of new ones started under Government supervision and aid, and almost entirely under the direction of W. A. McKay, the Dairy Superintendent, supported by the staff of the college and the Secretary for Agriculture; also the Dairy Commissioners Branch at Ottawa as represented by Harvey Mitchell.

W. A. McKay, Dairy Superintendent, and a practical, capable man, is pushing the development of the industry wherever he sees a good opening. I met him in company with another man on the way to the depot the morning I left Truro. The other man stood aside a moment, and then said, holding out his hand, "You used to be Miss Laura Rose; I am Mr. McDonald, from Margaree, Cape Breton. You'll be glad to know we are to have a creamery in our section. We have progressed a little along dairy lines since your first visit to the Island."



Ho for the Fray!

"Now, who will stand on either hand and keep the bridge with me?" Let every agricultural interest support the dairyman in the struggle to exclude from Canada the imitation butter trade.

Yes, they have truly, for in the whole of Cape Breton there were then but two cream separators and seeing one operated was as much of a curiosity to the people as a flying machine is now to us. Hand separators are as common on the farms now as they were rare in those days, and more and better cows are kept. It will not be long before Nova Scotia becomes as noted for the excellence of quality and largeness of output of her butter as she now is for her apples.

As an instance of the success achieved under the cream-gathering system, Yarmouth might be cited, and speaking of Yarmouth brings to mind my last travelling Dairy School meeting held a little distance outside that town. The large hall was filled and the meeting lasted from 7.30 to 11.30 p.m., and I remember I tested 56 samples of milk, besides lecturing. That was a great meeting. People drove ten miles to it. I would expect a creamery to do well in such a section.

Two years ago two young men from the Truro College, Fred. E. Porter and Don. Chipman, established a cream-gathering creamery there. Many of the older men reminded them, and warned them of what had happened to the whole-milk creamery established 12 or 14 years ago, which had proved a complete failure. Despite these warnings, these enthusiastic boys persisted, and the first year the creamery made 57,000 pounds

of butter, and the past year has made 170,000 pounds.

At Beddeck, the Government last summer erected a creamery, for that district is such a scattered one it is not possible to get the capital subscribed. The people will in time take it over.

The only thing that has made dairying on a consolidated scale practicable throughout Nova Scotia is the cream-gathering system. Progressive work has doubled the output of last year, and the industry is only yet in its infancy.

LAURA ROSE STEPHEN.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

The Ice Harvest for Dairymen.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The recent cold snap (Feb. 8-16) should be a reminder to the dairyman that while weather conditions are not favorable for a large flow of milk, and cause a great deal of discomfort to man and beast, besides considerable annoyance in frozen pipes, frozen pumps, frozen milk and cream—in fact of nearly everything freezable, there is one phase of the dairy business which is greatly favored by a temperature of 20 below zero, namely, the ice harvest, which is an essential one for good results next summer.

Creamerymen and cheese factory owners with ice-houses attached to their curing-rooms, city milkmen, and all those engaged in the manufacturing and selling of dairy products, know full well the value of ice in their business, hence these need no urging to put up a supply for use when the thermometer will range from 80 to 90 degrees in the shade. But the man on the farm who is producing milk for the cheese factory or cream for the creamery, is inclined to be indifferent about the ice question. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and there is no use worrying about the hot weather of next summer, is too frequently the attitude of cow owners in the winter time, and especially that of the man with just a few cows, hardly worth bothering with. He is often the one whose milk or cream

is likely to lower the quality of the general lot, if it does not spoil it altogether. The cheese and creamery business in Ontario has reached a critical stage, when something must be done to improve the quality of the finished product or we may as well close some of our factories. We are not alarmists but the signs of the times point very markedly towards the need of improvement, if we would maintain our position even in our Home Markets, to say nothing of the Export Trade, for dairy goods. Producers and manufacturers on the other side of the Globe can apparently come on Canadian territory and win the trade rightly belonging to Canadian dairymen. What are we going to do about it? We shall

not attempt at this time to answer this question, as it is a very broad one, but one thing every man who owns cows and expects to milk them next summer, can do, and that is put up a supply of ice right now. If this were done we should see a marked improvement in the quality of the raw material delivered to our creameries, cheseries, and condenseries during the season of 1914. Ice is so cheap in most parts of Canada this winter of 1914, that no one should neglect to provide a liberal supply—not less than one ton of ice per cow—two or three tons would be better. If there is more than is needed for cooling milk and cream, the women on the farm will appreciate a refrigerator filled with ice daily to preserve eatables for the table, and to save many steps going to the cellar for food to feed hungry men. Then, too, if the men will put up ice, the women will see that the men are provided with cool drinks, such as iced tea, lemonade, sherbets, ice-cream, etc. Who does not appreciate these on a hot day?

In addition, if a man desires to be popular, he will find a large number of people quite willing to borrow a chunk of ice, or even pay for it if necessary. Prospective candidates for school trustees, councillors, members of the legislature or parliament, will find a supply of ice a means to win favor with the public.

Nearly every neighborhood has a pond, creek