

Has Doubled the Farmer's Revenue

Mr. John Tamblin, of Durham County, Ont., is one of those farmers who is giving up beef raising and grain growing, in favor of the production of cream. For many years, Mr. Tamblin's father made a success of raising grain, beef cattle and sheep on his farm. Mr. John Tamblin has concluded that of late years conditions have changed and that now more money can be made in the production of cream. During the past year he has put this conviction to the test. The result is going to be that this year his farm will produce \$300 to \$600 more than it has ever produced, and \$1,200 to \$1,600 more than it has produced on an average for the past five or six years.

So pleased is Mr. Tamblin with the results of his first year's work in the production of cream, that he recently visited one of the breeders who advertise in Farm and Dairy and purchased two pure bred Holstein cows and a bull calf, for \$450. He has a pure bred Short-horn bull on his farm and a herd composed largely of grade Shorthorn cows. These he intends replacing as rapidly as possible with pure bred Holsteins. An editor of Farm and Dairy recently paid a visit to Mr. Tamblin's farm.

HOW THE START WAS MADE

"I had been reading the articles in Farm and Dairy," said Mr. Tamblin, "and finally concluded that I could make more money from the production of cream than in the line of farming that I had been following. I figured it out in this way. If I put a steer in the stable in the fall, I had to pay as much for it almost as for a dairy cow. If I fattened it all winter, and sold it in the spring, I would do well if I doubled my returns on it, and then I would have nothing left. If, however, I put the same money or a little more into a dairy cow, I would make enough more out of the sale of the cream than I would from the sale of the steer, to more than offset the extra cost involved in the purchase of a fairly good cow. In addition, I would have the skim milk for the other stock. This I considered would more than offset the extra labor involved in the milking of the cow. In the spring, she would be a pretty poor animal if she would not sell for \$40 to \$50. Thus I would have her value in the spring, and the value of her calf as a clear gain over what I could hope to secure if I raised the steer instead.

"One of our neighbors some ten years ago, found it hard work to make ends meet. He took up dairying. He now grows double the crops he did at that time and has prospered since he went into dairying.

"I made my first start in dairying a little over a year ago, when I bought some 15 ordinary grade cows in the Muskoka district. These animals were a sort of native cow, inclined more to the dairy than to the beef type. I weighed their milk every little while, and tested it, and thus kept track of what they did. Their cream was shipped to the City Dairy, Toronto, who promptly remitted every month a check for the cream shipped. My best animal gave me 24 lbs. at a milking. The best tested cow, tested 4 per cent. in the full flow of her milk. Only one cow tested less than 3.4 per cent. Any man that is going to produce cream should invest in a tester.

FARM REVENUE DOUBLED

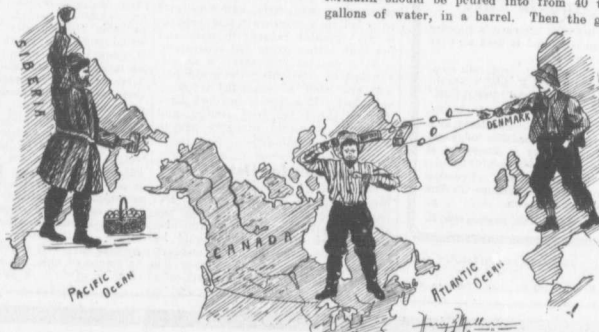
"During the summer my cream averaged 32 cents a lb. butter fat. This winter it is averaging me 86 cents. This year the revenue on the farm will be double what it has been on the average for the past several years. I have not bought more than about \$75 in food. Help has not cost me any more although we have had to work somewhat harder on the farm.

"The success I have met with has led me to buy two pure bred Holstein cows and a pure bred Holstein bull. I have figured that after the initial cost of buying this stock it will not cost me any more to feed and raise these animals than it would were they grade stock. At the end of a few years, my herd will be worth a lot more money, and they ought to give more milk than if I stayed with the grades. This has been largely a beef and grain growing section. I do not know of another breeder of Holstein cattle in this section. I do not think there is a pure bred Holstein bull or cow within seven miles of my farm, or more than two or three within 12 or 15 miles."

Two years ago, Mr. Tamblin put up a silo, which was the first one erected in his vicinity. One of his neighbors has since put up a still larger one. This silo has proved a splendid investment for Mr. Tamblin.

Jottings from Farmers

A field of oats on my farm, the seed for part of which was treated with formalin, one to 30, and another part on which untreated seed was sown, showed such a difference that a photo



The New Position of the Canadian Farmer - Attacked in His Home Markets

Within the past few years a great change has been taking place in agricultural conditions in Canada. Whereas we used to export great quantities of eggs and butter, we are now beginning to import some. Within the past year, eggs have been imported from Russia and Germany on the east, and China and other countries. This means that if we are to hold our own we must perfect our agricultural organization and systems of agricultural education. The competition from outside countries is likely to grow more keen from year to year.

taken of it showed to a drill where the untreated and treated plots met.—J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.

One of the worst things some farmers do is to haul apples to market on waggon wheels without springs. Apples are thus often injured more between the farm and the station than they are between the time they leave the station and reach the consumer in the Old Country.—Albert Tamblin, Durham Co., Ont.

We get eight times more nitrogen in the crop from an acre of alfalfa than we do from an acre of timothy and we have more left in the soil. We have 15 pounds of air on every square inch of our farms. A large part of this is nitrogen. Alfalfa makes use of the nitrogen in this air. We pay 18 cents a pound for nitrogen in the form of fertilizers to feed the timothy. Why not grow alfalfa and get the nitrogen for nothing?—Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

For alfalfa, have the land clean, with plenty of humus in the soil. Give the field a liberal application of barnyard manure. Sow 20 pounds of good seed to the acre with a nurse crop of three pecks of barley and there should be a good chance for a crop of alfalfa.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Treatment of Grain for Smut

E. M. Freeman, University Farm, Minn.

Not all smuts are alike. Cern smut is different from wheat smut and both are different from oat smut. There is no excuse for such smuts on any farm. Most of these smuts can be prevented by a simple seed treatment. The simplest and cheapest method of seed treatment is the formalin method.

The following smuts can be prevented by the formalin treatment as I shall describe in this article. Wheat smut (called also stinking smut and bunt, and the most common and worst smut we have), oat smut, and the covered smuts of barley. Corn smut, the loose smut of wheat (blackheads), and the loose smut of barley, will not be prevented by this treatment. If you treat your barley with formalin you will not get rid of the loose smut. The best way to get rid of both barley smuts is to get seed from a field of last year that did not have any smut in it.

THE FORMALIN TREATMENT

Get good guaranteed formalin from a reliable druggist. The seed grain should first be very thoroughly cleaned. One pound (1 pint) of formalin should be poured into from 40 to 45 gallons of water, in a barrel. Then the grain,

in gunny sacks or wire baskets, should be dipped into the solution, or the solution should be sprinkled upon the grain. Be sure that all of the grains are wet all over by the solution, as the object of the treatment is to kill all of the smut-dust on the outside of the grain.

Everything which the grain touches should be very clean; sacks should be boiled; floors and shovels should be thoroughly washed with boiling water. If the grain is to be dipped, it may be put, about half a bushel at a time, into a coarse sack and plunged into the formalin solution. New spread the treated grain on a floor or canvas which has been washed with boiling water; cover it for 12 to 24 hours, and then let it dry. Care should be taken not to allow the grain to freeze when wet, or to sprout.

BE CAREFUL TO MOISTEN EVERY KERNEL

The grain to be treated may, instead of being dipped, be spread out in a thin layer on a clean floor or canvas. Then, while one man rapidly shovels or rakes over the grain, another applies the formalin by means of a good sprinkling can, taking care to moisten every kernel. Cover 12 hours, as in the dipping treatment, and then dry.

The grain may be sown at once, or may be kept for a month or more if thoroughly dried.