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well. One man can do something towards re- storing natural conditions but a community can do very much more. To a young or middle-aged man twenty years is not a long time and a very large percentage of farmers operating on their lands to-day would live to enjoy and appreciate any efforts they might now put forth to restore the forests and rebuild the country according to nature's original plans.

An Up-to-date Stable.

A modern and conveniently-equipped stable and barn to be seen in the county of Middlesex is that owned by Robt. Baty. It was our privilege last summer to attend the raising of an old barn upon a new foundation and not long since we again visited the stable after it had been thoroughly equipped. The accompanying illustration gives a description of the interior of the stable and the conveniences which have been added. Among the special features is the cork-brick flooring in the majority of the cow stalls. Mr. Baty has found that the cattle do not slip on such a floor and that it is warmer than cement. The stable is well lighted. On the east side are nine windows, each window containing six panes of 10-by-12 glass. On account of the approach and drive barn the west side would allow for only seven windows and these were installed similar in size to those on the east side. The windows are so hinged that ventilation is provided by their opening and closing. The manure shed plainly seen in the illustration, is convenient and very complete. The bottom is concrete so not a particle of solid or liquid manure is lost. If necessary a team can be driven through the entire length of the barn behind the cattle and into the manure shed but the manure can be hauled out of the shed at the north end. The practice is to haul out the manure about every five weeks. Adjoining this shed are four hog pens and the swine have access to the manure pile. The fodder chutes are conveniently arranged and all the grain is taken from boxes in the stable. The chop boxes are supplied from above and will hold large quantities at one time. The milk house adjoins the stable directly under the approach and beyond it a quantity of roots are stored. The height of the stable is nine feet clear but the wall is necessarily higher to allow for the floor. Cement floors and passageways, steel stanchions and mangers, water bowls and clean lumber have been combined into a modern, convenient and sanitary stable. At the end of the horse stalls a snug harness room holds the equipment and everything is in its place. A silo is an adjunct of the stable and its equipment and not an unimportant part at all.

Roll the Meadows.

Rolling meadows in the spring is always a safe practice. The work should be done as soon as the land will bear the horses without its being punched and sod broken. In some sections it may be a little late now but in most localities there is still time. Where the ground has got real solid it might be well to leave the rolling until the sod was drying up after a spring rain. Rolling squeezes the soil around the roots and is particularly advisable on the new seeds. It is also very beneficial on old meadows. If done at the most opportune time it serves to squeeze down all small stones out of the way of the mowing machine and this means a saving on machinery, particularly mower knives which are very often ruined by stones being hammered against the guards by the sections of the rapidly running knife. Rolling makes smooth cutting. Try it this spring.

THE DAIRY.

The Real Profit in Dairying.

More and more it is being demonstrated that much of the real profit in dairying is to be had from the by-products. It is good sweet skim-milk, buttermilk or whey which makes the pigs grow thrifty and stretch out into that long, trim side of bacon in such high favor on our best markets. It is sweet skim-milk which gives most of the good calves their sure start toward the kind of mature animal which is making Canada famous as a live-stock country. True whole milk is the best feed but it costs money, and feeding skim-milk allows the dairyman to sell the most valuable part of his products while retaining that which is most valuable to him on his place. Skim-milk is the best starter for young live stock on the average farm. Under certain conditions it is undoubtedly advisable to go into some branch of dairying which does not permit of keeping skim-milk on the farm. The man getting a high price for the best class of city milk trade or the man getting an unusually high rate for his milk for the manufacture of some fancy milk product might not deem it advisable to follow dairying which would leave him by-products for his young stock and rightly so but for the average man

operating under ordinary dairy-farming conditions the dairy by-products represent the major portion of his net profit and for him cheese-factory; creamery or home buttermaking seems to be the safest line to follow.

At the Opening of the Dairy Season, 1915.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

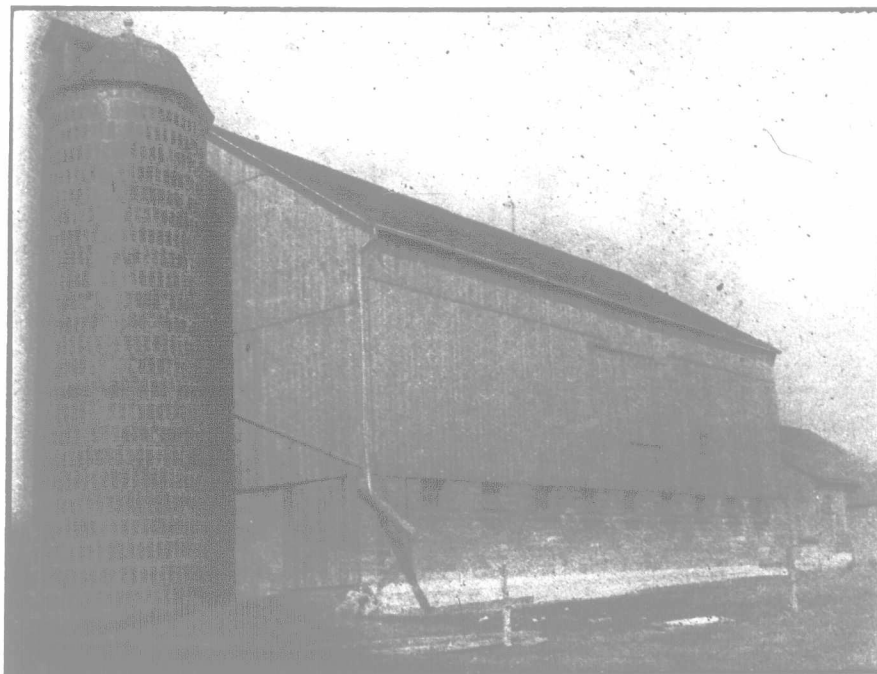
1. THE CHEESE BUSINESS.

With your permission I would like to discuss certain matters with readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" at the beginning of another season in dairying, which is likely to contain features which were never before just the same as they are likely to be during 1915. The first article will deal with the Cheese Business, the second with Butter-making in the Creamery, the third with Condensed Milk and the fourth with Town and City Milk and Cream Trade.

ing season, especially as old stocks are practically cleaned up and the demand for fodder cheese good, with prices exceptionally high for this class of goods, which are often difficult to sell at a fair price, which will cover cost of production and manufacture. The cows are still in the stable when these cheese are made, milk is expensive to produce, owing to the high cost of feed, and the quality of the cheese not so good as it might be with proper care of cows and milk. All these things have combined to give "fodder" cheese a poor reputation and the early spring business has not been very satisfactory during a majority of seasons. There are, of course exceptions to this, and the spring of 1915 promises to be one of the most marked in this respect.

The first point we should like to emphasize, is the need of better cows. This, of course, is an old story, but the facts more and more impress us with the great loss there is in keeping poor-producing cows, and that the only profitable cows are those which are large-producers. The evidence

collected, indicates that cheese-factory cows are averaging about 3,500 to 4,000 lbs. milk per cow during the factory season. The facts show that cows must produce from 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. per cow in a year, in order to make a profit. The big problem is, how to get these large producers. They cannot be purchased in any large numbers, therefore they must be reared on the individual farms in cheese factory sections. In order to be reasonably sure of obtaining cows of this capacity it is necessary to use none but pure-bred sires of a dairy breed. For cheese factory patrons, Holstein or Ayrshire sires may be confidently recommended. Cheese factory owners, or joint-stock companies controlling factories might profit-



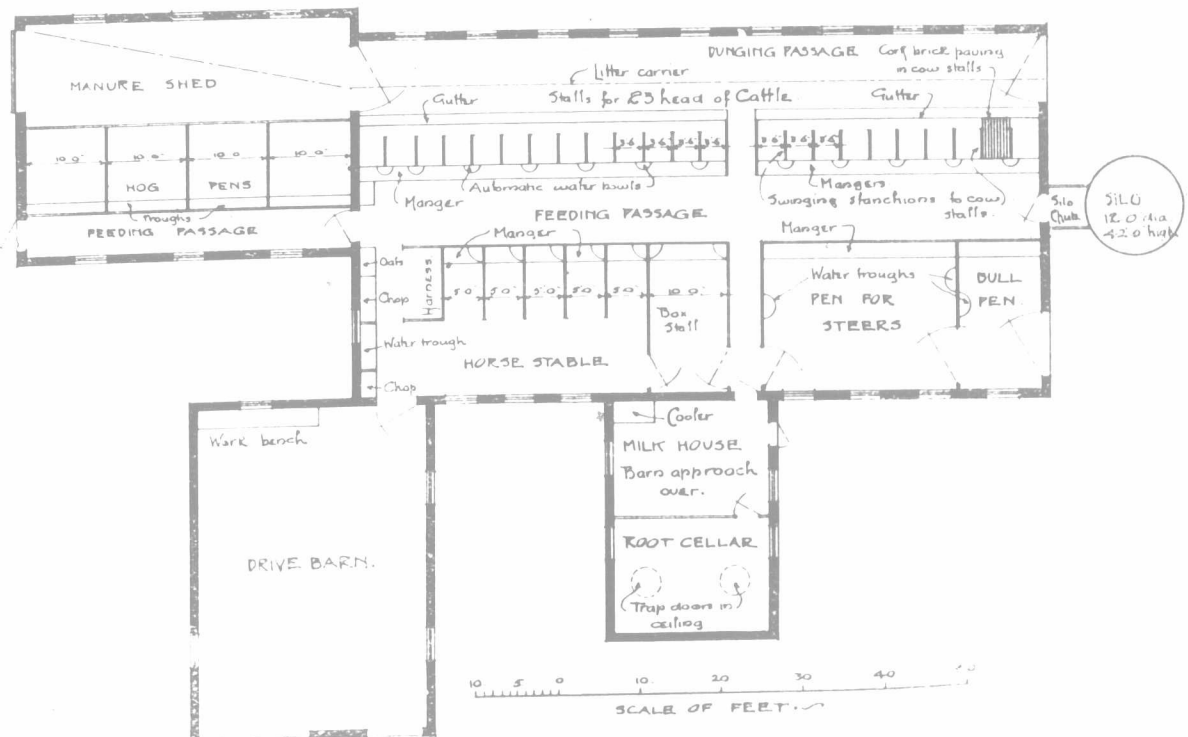
Exterior View of Barn Recently Built by Robt. Baty, Middlesex Co., Ont.

CHEESE FACTORIES REVIVE.

From many quarters comes word that cheese factories formerly dead or dying are experiencing a healthful revival. The President of the Eastern Dairymen's Association reports that many farmers in the Eastern part of Ontario who formerly did considerable canvassing and worrying about getting a market for milk during the summer in Montreal and Ottawa are not doing this now, but say they will have a good market right at home, in their own cheese factory for the season of 1915, at prices which will compare very favorably with prices formerly received in cities for direct consumption as milk or cream. In Western Ontario, more particularly in the condenser districts, cheese factory owners of defunct factories are considering the advisability of starting again. With cheese selling at 96 shillings per hundredweight in London, England, as reported in March, the prospects look good for the cheese men for the com-

ably spend some time and funds in promoting this phase of the dairy business, which lies at the foundation of successful dairying. The Cow-testing Association scheme ought also to be fostered, but it is never advisable to dispose of too many cows in the present herd before there is provision made to put better cows in their place. Unless some systematic effort is made to replace worn-out and unprofitable cows with better ones, very little substantial progress can be made in the cheese business,—or, for that matter in any other line of dairying. The use of a pure-bred dairy sire is the first step necessary.

The second step is, provision for abundant feed. We are safe in saying that there never was a dairy farm with too much feed, if it is carrying all the live-stock which it should. Most dairy cows are under-fed not over-fed. We have a great deal to learn yet, with reference to feeding dairy stock. It is too big a subject to handle in this



A Convenient Lay-out.

Diagram of stable on the farm of Robert Baty, Middlesex County, Ontario.