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privilege of e a milking vs night and ounty, Ont. of excellent of twenty cattle, of to a short cows, then ng on his for grindnilking mae would be the larger vas then rethe dozen Accordingly was in nd a small one-half H. e units and pail were

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cows per ne cost o run the ne an hour hree cents, s very low. he machine as considne owner, a Jp to the o stripping nachine has red, a little it making the last en operatd a half, een necesing of the e, and the cuds while o difficulty

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the exception of the teat cups. Each cow is milked separately, and there is a perfect release with each back stroke of the pump. The cost of installation was about \$200.00, not including

engine. To show the value that this dairyman places on the machine, and the value which milking machines should be if they are a success on all the dairy farms upon which they may be installed, we have only to point to the fact that previous to installing the machine the largest number of cows which he was able to keep and look after satisfactorily was twelve, whereas now that he has the machine installed the herd is to be increased to twenty cows, which will not in any way be a heavy burden upon the same number of men on the farm, and milking will be a pleasure

instead of hard labor. The milk from this herd is sent to the powder factory nearby, and the proprietor estimates that his cows turn him in an average of \$100 each annually. The milking machine means to his farm an increase from the dairy branch of the operations of \$800 annually. Milk sells at an operations of \$800 annually.

average of about \$1.40 per hundredweight. It runs down as low as \$1.10 in June, and up as the winter months. The high as \$1.60 during the winter months. cows are kept thoroughly comfortable, and everything possible is done for their welfare. are well fed, kept bedded down nicely, and during the winter months are curried once each day. The stable is clean and light, and everything in the surroundings points to successful dairying. The four H. P. engine previously mentioned is used to grind all feed necessary, and while about the chores the engine is started, and keeps suffi-cient chop on hand to feed all the stock. Thus cient chop on hand to feed all the stock. no time whatever is lost in preparing feed, as the grinder is operated during chore hours alone. He is well pleased with gasoline as power on the

The illustrations herewith reproduced were taken by "The Farmer's Advocate" camera in Mr. Dawes' stable. The one showing the milking machine attached to the cow is particularly good, and from this cow was milked, in the presence of the representatives of this paper, 30 pounds of milk in four minutes, and she seemed to be milked perfectly dry. This is an especially good cow, representative of the herd. She gives 60 pounds of milk daily. Some idea of the class of cattle in the herd may be had from the illustration which shows one-half the length of the stable, and "the new hired man" standing behind the cattle. The house and surroundings depict prosperity, which is so often seen where up-to-date dairying is carried on. This is one man who considers the milking machine the greatest boon the dairy industry has had in recent years. There may be some little things in connection with it that need perfecting, but he considers that it is, as at present manufactured, efficient and that dairymen are safe in installing it in their stables.

POULTRY.

Prince Edward Island Egg and **Poultry Association**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On Wednesday, March 18th, the Poultry Industry received another impetus in Prince Edward On that day, a Provincial Association was formed by 39 delegates, representing 40 Egg Circles, with the following officers: President, T. A. Benson; Representative Poultry Division, Secretary-Treasurer, and nine divectors, three from each county.

The following day, the Honorable Murdoch Mackinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, presented a bill in the legislature to incorporate the He explained that there were at present forty Egg Circles organized and at work. Their sole purpose was to take better care of their eggs, and to insure the best quality being placed on the market. They gathered the eggs regularly, and shipped them without delay, so, that they reached the consumer in the best of Already about 60,000 dozens have condition. been shipped under their regulations, and they have given the best of satisfaction to customers and have netted the producers over \$2,000 more than they could have received by the old method of marketing. The whole Province is organizing and the Act would give them the right'to a trade mark which would enable them to guarantee their products on the market. The delegates to the convention were most enthusiastic over the outlook and welcomed suggestions from Messrs. Brown, Benson, MacKinnon and others. whole day was spent in earnest consideration. It is worthy of note that over 42,000 dozens of eggs were shipped by one firm since January, whereas practically none were ever shipped before in this period from this Province.

Results of the Egg Laying Competition.

The Third Philadelphia North American International Egg-Laying Competition concluded its nineteenth week on March 13th. This competition is made up of pens of fowls from the various states of the Union, Canada and England. There are in all one hundred pens entered with five hens in each pen. During the week ending March 13th, the highest record for the week was thirty eggs from one pen. This is quite a satisfactory record, if they do not desire to work on the seventh day. This is one egg per day per hen for the six working days of the week and the single-comb White Leghorns are to be credited with this strict observance of the Day of Rest. This pen of fowls is owned near Preston, Eng. To date, a pen of White Wyandottes is in the lead with a total record of 414 eggs. This pen

of Wyandottes is owned by Tom Barron, near Preston, Eng. The nearest competitor is a pen of single-comb White Leghorns, owned in the same community, which has a record of 389 eggs for the nineteen weeks.

Results of Good Management With a Flock of Hens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Another instance showing the profits that may be expected from a well managed farm flock of hens, is shown by the report of Mrs. S. L. Brown Manager of the Demonstration Poultry House, under the general supervision of the Department of Agriculture, Whitby. During the fall of 1911, arrangements were made to build a poultry house ten feet by twelve feet, single-boarded with battens over the cracks, to accommodate thirty birds. Barred Rock Pullets of a bred-to-lay strain were used. Excellent results were obtained for the year of 1911-12, and better results for the following year. The detailed report for the year ending October 31st, 1913, is as follows:-EGG PRODUCTION AND CASH RECEIPTS

Month E		id. Cash Received.
November	36	\$ 1.32
December	375	13.90
January	572	12.56
February	561	11.92
March	666	11.95
April	659	10.29
May	472	6.68
June	391	7.17
July	313	6.44
August	295	6.30
September	160	3.73
October	39	1.04
Total	4,539	\$98.80.
Increase on 120 doz.	eggs	sold for
hatching in season per doz		

Total \$112.27 FOWL PRODUCED FROM DEMONSTRATION FLOCK

17 cockerels sold for breeding @ \$1.25 \$21.25 1 cockerel '' '' @ 2.00 2.00 6 pullets '' '' @ 1.00 6.00 6 pullets '' '' @ .75 4.50 6 cockerels dressed, 82 lbs. @ .20 6.40 48 cockerels dressed, 268 lbs. @ .18 48.24
\$88.39
ON HAND.
85 pullets valued at \$1.00 \$85.00
CONSUMED AT HOME
25 fowls valued at 50c,
EXPENSES.
Feed for 6 months, 31 birds at 11c per bird, per month,

18.60	per bird, per month,	S ABOVE
\$39.06		
20.56 1.80	Eggs for hatching, 705 @ 35c per doz. Coal oil used in incubator, Food for growing stock at a cost of	
66.45 1.70	7ic per lb. live weight	
\$129.57		
	SUMMARY.	
\$298.16	Value of eggs produced, \$112.27	

Value of poultry produced,	\$185.89	\$298.10
Expenses, food, etc. for laying stock,	\$ 89.06	
Expenses, food, etc. for young stock,	\$ 90.51	\$129.5

The parent stock, consisting of thirty twoyear-old hens and one rooster, is still on hand. During the winter and spring months, until the hatching season was over, the hens were confined to the house, and a medium sized run. After

Net Gain, \$168.59

June the first, they were allowed free range. The winter feed consisted of whole oats and barley mostly oats, with a little wheat in cold weather. A dry mash consisting of ground oats and barley, shorts and bran, was kept in a hopper before the birds at all times. Mangels were used for green food and buttermilk and water supplied for drink. Grit, oyster, shell and a little charcoal were also supplied. The summer feed was the same as for winter, without corn, buttermilk, or mangels, and very little dry mash. During the late summer months, the hens were allowed free range on stubble fields and very

little grain was fed. The flock has demonstrated what good care



In a Middlesex Co. Dairy Stable.

The milking machine drawing the precious fluid from the udders of cows in John Dawes' stable.