

icy. "If we can't get reciprocity in trade, we will have reciprocity in tariffs." This view of the trade situation has been endorsed at every subsequent election. A like policy enforced by the American people, was a mighty factor in creating the great consuming centers that are now crying out for certain of our products. Then, would it not be better for us to continue a policy which is creating great consuming centers of our own? I venture to think that the patriotic, manly, Canadian farmer would not consent to barter his birthright for a transitory two dollars a hundred for milk. J. N. CHAMBERS, Oxford Co., Ont.

British Columbia Dairymen Meet.

At the annual convention of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, held in Victoria on January 4th, much was said in President W. E. Buckingham's address, as well as in the directors' report, about the good work that had been accomplished by the Association within the past year. At the close of the business session, the delegates were addressed by Hon. Price Ellison, this being his first appearance before the public in his own Province since being made Minister of Finance and Agriculture. He laid great stress upon the value of agriculture in the development of British Columbia, and its permanent value to any community. Being a practical farmer, he knew many of the difficulties and problems of the farmer of to-day, and in his official capacity would do all in his power to assist this now large and fast-growing industry.

WEEDING TUBERCULOSIS OUT OF A HERD.

In the programme of many excellent addresses was one by Dr. S. B. Nelson, State Veterinarian, of Spokane, Washington, on "Tuberculosis in Dairy Cattle." The gist of his remarks was that it was not absolutely necessary to kill infected animals. He showed how herds could be maintained and improved by isolation and care, if the calves were separated from their infected dams at birth, and raised carefully. A period of four or five years was sufficient to eradicate the disease from a herd, because by that time a herd of healthy calves would be raised, and the diseased animals got rid of, the herd proving profitable in the meantime. He instanced many cases where this method had proven effectual.

Speaking on "Sanitary Cow Stables," Dr. A. Knight, Chief Veterinary Inspector for British Columbia, laid great stress upon light and ventilation, and also upon the construction of cement floors, with stalls of the skeleton type.

WINNERS IN THE DAIRY FARMS COMPETITIONS.

W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, then presented the Challenge Cup and medals to the winners in the dairy-farm competition, they being as follows: Cup and gold medal, J. M. Steves, Steveston; silver medal, Alex. McQuarrie, Armstrong; bronze medal, A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack. He spoke in general terms about the competition, stated that the time of entry had been extended to February 1st, and hoped that the competition would be larger and stronger than ever, which by all appearances would evidently be so.

Some discussion was taken up by M. A. Jull, Live-stock Commissioner, Victoria, regarding importation of live stock from the East, chief among his remarks being that the Association could get a better rate than the individual, and that they would also pay 50 per cent. of the transportation charges.

OFFICERS.

The officers elected for the year 1911 are: W. E. Buckingham, re-elected President; Frank Bishop, Vice-President; P. H. Moore, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors:—R. W. Halliday, Salmon Arm; A. McQuarrie, Armstrong; J. Turner, Matiqui; A. H. Menzies, Pender Island; J. M. Steves, Steveston; Wm. Duncan, Lennox; A. C. Aitkin, Duncan.

A UNION BANQUET.

The convention was brought to a close by a banquet held on the evening of Jan. 5th. One of the leading features of this banquet was that the Poultry, Stock-breeders' and Dairymen's Associations all joined in their efforts and held the one banquet, making it one long to be remembered by all.

Patrons of cheese factories need not despair at Mr. Rice's prediction that the most promising future outlet for our dairy products will be the milk, butter and cream market of the United States. Cheese will continue to be made and used in Britain and Canada, as well as across the line. Some factories will change from cheese to butter, but the larger the number thus changing over, the better it will be for those who stick to the cheese business. Demand and supply will continue as in the past, to regulate the relative production and profit of these two commodities.

As an example of a curiosity: A curiosity was an address by Prof. Dean without an allusion to mythological metaphor, or classical reference.

Results of Milk Records

In connection with the results of the dairy-herd competition (see report Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, January 19th issue), the following letters, received by the secretary of the Association from a couple of the competitors, will be of interest:

Replying to your letter, in which you informed me of being winner of fourth prize in the dairy-herd competition, and inquiring for my method of feeding and building up my herd, I will say, briefly, I have been weighing each cow's milk separately, and keeping daily records, and disposing of the poor cows year by year, and also buying new ones, as good as possible to my knowledge.

This is my method of feeding in the winter: In the morning I feed each 1 pound of meal, consisting of mixed grain and bran, after which they get cornstalks, followed by straw, and are turned out to water at 11.30 a. m., after which they get hay. In the evening, at 6 o'clock, they each get 1 pound of meal, followed by a small feed of hay, and then straw. This diet continues until they freshen, as I try to have them freshen the latter part of March or first of April, and then they get all the hay they will eat, and I increase the meal. In the summer they are tied in the stable for milking, and fed a little meal night and morning all through the summer, and have pasture from 1 acre to 1½ acres per cow, and they are fed green corn when it is ready, about the middle of August. The cost of feeding for a year per cow is about \$40. For the year, we sent to the factory 72,142 pounds milk, making an average per cow of 9,016 pounds for 8 cows, and only sending 6 cows' milk up to May 20th. Middlesex Co., Ont. WM. W. BARTLEY.

* * *

I am surprised to hear of being successful in obtaining a prize in the dairy-herd competition, as our cows got no special attention at all this last season, on account of our being interested in working up a rural-telephone system.

We started about eight years ago with a bunch of cows of no particular breeding, mostly bought at auction sale of cows shipped in from other parts in the fall. We used with these the best Holstein sires we could buy, changing every two years.

We weigh and record milk of each cow once a week, and test the milk often enough, perhaps two or three times in a season, and make up the yield of each cow at the end of the year, then disposing of the poorest cows. We attribute our success in obtaining the prize in the herd competition entirely to this weighing, testing and weeding process, for our cows get no extra feed or care all summer. They were turned out to grass in May, and had nothing but grass until the middle of October, when we fed them some corn night and morning, drawn out and thrown down in the pasture. C. JOHANN, Bruce Co., Ont.

Side Lines for the Creameryman.

Profitable side lines for the creameryman are eggs and ice-cream, to say nothing of buttermilk, the sweet-cream trade, casein, hogs, and other lines of profit, declared Prof. H. H. Dean, in his paper prepared for the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention in Stratford. The feasibility of his suggestions he had not time to establish, but the ideas themselves are thrown out here for what they may be worth:

Profitable "side lines" for the creameryman are eggs and ice-cream, to say nothing of buttermilk, the sweet-cream trade, casein, hogs and other lines of profit.

The collecting of eggs fresh from the farm two or three times a week by the cream drawers ought to prove a profitable "side line" for creamerymen. We seem unable to supply our home market for clean, fresh eggs. The eggs are fresh on the farm, but we do not seem to be able to evolve a proper system of marketing. The co-operative egg-circles are a step in the right direction, but in connection with our creameries we have all the machinery needed for collecting and distributing eggs. Who will give it a trial in Ontario?

We have time for but two other observations. During the hot weather of summer, Canadians seem to have developed a mania for eating ice-cream. In many fashionable hotels, ice-cream is on the "bill of fare" all the year. With modern machinery, ice-cream manufacture can very well be made a part of the creamery business, especially where the creamery is located in or near town or city. The local demand for ice-cream will frequently pay all the running expenses of the creamery in hot weather. This is no inconsiderable sum in many creameries, and is worthy the careful attention of those studying economy in creamery management.

The value of buttermilk as a healthful, wholesome drink, is not sufficiently realized. That there is a pronounced temperance wave sweeping over Canada, all will admit. What shall take the place of the accustomed drinks? Nothing is better than good, wholesome buttermilk.

APIARY.

Bees, Poultry, and Fruit.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I appreciate very much the help and information obtained from your valuable paper in times past, I thought I would draw on you again for enlightenment on things unfamiliar, yet very interesting to me, namely, poultry-raising, bee-keeping, and fruit-growing.

1. I would like the opinion of someone well acquainted with the details of all three branches, as to whether they would not make a desirable combination for a man on a small farm, say 50 acres, to give his entire attention to?

2. Is there any difference in the locality, or in high or low land, for beekeeping? I have heard it remarked that, on top of a hill or on high land it was not favorable to the bees getting back with their load of honey. Is there anything in that theory?

3. In starting to keep bees, how many hives would it be wise to get, what kinds of hives and bees, and what would bees and all things necessary be likely to cost?

4. What breeds of poultry are considered the best for eggs and broilers, or would it be advisable to keep more than one breed?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—These questions we have referred to a Wentworth County subscriber, an experienced apiarist, and something of a poultryman and fruit-grower, as well, who is at present depending upon a combination of bees, poultry and fruit for a part of his living. His reply indicates what might be expected by a competent person devoting his whole time to such work. The reply is as follows:

"We think poultry-raising, beekeeping and fruit-growing a very desirable combination, and one which will pay anyone well with the liking for that kind of work, who would be willing to give his whole time and attention to it, providing a good locality was secured. Such a locality for bees would be one where one or two of the main honey plants abound, namely, white clover, alsike, raspberry, buckwheat, basswood, etc. It would also be an advantage to have a locality where there is considerable waste or unbroken land, as there is usually an abundance of early spring pasture for the bees to build up on and become populous before the main honey flow in June and July, but this is not so important as the source of the main harvest.

"A good locality for poultry would be on the gravelly soil, within easy reach of a good market, and this condition would apply equally as well for a fruit farm. Both bees and poultry should be located so that they are protected by the natural lay of the land from strong winds. On the south or south-east side of a gentle slope would be a good place.

"I do not think there is any perceptible difference in the amount of honey gathered by a colony of bees, whether they have to fly up hill or down with their load.

"Four colonies of pure Italian bees, in ten-frame Langstroth hives, would give you a nice start for the first year, and give you an opportunity to get some practical experience before you get too many on your hands, as they increase too rapidly for profit in inexperienced hands, only to die off during the following winter. These should cost you about \$28, and five extra two-story hives for increase would cost about \$10; artificial comb foundation, extractor, smoker, veil, gloves, books, papers, etc., might cost another \$20, or more, and then you are ready for business. This outfit could be enlarged, if you wished. These four colonies should give you from 60 to 100 pounds of honey each the first year, and increase to eight or ten colonies, depending on the season and locality, giving a possible income of from \$25 to \$40, besides your increase. This I find a fair estimate. The next year you will not have so much expense in proportion to your income, and, if you succeed in wintering them all, you will do exceedingly well, and may allow them to increase as you desire from year to year, always remembering that the more increase you have, the less honey you will have in proportion for that year; thus, a good apiarist, like a good general, endeavors to keep his forces together. Don't expect to double your colonies every year, though an experienced apiarist could easily increase three to fivefold, if he so desired. However, if you come out each spring with 50 per cent. or 60 per cent. increase over the last season, you will be making good progress, until you have reached from 150 to 200 colonies to be kept in one yard; beyond that, there is some danger of overstocking your locality in certain seasons.

"Poultry-keeping can be worked in nicely with beekeeping, as your young chicks should be hatched in March and April, and will have reached quite a size by the time you are very busy with the bees in June and July.

"As to the best breeds of poultry for eggs