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Canada's Pork Industry

years to supply all their marketable hogs to their own factor, and stand firmly and loyally by the interests of their organization, it need not hope to make co-operative curing a success. Given such men, with a desire to follow pig raising as an important branch of their agricul ure, a co-operative association will work in Canada as it sill in Denmark. The initia ive must, however, come from the pig raisers and be carried through as a remesty to a grievous situation. Having come into contact with a large class of farmers who are growing rich through co-operative bacon raising the commission confidently recommends it to the piraisers of Canads who will do their duty towards it.

feature of the work. Some schools are provided with school gardens, while in the case of others the children afte varried freely on the state railways to the country

"Over ten per cent, of the population pass through the high schools, of which there are more than seventy in Dennark. Both men and women attend at ages from sisteen to twenty-five. The fee for instruction is comparatively low, and provision is made for the state to defray even this in the case of deserving defray even this in the case of deserving young men or women who cannot afford to pay their own way. The instruction given at these achools is not designed to teach applied sciences, but rather to develop personal character, to brighten the intellect, and to inculcate principles of integrity, thus preparing them for the battle of life that is keen, not only in all trades, but in agriculture as well.

"The early high schools took up agricultural chemistry and other sciences

sowing, etc. The reports of these in-stitutions are eagerly studied by agri-cultural students, as also by the rank and file of Danish farmers. The higher agricultural educational nork is done at the University of Copenhagen, known as the Royal Agricultural and Veterinary Lastitute.

"Farming in Denmark is conducted "Farming in Denmark is conducted on a more intensive system than in Can-ada. Dairying and pork production are the chief branches of agriculture engaged in. These, it has been found, are best suited to the country and the energies of the government and the prople have been directed towards their devel-

"About half the grain crop is outs, the remainder being chiefly harley and rye, with a small proportion of fall wheat. Roots, hay and other folder crop s bulk large in the returns from the bod. The tim is to grow feed and the rotation is managed with that in view. On some of the farms visited fully twenty per cent, of the accease was in roots, chiefly mangels for the cowns and the pigs. The following gives the general rotation formula throughout Dennark. Ist year, ye or wheat, find year, cross; fird year, backy seeded down; ith year, clover and grass; 3th year, grass; 6th year outs. 7th year, todder plants, buceme, etc.
"With all these crops heavy yields are About half the grain crop is cuts

grass: 5th year, grass: 6th year onts: 7th year, fodder plants, lucene, etc.

"With all these crops heavy yields are the rule. All the crops grown, and much that is bought, is fed to the stock, and occasionally fertilizer is purchased also. The greatest possible care is taken of the manner. Fach barn has a manner pit, lined with cement, into which all kinds are dumped. Then all the liquid from which is pumped out and applied to set land which is well cultivated.

"Lahor, though not cheap, is sufficient and of fairly good quality. Most 100 care farms keep two, three or more men the year round. These get about \$100 care hand their board. Women of the laboring class work in the fields and barns. A large number of Polish women work on the farms of Denmark each summer for a wage of fifty cents per day and board themselves.

"While pig raising is a prominent and valuable branch of farming. Butter for the British market is the first object of the farmer, and this leaves a tremendous quantity of by-product in the form of

making strides in the direction of more profitable rigs. The spirit of cosuperation has a firm hold of the people and, through this, almost all middlemen between the producers and the British merchant, have been disposed with. The line connecting the man on the land with the ultimate purchaser of the bacon is practically continuous, and, since a bad market reflects almost directly upon the pig raiser, every effort is made to insure a good market all the time. It is a realization of this condition that keeps the Cani h farmer keenly alive to the quality of his pigs.

Ereeding Centres

The government takes a prominent part in all schemes undertaken for the improvement of stock. The full time of several efficers is given for direction and supervision, and grants of money are contributed towards the work.

are contributed towards the work.

To systemize the work the country is divided into seven districts. Each district is managed by a commission of three men. One member is appointed by the agricultural society in the district, one by the ris curing cosorcerative society, and the third, who is secretary of the commission is responsible to the Live Stock Commissioner of Denmark, P. A. Mockebere, who organized and directs the whole work. Through this organization beaching centres are simily breeding farms so stocked and managed as to incure the production of only high class breeding stock. When a farmer wishes to have a breeding centre established and rentre class or when a community desires to have a breeding centre established on a particular farm he or they make acplication for such to the local agricultural society. This society by a committee inspects the premises, and, if conditions as regards cular farm he or they make a plication for such to the local agricultural society. This society by a committee inspects the premises, and, if conditions as regards equipment are suitable, the matter is so reported to the government. The commission in charge of the district then makes an examination of the stock, and if this is found to be of pure breeding of either Landra or Yorkshire breeds, and of good quality, the breeding centre is established. The government assists the breeding centres to the extent of 43,000 kroners (812,000) a year. This is divided according to the merits of the station and stock, and the number of animals sold. The policy of the department in assisting breeding centres is to enable them to sell to farmers young pigs of high quality for breeding purposes at a reasonable price. This for two-months pigs is generally 25 kroners (86,50) each. For older stock the price is correspondingly higher, but what may be termed fancy prices are not permitted to be charged. "There are scattered over Denmark

"There are scattered over Denmark
95 breeding centres for the Landrace
breed and 30 for Yorkshire. The former
have 121 selected boars and 683 selected
sows. While of the Yorkshires there are
27 boars and 143 sows. These centres
are operated under 66 agricultural socities.

"The members of the commission visited several centres for each breed. The uniform excellence of the stock was pronounced. They were given to understand that great improvement and increased uniformits had been brought about in the native breed during the past five or six years. While coarseness and unevenness have been greatly diminished the qualities of motherhood and stamina, for which the breed is famous, have not been sacrificed.

"The work of the department to main tain and develop vigor and prolificacy has been productive of good results. The records show that in the year com-mencing October 1, 1906, a total of 1,700 mencing October 1, 1906, a total of 1,700 litters were farrowed, comprising 18,003 pigs, of which practically 80 per cent. of vigorous pigs were weaned. The records from which these figures were taken comprise the yield of each and every sow kept for breeding at the breeding pentics. These are kept by the owners of the herds, they are recorded by the secretary of the district committee and transferred by him to the department at Copenha, en. I aless a sow proves a good mether she is discarded and sent to the block. the block

To be Concluded next week

REMEDIES SUGGESTED BY THE COMMISSION

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Realizing the conditions which called for the appointment of the commission and having studied the methods of successful pig raisers in a they countries, the commission submits the following alternative remedies for what appears to be the chief barriers to a prosperous swine rearing industry.

1. The adoption, on the part of the packers, of an attitude of sympathetic co-operation between themselves and the producers whereby every possible encouragement would be given farmers to increase the quantity and improve the quality of their hogs. This would involve a constant, earnest desire and readiness to afford every facility on their part in co-operation with the producers, to investigate and solve problems which may give rise to dissatisfaction. It would require the adoption of a careful graving of the piec of hegs through the year, guarning against discouraging low levels. It would, require the control of buyers and the recognition of quality in the prices paid for hogs.

4. The co-operation of farmers in engaging a salesman for their hogs, as is carried out by the Eastern Counties Farmers' Association of England.

3. The adoption of the system of selling awine on the open market as applied to cattle and sheep. By the co-operation of neighbors car loads could be sent forward at regular intervals.

4. The establishment of co-operative packing houses as conducted in Denmark and in Ireland.

Conditions In Denmark

Conditions In Denmark

The following are some extracts from the report relating to Denmark:

"The soil is anything but rich, in fact the country possesser more poor than good land, much of it being thin and gravelly. Of the total area eighty per cent, is productive, and of this one-sixth is forest. Of the remainder less than half is arable, what remains being chiefly grass land. The coolness and shortness of the growing season brings problems to the husbandman. In average seasons only the early variety of oats ripen properly, and this naturally, limits the field of agriculture. The experiment stations have been trying to develop a fall oat and to some extent have succeeded, but the general farmer must still depend upon the early sorts of the spring sown kinds. Fall zye, fall wheat and hatley do well, and when to these are added oats, hay crops and roots the round of crops shich the Dane at home can grow with advantage is about complete. Denmark is therefore not a grain experting country. Her conditions have proved more favorable for that higher sphere of agriculture, the production of live stock, for which large quantities of food stuffs are annually imported.

"Denmark has a population of practically £,500,000, nearly one-fifth of which

for which large quantities of food stuns are annually imported.

"Denmark has a population of practically 4,300,000, nearly one-fifth of which is absorbed by Copenhagen and its suburts. Dividing the remainder of the subjects of King Frederick into urban and rural dwellers we have about 1,300,000 on the land. Denmark having no mineral or timber wealth depends for its prosperity, upon agriculture. The industry of Denmark is and has been in the past that of farming, and since ninety-five per cent. of the population is native born it naturally follows that the system of agriculture is not only highly developed but fairly uniform all over the country. It is the one business of a serious, industrious, and educated people, and has lessons for perhaps every other agricultural country of the globe.

The Educational System

The Educational System

"The Danish farmer is an educated man. He receives not only an excellent public and high school education, but a large per cent. of the tillers of the soil attend agricultural schools. Attendance at the public schools is compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen, inclusive. Nature study is a prominent

underlying the practice of agriculture The importance of these subjects led to the establishing of jurely agricultural schools, of which there are forty-four. Fifteen of these are entirely separate from high schools. Pupils range from eighteen to twenty-ve years, and, as in the case of the hi h schools, they board at the institution. These schools, like the high



Portable Saw-mill owned by Mr. Walter Scott, Gilbert plains, showing home-made "blower" used to blow away the sawdust. It is found to work very satisfactorily

schools, although receiving small government grants, were erected and are conducted by private enterprise. To secure these schools in many cases farmers, chiefly small proprietors, subscribed to the funds from which they were built and equipped. A farm of greater or less area is attached to most of these schools. This is run on a business tasis and serves as a demonstration of the value of scientific methods. All of the ordinary farmerops are grown, and live stock of the several classes are kept. At these institutions men are trained to farm, there being no examination and no certificate granted. There are throughout the country a number of agricultural experiment stations taking up such work as the comparative tests of various varieties of grains, clovers, grasses, mixtures, methods of cultivation, times of

skim milk. Without this most of those visited considered pig raising could not be profitably carried on. Everywhere skim milk, or whey, constitutes a portion of the swine ration, the number of swine feel largely depending upon the size of the milking herel. About two or three pigs per cow is the rule on many of the farms visited.

The Pigs

"Great care has been taken to build up a suitable pig for the purpose intended. Systematic efforts have been, and are being made, to improve the stock from the standpoint of the brecer and feeder, and alove all, for the requirements of the British market. The department of

and anove at, for the requirements of the British market. The department of agriculture has taken hold of this work with vigor and has already accomplished much. The farmers themselves working hand in hand with the department are