1708

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CALDWELL'S FEEDS

Let An

Expert Mix

Your Feeds

are prepared by men who have devoted many years to the study of animal husbandry. The ingredients have been subjected to hundreds of tests before accepted as suitable for a properly-balanced ration.

You cannot give the same exacting care to the preparation of your feeds, so let Caldwell's be your expert feed mixers. Let your herd make good, especially while prices are high, by feeding them

DAIRY MEAL

The milk flow is greatly increased during Winter and Summer, when the cows get Caldwell's Feeds.

If your dealer does not handle these feeds write us direct-Ask for our Booklet.

ANDREW MOTHERWELL OF CANADA, LIMITED Valleytown Feed Mills, Dundas, Ontario Successors to The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co. Limited MILLERS OF OVER 30 KINDS OF STOCK FEEDS

TRY Caldwell's Scratch Feed, Laying Meal, and Chick Feed for Poultry. Also Caldwell's Horse Feed, Chop Feeds, Dairy Meal, Hog Feed, etc.



Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries LIMITED

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.

ROSS MARTINDALE CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONT. Long Distance 'Phone.

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd numbers 63, headed by "Prince Lavander" 104449 whose dam gave 16,596 lbs. milk as four year old. We now have 30 cows in milk, could spare a dozen females. Seven splendid young bull coming on.

FOUNDED 1856

SEPTE

The Conservation of **Experience**.

The dairymen of every province must necessarily represent the newest and best thing in efficiency in the contribution to national wealth of products from the resources of the land. The following of a fine of specialized production on land does not mean a limiting of interests to a simple definite type of activity. The dairy farmer must know and practice the best that is to be known and practiced in the cultivation of the soil. He must know and practice the best that is to be known and practiced in the production of large quantities of feed in suitable variety such as fodder, succulent and concentrated feeds, at low cost. He must make careful selection of stock from a breeder's standpoint as well as from the standpoint of performance. He must know the economical care and management of his stock, and in case of the buttermaker, he breaks into the ranks of the manufacturer. The business side of dairying demands shrewdness in buying and selling as well as in hiring and firing. It is quite evident that for a multiplicity of duties and interests, the dairyman has every other enterprise on land backed off the map. There is no land enterprise that makes a heavier tax on the resource and capacity of the individual or that depends to a greater extent on the application and use of principles established from experience or ascertained from scientific investigation than the dairy business.

The Evolution of the Modern Farm Enterprise.

The evolution of our agriculture in the Dominion is marked by three distinct stages. The first of these is the simple kind of isolated home-making stage or undertaking. Where it has been con-cerned with cultivation rather than ranch-ing which is a lased to make form ing, which is a local type of farm enterprise, it has been of a more or less selfsufficing sort, for marketing and exchange do not commonly enter largely into the life of the pioneer. Family wants are held down to a minimum, and the furnishing of the simple necessities is secured to the greatest extent possible from the farm. The next stage is the grain-growing stage. Some have called it the money-making stage, but it is not always this. This business of graingrowing in certain parts of the province is a fast money scheme just now, but the essential of the second stage of agriculture is the feature of excessive and more or less exclusive cropping. Every new country passes through this stage. The essential difference between this and the primitive type is the addition of marketing to the home consumption of produce. The aspect of commercial business emerges ather prominently, but with respect to a limited class of farm commodities. The third stage is the scientific. Always above the practice of growing the greater part of a living from soil or of mining the soil, we find it necessary to build on a permanent basis of conservation of soil resources, and our farm activities tend to transform into the expression or application of principles that have relation to a permanent and enduring interest and occupation. This last and highest type of agriculture is of an extremely complex type. It includes the features of both the other types that have preceded it. Agriculture is a mode of living at all times, as well as a business and occupation, and all types of farm enterprise should be concerned with utilizing the resources of the farm to the fullest extent possible to produce home-grown, fresh, wholesome, cheaply produced foods. In this view, the modern farm enterprise should furnish a partially sufficient source of foods, it should likewise involve active trading in the surplus produced, that is, it should be commercial agriculture, and it should likewise have the aspect of a trust in that it is the intelligent care of a section of the brown earth from which are drawn all our fundamental and necessary living and wealth.

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Science is an Inclusive Word.

It is into the last class and phase of farm activity that the modern dairy enterprise falls. I have called this phase of farm enterprise the scientific type, because its operations are based on

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