

Montreal now that I have put up my summer residence on the farm."

NICE FARM BUILDINGS

Dr. Harwood appears to be managing his farm on sound, business lines. He has erected some commodious farm buildings, but they are not expensive in character. Many practical farmers have buildings equally as good. Dr. Harwood has, however, spent considerable money on his summer residence, which is a handsome building.

The farm buildings include a house for the farm foreman, a splendid ice house and a large barn which has accommodation for a large dairy herd and for several horses. A feature of the barn is the splendid system of ventilation that has been installed. Air is admitted to the stable through wooden boxes built through the wall. On windy days the rush of air can be regulated by slides. From the ceiling of the stable two air shafts run to near the roof of the barn. While he does not consider this system perfect, Dr. Harwood states that it keeps the stables nice and dry in winter and the air fresh. "Good fresh air," said Dr. Harwood, "is as important as good feed to keep the cattle in healthy condition. I believe that tuberculosis is caused largely by improper ventilation."

LIGHT STABLES

One of the nicest features of the stable were the windows on three sides. These admitted so much light that the stables inside were almost as light as outside. Being a medical man, Dr. Harwood fully appreciated the importance of having plenty of light in the cow and horse stables.

In order that the milk produced on the farm may be delivered in Montreal in the best possible condition, the barn contains a milk-house in which the milk is kept. This milk-house is about 100 ft. from the stable. In the milk-house there is a vat of water in which the milk cans are kept. Blocks of ice are set in this water. "I always say," said Dr. Harwood, "that we never have enough ice on the farm, except when we have too much."

SOME SPLENDID HOLSTEINS

Nothing but pure-bred Holstein cattle are kept. The herd comprises 47 head, of which 10 were being milked at the time of our visit. Realizing the importance of having good foundation stock, Dr. Harwood spent considerable money in purchasing good animals. The herd bull is a yearling, Sir Aggie Beets Segis. His sire was King Segis, the champion four-year-old sire he having more daughters in the Record of Merit, than any other bull of the breed of his age. The dam of the herd bull was Aggie Lilly, Pterjeer Pail, which when four years and two months old gave the 29 lbs. of butter in seven days, making her the champion junior four-year-old cow. Dr. Harwood paid \$600 for this bull when it was four weeks old. He was secured at the renowned Meyer Dale Farm, Syracuse, New York.

Among the noted cows in the herd are two daughters of one grand-daughter of the celebrated Pterjeer Hengerveld Count De Kol, the only sire of the breed that has sired two daughters with official records of 30 lbs. of butter in a week. These cows are sisters on the sire's side of the noted cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld, owned by Brown Bros. of Lynn, Ont., that recently gave 100.4 lbs. of milk in one day and 2925.8 lbs. in 30 days, which is the Canadian record.

A three-year-old cow, which we admired very much, grand-daughter of the famous De Kol, the 2nd, is out of the stables of Mr. Mathewson, of Utica, New York. Her dam has a record of 23 lbs. of butter in a week and her sire was Paul De Kol Junior, a son of Paul De Kol and Sadie Vale Concordia, whose official record is over 30 lbs. of butter in a week, and 104 lbs. of milk in a day. Dr. Harwood has a few youngsters from which he is expecting great results. Amongst them is a daughter of the King of the Pontiacs,

out of one of the Hengerveld cows. "My aim in breeding," said Dr. Harwood, "is production and conformation. Both are necessary."

COWS MUST PAY THEIR WAY

Realizing the importance of having cows that would more than pay for their keep, Dr. Harwood has kept a milk record for each cow. Last year the herd averaged almost 7,000 lbs. of milk per cow, including the young stock. This year it will average almost 1,000 lbs. more. Some of the cows have astonished farmers of the section who have been in the habit of keeping scrub stock. "Last spring," said Dr. Harwood, "one of my cows, shortly after she freshened, gave 66 lbs. of milk in one day. The next morning, as I was driving into the village, I noticed several farmers laughing uproariously. As I drew near them my farm foreman, who was among them, beckoned to me, and when I drove over, he asked me to tell them how much milk my cow had given. It seemed that he had told them how much she had given and that they were laughing at him as they did not think it was possible for a cow to give that quantity of milk. I offered to take a wagon with them that she would give at least 63 lbs. of milk the following day and I invited them to come up to the stable and to watch her get milked, but none of them took my wagon. Some of my neighbors, however, have asked me how it is that my cows do so well. I have tried to tell them that it is only by feeding them well all the time that I am able to get such good results. Most of my neighbors feel that when a cow is dry, straw is about all she requires. I tell them that it is just as important that she shall be well fed when she is dry, in order that she may be in good flesh when she freshens, as it is that she shall be

lighted. It is not necessary that they be warm. A great many sheep pens are too warm.

The feeding should be arranged so that the sheep will get plenty of exercise. This is essential and it is a part of the winter care that has been badly neglected by many in the past. Where it can be so arranged, a good way to supply this exercise is to feed the mid-day meal some distance from the sheep pens, even though the feed is only scattered about on the snow for them. The outcome is almost sure to be a strong, healthy lot of lambs the following spring. A variety of feed should be stored for sheep as they like a change of feed as well as man does.

Well-cured pea straw is perhaps the cheapest feed we can grow and it has its place in wintering sheep. However, the staple foods are clovers, viz.: red clover, alfalfa, and alfalfa, the latter being easily the choice where it can be grown successfully. Roots, either turnips, mangels, or sugar beets, fed in limited quantities before lambing, with a few oats added at lambing time, are also good. Sheep should come through the year in good shape, with a larger margin of profit, for food and labor provided, than will any other class of live stock.

The Bacon Business Worth While

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

A year ago, when hog producers were scrambling to get out of the business and unload all the stock possible, we stayed by our guns as usual and purchased all the stock we could comfortably handle. Some of it was bought at sacrifice prices. In one case, a fairly good brood sow, with nine pigs at her side, which ordinarily would have been worth about \$25, was offered for \$8. The bargain was taken on the spot. It took some high priced feed to carry those through the winter but with the price they sold for, they were indeed a profitable investment. In several instances, we bought lots of eight and ten weeks' old pigs at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1.25 apiece. While no strict account was kept of what these consumed, we are satisfied that we lost no money on the transaction.

The tendency this fall again seems to be for some to dispose of their pigs. We have purchased some already and could handle a few more if we get them right, these being in addition to what we produce ourselves. To produce bacon profitably requires considerable skill in handling pigs and in the ration fed. By feeding them skim milk, roots, a mixture of barley and oat chaff, with a slight admixture of bran, more if the price warrants it, these hogs prove to be one of the most valuable departments of the farm. Once produced, there is no farm stock which brings in more ready money and that in larger quantities than do hogs.

Dehorn Your Cattle

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

No one would advise a breeder to dehorn his pure-bred cattle, save in exceptional cases. With common stock, it is quite different. Although Nature meant well in placing horns on cattle, they are of little use and in fact they are a menace in the herd. Cattle when in possession of their horns, can drink only one at a time at the trough. When dehorned, all flock in like sheep.

It seems a cruel practice to take the horns off of mature cows. It possibly does not pay to dehorn them or to dehorn short-keep steers, which one is putting in to feed. The operation is a serious one to them and will result in a shrinkage of milk flow in the former case and a loss of weight in the latter.

Dehorning should be made an annual event. The two-year-old stuff should be dehorned by means of the clippers, in the hands of the veterinarian, as soon as cold weather comes on and the stabling season is at hand. When dehorned at such a time, the cattle do not seem to

Merits a Wide Circulation

We are much pleased with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Its quality, scope, usefulness and wholesomeness as a paper devoted to the interests of the country people, merits a wide circulation throughout the length and breadth of the country.—J. W. Suddard, Frontenac Co., Ont.

well fed when she is milking. It is hard to get them to realize this, however, as they seem to think that it is a waste of food to feed a cow well when she is dry."

MONEY FROM MILK

The milk produced on the farm is sold to a dealer in Montreal. Owing to the care that is given to the milk, a slightly higher price is paid for it than is paid to most of the producers around Montreal. During the summer Dr. Harwood received 15c a gal. at the farm, for his milk. This winter he will receive 22c a gal., at the farm, from which will have to be deducted a charge of two cents for shipping it to Montreal. This will net him 20c a gal., or \$2.00 a 100 lbs.

Dr. Harwood is a close reader of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and of Hoard's Dairyman, which, with the Journal of Agriculture, published at Montreal, are the only farm papers he takes.

As yet, Dr. Harwood has not been on the farm long enough to show what he can do. The farm is managed largely by hired help, which adds to his difficulties. In a few years, however, judging from the success that he has achieved already, it seems likely that Dr. Harwood will have one of the best dairy farms and herds of pure-bred Holstein cattle in the Dominion.—H. L. C.

Winter Care of Sheep

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Winter and early spring are the most critical times in the sheep's history. Their feeding and their general care require more attention in winter than the flock usually gets. Their winter quarters should be dry, free from drafts and well