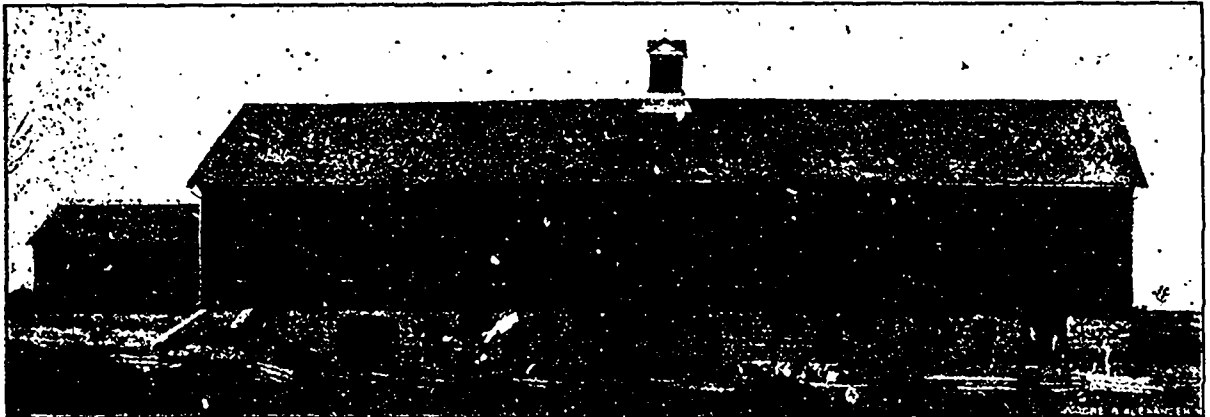


that many of the birds received are not in fit condition for export. The Englishman wants a good, fat bird and will not buy any other. Dealers ship only the best birds and keep the poorer quality at home for the local trade. There is a good demand in England, as well as in France, for Canadian poultry. A Toronto dealer recently received a letter from a Paris firm asking for Canadian turkeys, but his order could not be filled, as no birds were available. One Paris restaurant uses annually about half a million pounds of Canadian chickens. Dealers here find it difficult to secure enough chickens to supply the local and outside markets, and, consequently, supplies are being secured from Buffalo and western points. Surely this condition of affairs should not exist. The farmers of Canada should be in a position not only to supply the needs of the local poultry market, but a sufficient amount of suitable birds to enable our dealers to do a big and satisfactory export trade. Here is a big opportunity that should be taken advantage of, and the profits of the farm largely increased by poultry keeping. Exporters are paying slightly more for turkeys this year, prices to farmers being from six and one-half to seven cents per pound, live weight.

Mr. A. J. King, of the King-Darrel Produce Company, of this city, in a recent interview published in the *Globe*, has this to say in regard to the requirements of the Canadian poultry trade: "Ontario farmers need to pay more attention to the raising of poultry if the development

sumption. Winter dairying was generally voted a nuisance and no money in it, but now this winter dairying business has changed in many places and has taken on a new aspect since the advent of the winter creamery. We are all looking to the people of Great Britain to consume our surplus butter as well as our surplus everything else which is eatable, and the rapacious maw of John Bull seems capable of consuming everything in sight. It has been said that the farmers of Great Britain can only provide a breakfast for their teeming millions of people and that they have to look elsewhere for their other 1,094 meals of the year.

When our butter goes into the British market it comes in competition with the best butter produced in the world, and it behoves every creamery patron in the province to see that there is nothing in his milk which will injure the quality of the butter turned out of his creamery. The flavor and quality of the butter is governed by the flavor and quality of the milk you send to the creamery, and you have more to do with that flavor and quality in the winter time than the cow has. In the summer time grass is the universal feed for cows, and, if they have a plentiful supply of pure water, the milk will usually be in perfect condition when it goes into the milk can, and, with proper aerating and cooling of the evening's milk (supposing the can is all right), it will usually arrive at the factory or creamery in prime condition, but in winter we have dirty stables, dirty cows, dirty milkers and improper food to contend with.



Rear View of Barn, showing Stables

which is taking place in the export business is to continue. In Ireland, Hungary, Normandy and Germany many farmers make a feature of poultry-raising, and some of them make their entire living out of it. Russia's poultry trade with England is enormous. Canadian farmers, however, seem to hate to throw grain to their fowls, and, therefore, do not fatten them sufficiently. One-third of the turkeys coming in now are not fit for export. Here are the proper weights for fowls for export: Turkeys, 12 to 15 pounds; geese, 10 to 14 pounds; ducks, 4 to 6 pounds; chickens, 3 to 4½ pounds."

Winter Dairying*

By James Stonehouse, Butter Instructor, Guelph Dairy School.

Winter dairying is a subject which is agitating the minds of farmers in many parts at present. The time was when a great majority of farmers never thought of keeping their cows milking longer than about the beginning of the New Year, with the exception of perhaps one, which had come in as a winter cow to provide milk for their own con-

THE BREED OF COWS.

A good many ask what breed of cows is the best for a dairy farmer to keep. Keep the breed for which you have the greatest liking and can get the best returns from. Some fancy one breed and some another, and there are good and bad in all breeds, but no cow should be allowed to occupy a stall in any farmer's barn who will not pay a good profit over the cost of her feed and care. It takes a certain amount of food to keep the vital machinery of a cow in motion. This includes the keeping of the animal heat at the right point, the circulation of the blood, the digestion of the food, the elaboration of the milk, and all the other vital functions which go to make up the life of the animal, yet how many farmers there are who withhold from their cows the food that is necessary to keep up their flesh, and expect them to give a paying quantity of milk, for, no matter how good a cow such a man may have, she can never return her owner any profit simply because he will not give her the food necessary to do so. It has been estimated that it takes \$25 a year to keep a cow in Ontario, and there are thousands of cows which do not begin to return to their owners that amount, no matter how they are fed. These are the kind of cows which no farmer should keep who wants to make dairying pay. It is not a hard matter now to find out which cows pay and which do not. A Babcock milk-tester which would do half a dozen farmers can be bought for \$6 or \$8, and a splendid book on

* A synopsis of an address prepared for farmers' institutes in Ontario, condensed for publication by the Superintendent.