



A Group of the Delegates who attended the recent National Live Stock Convention in Ottawa.

Every province in Canada was represented by delegates at the recent National Live Stock Convention held in Ottawa, a report of which appeared in our last issue. The holding of these periodical conferences is one of the most valuable lines of work the Dominion Department of Agriculture has undertaken. Next winter, it is understood, there will be a Dominion conference of fruit growers. The names of the delegates shown in the above group as told by the numbers on their hats are as follows: 1. W. W. Ballantyne-Stratford, Ont.; 2. R. Hunter, M. Axville, Ont.; 3. W. J. Stephen, Hamilton, Ont.; 4. E. R. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 5. J. B. Spencer, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.; 6. H. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.; 7. Hon. John Dwyer, President N. L. R. A., Toronto, Ont.; 8. R. Ness, Hawick, Que.; 9. A. J. Mutch, Lunenburg, Sask.; 10. J. Drucken, Regina, Sask.; 11. R. Stinson, Regina, Sask.; 12. A. E. H. J. W. Sanger, Toronto, Ont.; 13. P. Watkinson, Saultier, Alta.; 14. A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; 15. Col. MacCrae, Guelph, Ont.; 16. Jas. Sharpe, Lacombe, Alta.; 17. W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 18. W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 19. J. E. Smart, Victoria, B. C.; 20. H. V. Cieslinski, Harding, Man.; 21. J. Martin, Routhville, Man.; 22. P. J. Collier, Weyburn, Sask.; 23. Geo. Lane, Calgary, Alta.; 24. Geo. Ratho, Winnipeg, Man.; 25. Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; 26. J. J. McHugh, Calgary, Alta.; 27. G. W. Clemens, St. George, Ont.; 28. G. H. Grigg, Winnipeg, Man.; 29. John O'Raham, Carleton Place, Ont.; 30. John Wilmart, Fortage La Prairie, Man.; 31. W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; 32. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.; 33. R. J. Mackie, Ottawa, Ont.; 34. Prof. Cumming, Truro, N. S.; 35. Chas. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; 36. Col. Campbell, Sussex, N. B.; 37. Theo. Ross, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 38. W. B. Thorne, High River, Alta.; 39. C. M. MacRae, Ottawa, Ont.

should grow more hogs and more grain to feed them. The hay lands should be broken up, cropped for a couple of years and re-seeded. Montreal will pay 35 per cent. more for hogs than Toronto, and the former city furnishes the best market in Canada for all kinds of farm products. The annual value of the dairy products of Quebec was \$26,000,000. More hogs should be kept to eat up the by-products of the cheese factories and creameries. Except on the virgin prairies of the west, nowhere in Canada was there more fertile land than in Quebec.

ONTARIO

Drawing a line from Coburg to the Georgian Bay, Mr. Anderson showed that the district east of this was adapted to dairying, and the farmers there should continue in this line. In addition, they should grow more hogs. West of this line dairying was on the increase. Cattle and sheep were decreasing in numbers. He estimated that there were 4,000,000 people in Canada directly interested in agriculture, and 2,500,000 living in towns and cities. In the central and western portion of Ontario, the most of this urban population lived, and that part of Canada is, and will continue to be, the manufacturing centre of Canada. Here is being developed a splendid home market, and the exports from this section would likely decrease, instead of increase, in the future, as this home market increased. The tendency would be for more intensive farming, and a better quality of product. The total area of tillable land in Ontario was 14,000,000 acres, of which only 10,000,000 acres are in crop. Of the 11,500,000 head of beef cattle reported annually, 7,000,000 head were from Central and Western Ontario, and the balance from west of the Great Lakes, mostly from Alberta.

Mr. Anderson stated that the great question with the farmers of Canada was: How to keep the land clean and maintain fertility. This can be done by proper rotation of crops, and the buying of more live stock.

Some Suggestions on Ice Harvesting.

R. M. Lovelace, York County, Ont.

Realizing the importance of keeping ice on our dairy farms, I would like to offer some suggestions. I hope the controversy of keeping ice, may be continued, for I believe that the necessity for having a supply of ice stored on the dairy farms for use during the warm summer months cannot be over-emphasized. I have supplied milk for the city trade during the past seven years. Some seasons I have used ice, while in others seasons I have been forced to do without it. I can, therefore, say to those who are skeptical regarding its usefulness, who regard the harvesting of ice as so much fruitless labor and needless expense, that if they will expend a few dollars in storing a supply of ice for use during the coming summer, the season is past, they shall feel amply repaid for all the trouble and expense incurred thereby.

NOT EXPENSIVE

There are many dairymen who have been prevented from storing ice owing to lack of accommodation, and for fear of unwarranted expense. Now, it need not be expensive, provided you have not far to haul the ice. If you have no old building, which you can convert into an ice house, it may be stored in an ordinary box stall in the barn, or in a part of the woodshed, or implement house, or a very simple and cheap structure may be erected, which will answer the purpose. Yet a dairy farm is incomplete if not furnished with a good, up-to-date ice house.

When deciding how much ice will be required, we must consider the size of our herd, and the purpose for which the ice shall be used. In our own case, where all our milk is shipped daily to the city, we do not require as much as when the milk products are retained on the farm for a longer period. With a herd of 16 cows, by using the ice in an aerator we have found 12 tons to be sufficient for our requirements. I would not advise anyone to be guided by this estimate, however, unless an aerator is used, at

least one ton a cow would be required to chill milk properly in an ordinary cooling vat.

We reckon on packing one ton of ice in 40 cubic feet of space, if the ice has been carefully cut. Thus a space 10 feet square and 8 feet high, will hold 20 tons. A most convenient size and shape for a farm with from 15 to 20 cows.

Our ice is always cut in blocks, 20 inches by 24 inches. This in each layer we place 30 blocks, five one way by six the other way, reversing the order with each alternate layer, thereby breaking the joints, which is quite important. We always pack with broken ice or snow. We have poured water over the blocks in very frosty weather, allowing them to freeze together, but experience has taught us that this is not advisable, as, while the ice will keep better when treated this, it makes it very difficult to get out when wanted.

We usually pay three cents a block for our ice, placed on an elevated platform convenient for loading, which means about 25 cents a ton.

Care of Horse's Feet.

John B. Johnson, D. V. D. Simcoe County, Ont.

The horse's foot is one of the most important organs of the whole system, and is, as a general thing, the seat of more diseases than any other part. The foot is a part that most farmers pay little attention to, except to shoe it in the most barbarous way possible, cutting down the bars of the foot, and using heavy, long, calked shoes.

The majority of diseases of the horse's foot are caused by shoeing. If the horse was never shod, (as nature intended), he would seldom have any trouble with his feet. One of the most common diseases of the foot, is contraction, caused by shoeing, with shoes that do not allow the frog, (the cushion of the horse's foot), to strike the ground, thereby causing it to contract, and sometimes producing, or resulting in, other complications.

Most farmers when they see their horses get-