

Where hogs are raised this by-product is given a fairly high value, but some patrons cannot use their supply, and many hundredweight of this feed is wasted. As no patron is far from a factory it does not take long to deliver his milk, and he is probably as far ahead as if one man was paid for drawing all the milk on a route. A year ago a census was taken which revealed the fact that about 50,000,000 pounds of milk was produced per year within a radius of 8 miles of the town of Chesterville. About 90 per cent. of this was manufactured into cheese. A whole-milk trade is gradually working up with firms in Montreal, and this spring about 300 eighty-pound cans of milk are shipped daily. The shipping company demands that the farmers assist in loading these cans on to the cars. As the train does not go through until after 9 o'clock in the morning it breaks into the forenoon's work on the farm. By a little co-operation two or three men can stay one day and others the next. This works so that all who are shipping their milk need not lose the whole morning of every day. A condensary* is under construction in the county, which will open another market for whole milk. The cheese factory season is principally during the summer months, which accounts for the majority of cows being bred to freshen in the spring. Those who ship milk are gradually working into winter dairying, which will, no doubt, become more general if markets require a uniform supply of milk throughout the entire year. Only enough calves are raised in the ordinary herd to keep it up to strength. Many calves are sold for veal when three or four weeks old.

The stock are practically all housed in frame stables. Only two or three bank barns are to be found in the county. It is claimed that frame walls are much drier and more healthful than stone or cement walls. The stables are equipped with up-to-date fixtures for the comfort of the animals and convenience of choring. Many stables have concrete floors, litter carriers, and water in front of the cows. The thermometer drops lower in winter than it does in Western Ontario, but the frame stables keep the stock comfortable.

Dundas is truly a dairy county that has great opportunities. Markets are close at hand. Good crops are produced, and much well-bred breeding stock can be secured in the county. From an estimate of the average milk production it is quite possible to increase the yield of the average cow by more than one-half. Using a sire that has producing qualities behind him and saving the heifers from the best cows would soon tend to improve the average. As in many other sections, it will pay to use the scales and tester more generally and work on their findings.

Holstein Breeders' Picnic.

It would be difficult to find a more suitable place to hold a picnic than that afforded by Oak Park Stock Farm, where members of Brant County Holstein Breeders' Club met and spent an enjoyable and profitable day, June 16. After spending a social two hours those present had the opportunity of seeing good stock and of listening to instructive addresses.

Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was the speaker of the day, and in an optimistic address he pointed out the important place the dairy cow occupied in supplying cheap food for humanity, and in increasing the wealth of this country. The yearly value of dairy products in Canada is about \$150,000,000, but with the same number of cows and the same amount of labor this could be practically doubled by practicing more careful breeding and intelligent feeding. The work of two or three enterprising breeders has a leavening effect on the quality of stock kept in a community. In order to be a good breeder, Prof. Dean claims that a man must be able to see the good points in other breeds of stock, but must have faith in his own particular breed. The outlook for dairymen is bright. Prices for all dairy products are on a high level, and while weather conditions are unfavorable for many crops, hay and grass, which figure largely in the production of milk, promise to yield heavily. New markets are opening up for dairy products. The demand for fancy cheese is increasing and experiments are proving that specially-prepared beverages can be made with milk. Dairymen might well adopt the slogan, "Drink more milk." The speaker maintained that at 10 cents a quart whole milk was the cheapest kind of food on the market to-day. One quart was equal in food value to one pound of meat. Milk has a high nutritive value in every form it is used.

Prof. Dean emphasized the importance of testing, claiming that no man knows the kind of cow he has in the stable until he commences testing. As yet less than 10 per cent. of the dairymen are using scales and tester. The yearly test is favored, although both short and long tests are valuable. Only a few years ago the cow that would produce 2 pounds of butter a day was considered to be the exception, but now there are cows producing as high as 115 pounds of butter in 30 days. The average cow does not make much more than this in a year. Good cows are revenue producers. The speaker advised dairymen to make a study of their business and to endeavor to systematize the work on their farms.

A good deal of interest was taken in the judging class conducted by H. Nixon, of St. George. After discussing type and conformation a class of four mature cows was judged and reasons given for the placings.

Ayrshire Breeders Hold a Field Day.

Ayrshire breeders and their families, to the number of about 150 people, attended the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Association field day, held in Norwich on June 15. Through exchange of ideas, hearing the Ayrshire breed and dairying in general discussed by authorities on the subjects, and seeing several large classes of animals judged with reasons given for the placings, the breeders were unanimous in saying that it was a day well spent. This particular Club has about 50 members, and there are six other similar clubs in the Dominion. This get-together movement, of men with a common interest, to study breed type, dairy conformation and feeding problems is making more intelligent breeders.

W. F. Stephen, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, in his opening remarks stated that he believed the time was ripe for the Ayrshire breed to forge ahead. The Association was endeavoring to bring the strong points in favor of the breed before the public, and considered that this should be followed up by community breeding and individual advertising. The speaker gave a resume of the history of the breed, and pointed out that the climatic conditions and environment in which it originated made it a very hardy breed. It has typical dairy form, and there is a uniformity of conformation among all animals of the breed. Ayrshires are found doing well in all parts of the world, thus showing their adaptability to their surroundings. As a breed Ayrshires are economical producers of milk and butterfat. Under test, individual cows have made remarkable records, although they do not give as much milk as one breed, nor test as high as another, they are an all-round good commercial cow.

Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, Quebec, in a well-thought-out address gave his hearers much food for thought. While part of the address was directed particularly to breeders of Ayrshires there was something for everyone interested in live stock to think about. The speaker's opening remarks showed that the Ayrshire breed as a whole had many things to commend it, and there was proof that it was gaining in favor over the country. Records have demonstrated its commercial value, the demand is keen for good animals, and registration shows an increase in number of breeders as well as in number of animals. Therefore, the logical conclusion is that the breed is destined to occupy a more prominent place in the dairy world than it does at present. Prof. Barton emphasized the importance of the grade cow, and claimed that an inferior sire was not good enough to head a grade herd. That is where many breeders make a grave mistake. They use a bull that is not only cheap in price but off in type and conformation, thinking it does not matter so much as they have no pure-breds. The grade will continue for many years to be the commercial cow, but her value as a producer can be materially increased by using the right kind of sire. Every breed has its defects, but the most of them are surmountable by judicious breeding. During recent years the size of the Ayrshire and length of teats as a whole have been materially improved, and this was cited as an example of the possibilities of breeding and selection. There is a co-relation of parts of the animal system, and in order to get the best results it is necessary to have a balanced animal. With a medium-sized animal it is easier to get other things to correspond. Too much importance has been laid on isolated points, and where breeders have bred to intensify one thing in particular they have generally sacrificed some other equally important point. The speaker criticized judges at fairs for too frequently laying stress on one thing rather than balancing up the whole. Many breeders are influenced by what they see done in the show-ring. Both breeders and judges must constantly study type. Type and production are inseparable with the dairy cow. There are too few ideal animals of any breed, and also too few real breeders. The ideal breeder is a student of his breed and of his herd, but the more he knows about other breeds than his own the more intelligent breeder of a particular breed he will be.

Prof. Barton maintains that there is not sufficient available information about the breeds to enable young men in starting to know definitely the animals they purchase for foundation stock. While pedigrees show that breeding and records are important, it would be of great value if all breeders kept a detailed account of every individual in the herd. By using a loose-leaf system or an ordinary book, and recording the cow's breeding, production, offspring and points of general information and following up with the record of the offspring, the line of breeding and quality of stock for production purposes could be seen at a glance. The power of transmitting those qualities back of any individual would be apparent. If the great families and individuals were analyzed and the information given out it would be of great assistance, especially to the young breeder.

Good, commercial foundation stock is essential in starting with any breed, and the future success depends a good deal on the bull. He either makes or breaks the herd. A good one has great earning power, while a poor one will soon throw the business into chaos. It is necessary to have the proper breeding, but with that must go individuality. A bull's real value as a producer of the desired type of stock is not known until his progeny enter the producing ranks, and at that time too many are disposed of for beef. Prof. Barton maintains that it is a crime to sacrifice good bulls. There are not sufficient of them in the country to permit of the great waste

that has been going on. There should be some arrangement whereby these animals might remain in the community as long as they were capable of reproducing.

The speaker advised young men starting into breeding to choose a good strain or family and continue along one definite line. This does not necessitate close in-breeding, as bulls of the same family yet not closely related can be procured. The breeder who chooses a bull from one strain this time and another strain the next seldom gets anywhere. This policy results in a conglomeration of individuals and families in a herd which is a drawback when type and uniformity are sought after as well as pedigree. In conclusion Prof. Barton advised the young breeder, in particular, to get the best females possible, and adopt a definite policy in breeding. If a family proves good keep in that channel. Have an ideal, and build for the future rather than look too much at present profits. Men with a vision are needed in the live-stock business.

Over 50 head of Ayrshires were on exhibition. These were brought out in their respective classes and judged by Prof. Barton and Mr. Stephens. Reasons were given for all placings, and general discussion followed. A notable feature of the event was the large number of young men present. Occasions of this kind afford a splendid opportunity for studying the breed, and for getting pointers which may be of future value to the breeder.

HORTICULTURE.

"Quality, not alone quantity, is what we want."

Study the markets and get in touch with prospective buyers.

It is claimed that summer pruning will check wood growth and force a tardy apple tree into bearing. It is worth a trial.

So much weather favorable for the production of scab has led fruitgrowers to expect a heavy "June drop" in the apple orchards.

July 1st is usually the period up to which cuttings of asparagus are made. After this apply a good top-dressing of manure and cultivate the land. In the fall cut the tops off a couple of inches above the ground and carry them off the field and burn. This will destroy insects and diseases that might attack the next season's crop.

A strawberry patch can often be rejuvenated by plowing between the rows and harrowing with a levelling harrow. Prior to this the foliage should be mowed, raked off and burned. Some growers burn this dried foliage on the ground, but there is a danger of injuring the crowns. If such is attempted select a time when a brisk breeze is blowing.

After the raspberry crop is harvested, clean out the old wood and diseased canes and burn them. Cutting back may be done either in the autumn or following spring. When done in the summer laterals are forced out giving the new cane somewhat of a bush form and this practice is still followed by some growers. However, fall and spring cutting back are most in favor.

The fruit grower who neglects his orchard when the prospects for high prices are not the best is in a similar position to the live-stock farmer who allows his herd to decrease in numbers and depreciate in quality when the demand for his product is not at highwater mark. They both sacrifice any advantage they have gained and are not in a position to enjoy the profits of the favorable seasons when they come around.

United States authorities assert that the number of bearing apple trees in the Union is constantly declining. At the Convention at Rochester, January 26, 27 and 28, 1916, Geo. T. Powell, Ghent, said: "Though to a somewhat less degree, the same conditions of the decline of apple orchards exist over sections of our Eastern States, where blights of many kinds, with canker leading, are clearing acres of eastern orchards. There were 4,000,000 fewer trees bearing apples in 1910 than in 1900 in New York State."

Pessimism and Fruit Growers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

To say that all fruit growers are pessimists would be an extreme statement but my association of several years with the fruit business has led me to the conclusion that too many growers are pessimists for the general good of the industry. Whoever heard of a manufacturer or a business man, in the ordinary sense of the term, burning up his time and energy in depreciating the value of his own product, and yet the spectacle of fruit growers, not only talking down their own product but rushing into print to depreciate its value has been painfully common during the past few years. We are producing commodities which should be and are among the staple articles of diet in most households. The fact that all fruits are more or less perishable introduces many problems which it is up to the producer to solve. Would it not be more rational to devote our energy,