THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

> PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

ACCEPTED FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, WINNIPEG. MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE: W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W. C., England.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most gractical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .- In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, as cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

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THE CEMENT - CONCRETE AGE.

Alarmists who predict the paralysis of industries and the stay of progress because of the increasing scarcity and cost of certain products, sometimes forget the undeveloped resources of nature and the resourcefulness of man. this truth, one of the best illustrations is rather to retain the beef type and the beefing prothe substitution, in building, of cement-concrete clivities, and to develop in cattle of this type a for natural stone or rock and wood. of the marvels of the times how science and mechanism have harnessed up water, gravel and cement. Our readers have been getting out materials for the improvements on the farm of another building season. Judging from the hundreds of inquiries reaching "The Farmer's Advocate," and because mistakes may easily be made in the initial efforts with a new process, a comprehensive article appears in the Farm Department of this issue, discussing in detail the nature and uses of concrete, based upon the personal experience of members of our staff, of many of our readers, and of experts on the subject, in a way which we trust will prove helpful. Every farmer would do well to preserve this article for future reference, if not needed at once, as it may prove the means of saving many inquiries and delays when the actual work must be undertaken. While our aim has been to make the article as generally practicable as possible, it is well to bear in mind that conditions greatly vary, and the best success will often depend upon individual care in the choice of materials and skill in their use. By means of the rules given, anyone can estimate approximately the quantities of cement and other materials required for a given work.

I see your readers are still praising "The Farmer's Advocate." We have read it for over 30 years, and now consider it a standard. Wish-C. J. McFARLANF ing you success. Cumberland Co., N. S.

THE SHORTHORN RECORD OF DAIRY PER-FORMANCE.

"I think it is a strong argument for the adoption of a Record of Dairy Performance by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association," writes a thoughtful correspondent, prominently identified with Canadian live-stock interests, "that, when asked recently by a farmer where he could get a good Shorthorn bull of a dualpurpose strain, I could not be sure of a single herd to recommend to him, and I think I know the Shorthorn herds in Canada pretty well. That there are such strains in the country, we are well aware, but the point is, Where are they? What are they? and, Who has them? A Record of Performance, based on a system of officially supervised yearly tests for milk and butter-fat production, would discover the dual-purpose strains, revealing just how fully certain individuals, strains and herds were entitled to the claim, dual-purpose. Had there been a Record of Dairy Performance, I could have promptly directed my inquirer where to look. In fact, he would not have required to ask."

In this day and age, business farmers do not take things too far on trust. It is easy for a breeder to point to a few old matronly milkers in his herd, and, on the strength of their udders and appearance, found a claim to having a dualpurpose herd. Such talk will not go. Purchasers have been fooled too often by form and highsounding pedigree, not only in Shorthorns, but in the special dairy breeds as well. Nowadays men are not ashamed to acknowledge themselves "from Missouri." They "want to be shown." Recognizing the call of the times, the enterprising breeders of dairy cattle are going in wholesale for official testing and records of performance, and breeders of Shorthorns must do the same or suffer their claims to be discredited. It will not be enough to enter two or three animals from a herd. The logical conclusion will be for breeders of special dairy or dual-purpose stock to enter every female, not only for one, but for several successive lactation periods, and for one generation after another. Thus, in time, we shall build up long pedigrees based on performance, which will be a reasonable guarantee of dairy capacity in the progeny. Pedigree based merely on the results of show-yard comparison is more liable to be misleading than otherwise. It is not form, but capacity to perform, that we are after to-day.

While on this subject again, let us once more emphasize that the call is not to sacrifice beef type and turn undivided attention to milk, but liberal degree of milking capacity As has been reiterated by our correspondents, this is largely a matter of management. How long would a family of Ayrshires or Holsteins retain their milking function if handled for a few generations as many of our Shorthorns have been? That the Shorthorn breed possesses as much milking capacity as it does, considering the system of management that has been practiced, is a wonderful tribute to the original dairy quality of the breed, and, at the same time, a most encouraging augury of the feasibility of restoring this function under a judicious system of development, breeding and selection. The heifers must be bred at a reasonably early age, and milked as punctiliously as those of the dairy breeds. This, by preventing the accumulation of excessive fat, will improve their milking capabilities and procreative faculties, lessening the proportion of barren and inferior breeding individuals, which are nature's signs of rebellion against the unnatural system now followed. The Shorthorn breed has everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking this forward step.

Once more, also, let it be made as plain as words can state that the dual-purpose cow is not advocated to supplant the dairy breeds. dairy industry bulks large in Canada, and where it flourishes the special dairy breeds quite properly have the call. In profit-making, they can hold ther own with the best dual-purpose strains like-1. developed, and generally afford a few

points to spare. But the dual-purpose cow must occupy the field which certain dairy authorities have been kind enough to reserve for the specialpurpose beef cow. The latter, divested of pedigree and show-ring-bolstered valuations, and reduced to a matter-of-fact commercial basis, is not a paying proposition in this country, except in very limited sections. It is a very bold beefmaking experimenter who will claim that the average beef-bred male calf could be purchased at birth for over five dollars and reared for beef, to show a living profit over cost of food consumed. Many assume that, to make a profit out of raising the calf, it should be assumed as a free gift to start with. But value it at \$5.00. If a cow has to be kept for a year in order to produce a five-dollar calf (saying nothing about blanks or mischances), and yield merely enough milk to suckle the calf for a few months, how in the name of reason can she be maintained at a profit on the increasingly valuable farm lands of this country, having regard for present or prospective prices of beef? The dual-purpose cow is needed in Canada in order to insure the economical production of a supply of good beef. To this end, she must milk liberally. The threeor-four-thousand-pound milker will not do. It is the five, six, eight, ten and twelve-thousand pound dual-purpose cow that we need, and that our breeders must set about it to produce. Such cows there have been in goodly numbers; such we have yet in occasional instances, and such there can and must be as a general proposition.

In another column will be found a copy of a notice of motion which had been sent to the Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association by W. E. Shean, who, unfortunately, was unable to attend the annual meeting to espouse it, and it was, therefore, not brought up, though a general resolution approving the idea was introduced by Dr. Hopkins, and laid on the table. In Mr. Shean's motion is incorporated a proposed minimum standard of milk and butterfat production for two-year-old heifers, three-yearolds, four-year-olds, and mature cows. That is to say, all those regular-breeding, registered cows or heifers which, in officially-supervised yearly test, gave an amount of milk and butter-fat equal to or exceeding the standards specified for their respective ages, would have their names, numbers and milk and butter-fat records published in a special department of the herdbook, while, of course, their names would also occur in their proper order in the regular pages. The standard proposed corresponds, we believe, to that adopted by the Ayrshire breeders, and should answer very nicely. There is no use in making a standard too low, else admission to it will not stand for anything. On the other hand, it must not be too high. A moderate standard, with a large number of animals entered, is desirable, seeing that the object is not merely to publish a few impressive records, but to develop the dual-purpose function generally within the breed. Any cows making good records will, of course, have these standing to their credit. A large number of good performers of proper beef type are every way preferable to a few phenomenal hat-racks.

0 0 0 The Record of Performance is needed (1) to demonstrate the dual-purpose attributes of the breed; (2) to induce and enable Shorthorn breeders to breed and develop a larger number of more useful dual-purpose cattle; (3) to keep tab on and ear-mark those herds, strains and individuals which have been or are being bred and developed along dual-purpose lines.

When we are enabled to select dual-purpose cattle by the eye for constitution and beef type, and by authenticated milk and butter-fat records for dairy performance and heredity, the breeding of dual-purpose cattle will be in a fair way to being placed upon a workable scientific and commercial

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WALTER McLEOD, Man. Bewley Farm.