

touched, when some hot water and a little scrubbing applied regularly would keep them clean and free from all filth and pollution. While it may be difficult to clean a tank that has been neglected for a time, it is a comparatively easy matter to keep one clean and pure if it is attended to regularly every day. If, say, fifteen or twenty minutes is devoted to this purpose as soon as the previous day's whey has been taken out by the milk haulers, the task of keeping the whey tank and its surroundings pure and clean should not be a difficult one.

That there is great need of more attention being given to the sanitary condition of our cheese factories and creameries cannot be doubted. We often wonder how many of these escape the eye of the public health officer. There is no doubt a marked improvement in this respect in many factories but there is still a goodly number behind the times and very much in need of better sanitary arrangements. It is foolish for the company or maker to expect the patrons to observe strict cleanliness in caring for the milk, if they allow the factory and its surroundings to become filthy and dirty because of improper and insufficient sanitary arrangements. A maker who keeps himself and his factory and surroundings as clean and tidy as possible becomes a valuable object lesson to his patrons, who will be more ready to accept his advice in regard to the proper care of the milk. Above all things a cheese or buttermaker should practise what he preaches. If he does not do so, he cannot hope to become a shining light in the community in the way of educating his patrons to better and more cleanly methods of dairying.

Sugar Beets for Feed

A writer of New York State, in a recent issue of the *Stockman and Farmer*, gives the following experience in regard to growing sugar beets for feed:

"I grew a half-acre last season of the sugar beet, and have fed them to hens, hogs, and cows in milk. They are eaten greedily, and the brood sows which received but little else (a quart of wheat middlings and water once per day) are getting too fat. All the animals begin to be restless as soon as the root-cutter starts. The sugar beet is harder and firmer than the mangel, and stock cannot eat them without cutting. My beets analyzed from 14 to 17 per cent. sugar, while mangels on same field were 8 per cent. While some folks do not give sugar in food much value, Prof. Stone places the beets in the ratio of 14 to 21 in favor of the sugar beet, making them considerably better. These are very sweet to the taste, and are good cooked for table use. Ours did not require any more care or fertilizer than the mangels. The sugar beets gave a yield of fourteen tons trimmed beets ready for the factory. The mangels gave thirty tons, and are liked by the stock. I doubt from the difference in yield whether it will pay to grow the smaller sugar beet for stock feeding. The work was done economically and on time. It cost \$37 per acre, a little less than \$5 per ton of trimmed beets, and would have paid me \$1 per day for labor, \$2 for use of horses, and \$2 per ton profit, or \$28 profit per acre. It was only an average season, and one-half received neither manure nor fertilizer, which reduced the yield. Figured in the same way, no other crop would equal it for profit last year.

Fish Culture

There has been a little interest shown of late in the culture of fish on the farm. A reader wrote us recently for information as to the kind of fish to raise, how to go about their culture, and whether it would be better to make a pond or to make use of a creek for the purpose? We referred the question to Mr. W. E. H. Massey, of this city, proprietor of the Dentonia Park Farm, situated a few miles out of Toronto. On his farm, which is fitted up with all modern conveniences, Mr. Massey has several fish ponds, which

are giving good returns. He believes that fish culture could be successfully carried on by many Eastern farmers, and writes us as follows:

"I am quite satisfied that fish culture could be carried on successfully on many of our farms where there is a suitable water supply, and fortunately our farms in Eastern Canada are for the most part abundantly provided with good water, very many of them having spring creeks very suitable for fish culture.

"It is much better to utilize ponds for this purpose than creeks, as it is necessary to make provision against freshets and floods.

"It is scarcely wise to advise farmers generally to undertake fish culture from the beginning, as the taking of spawn, watching the eggs and caring for the newly-hatched fry require a good deal of attention, and can only be successfully done by one who has had considerable experience. The stocking of ponds with fry after they have passed the delicate stage, however, is an easy matter, and the fish for that purpose are easily cared for, and require but little attention, and will bring a good return for the trouble and cost.

"Any of your readers desiring to look into fish culture are welcome to visit Dentonia Park Farm any day except Sunday, where they can learn more in an hour's observation than by reading many books."

The Boar and His Feed

A few years ago Theodore Louis, of Wisconsin, visited the Western Dairymen's Convention, then in session at Woodstock, and gave a couple of very valuable talks on the breeding, feeding and rearing of swine, which were very much appreciated by those who had the privilege of hearing them. He is considered to be one of the best authorities on the subject of swine on this continent, and Canadian breeders will appreciate the following from his pen on the feed and care of the boar:

"The best feed for the boar could be summed up in a few words, but the foundation for his ruin may have been laid long ere this. He may have been fed for a show pig, or pampered with a fattening food in a small pen, his owner believing that he was doing him a favor in petting him and fattening him. And notwithstanding Prof. Henry's elaborate work on "Feeds and Feeding," showing the proper foods and requirements to the great upbuilding of an animal for breeding purposes, these valuable facts have gone unheeded. There is as much advantage in knowing what not to do as what to do. I care not how carefully the boar is fed, exercise must go hand in hand with feeding, and neither farmer nor breeder will ever meet with full success unless he has a roomy yard or pasture for his boar, with proper shelter connected therewith. Too often he is in a small enclosure with a neglected pen, when a half hour's work with rake and shovel each week would clean out and put in good healthy shape his surroundings, and aid in building up a strong, healthy, vigorous animal. He is entitled to this attention as he is one-half the herd. Too often, again, he never sees a handful of green stuff from garden or field, or a pumpkin or squash in the fall, or mangel or sugar beet in the winter, or mixture of fine cut clover with food the year round. His bedding will run from November to April without being disturbed until it is a fruitful source of disease, preventing healthy evaporation of the pores. Yes, feed is only one-half the battle for healthy development. No matter how well bred the young sire comes to our hands, we should be careful to retain his qualifications and build and improve them from the beginning.

Considering then that he had all the above care, and has been liberally fed on a mixed ration to this time, when his service is to be expected, the aim should be, first, to see that his bowels are regular and that his droppings are not deep black and hard, but yellow of a mush consistency. Roots, as above indicated, will furnish bulk of feed so