

such type as any feeder would be glad to get steers from. The cattle fed during the past winter have recently been disposed of for six cents a pound. These were fed on cut corn and straw, mixed with pulped turnips and a limited meal ration. Mr. Smith at the present time has 55 cattle, all of his own raising. He considers it much more profitable to raise his feeders than to buy stockers when they are so dear and high in price.

A flock of sheep is kept. These are allowed on the road in summer. Bean straw and roots furnish them fodder for the winter. Speaking of his sheep, Mr. Smith said: "I like a few to keep down weeds, especially on the roads. Sheep clean up saw thistle and other weeds and are a great help in cleaning fields and keeping them free of rubbish. In this way they return a double profit, the indirect profit being considerably more than the direct returns. Furthermore, lean straw, of which we have a goodly quantity, is of use only for the sheep."

ORCHARD PRACTICE.

As fine an orchard as perhaps one would care to see is to be found on the farm. There are 700 apple trees, besides other fruits—plums, pears and cherries. About 12 acres in all are devoted to the orchard. The trees are young and are just coming into bearing. The varieties of apples are Blenheim, Spy, Ben Davis and Gravenstein. Mr. Smith prefers the Blenheim and Spy top-grafted on suitable stocks such as will give a uniform balance to the trunks and limbs. He likes the Peewaukee, Hibernial or Stark stock on which to graft the Spy and Blenheim. He does not like the Tolman Sweet for top-working to Spy, since the Tolman Sweet is a slow grower and also gives poor color in the Spys. Peewaukee and Hibernial, on the other hand, are fast growers, and Mr. Smith believes that the scion is influenced much by the stock, hence he gets better colored Spys from this combination. Root crops, peas, buckwheat or beans are grown as an intercrop in the orchard. He never grows Larley or oats amongst his trees.

THE VALUE OF THE APIARY.

In addition to being what is commonly spoken of as a farmer and an orchardist, Mr. Smith is an apiarist of no mean calibre. He has taken tons and tons of honey from his apiary. He wintered 150 colonies this year. These are handled according to the most up-to-date practices. They are never allowed to swarm. Artificial swarming is resorted to. The whole aim is to keep the bees strong and working, and all effort is directed towards stimulating them for the white honey flow. Last year, Mr. Smith took from his apiary 7,200 pounds of honey. Commenting upon his bees, Mr. Smith said: "Aside from their direct returns, they are invaluable to our orchard and to our alkis. They are double croppers. Through their work in pollinating the blossoms, they ensure to us an abundant alkis crop and the most favorable set from our fruit blossoms." The apiary is run mostly for comb honey. Mr. Smith is an ardent supporter of beekeepers' associations and expressed himself in no uncertain terms of the value of attending the horticultural exhibitions, beekeepers' conventions and informing himself at first hand from conversational intercourse with the best authorities in the land.

A SATISFACTORY BUSINESS.

Did all our farmers set themselves ideals so far as homes, comforts and conveniences are concerned, like Mr. Smith has done, there would be little cause for the talk sometimes heard of dissatisfaction with the farm. Almost everything that heart could want, he has. The telephone in the house adds much to the home from a social as well as a business standpoint. Mr. Smith's eldest son, Will, who is mechanically inclined, has installed a private phone between the two farm houses, which, in addition to the long distance

phone, proves of much advantage. Mr. Smith surely has done well, and, as he says, "There are few people but should like farming. If farmers generally would give the same attention to their farm and plan their work as business men, few of them would look elsewhere in the hope of finding something better. Farming is the most healthy of occupations and the most independent. The farmer need not be subservient to any man. He can be as free as the air he breathes."—C. C. N.

Getting Profit from Dairy Cows

E. Cohoon, Middlesex Co., Ont.

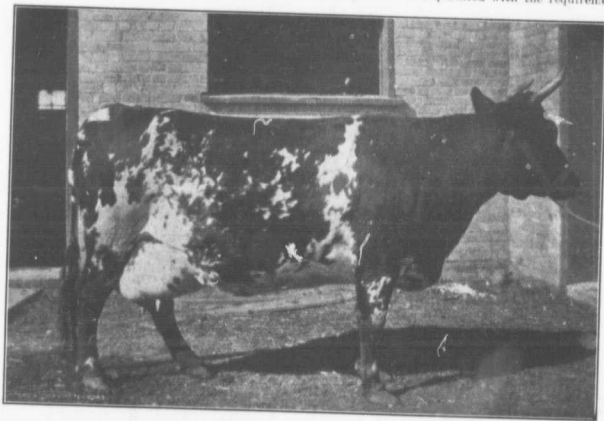
It has been my experience that there is not much use or satisfaction in feeding and caring for a dairy cow unless it be an animal bred for and capable of responding to the attention given. And the first matter for a dairyman to settle is which of the dairy breeds to adopt. In making a choice we should be governed by our liking in this matter, but we should not become prejudiced as to breeds. A little rivalry amongst breeders, perhaps, brings out the best that is in the vari-

this process of breeding and culling. It should continue until the time when our country is full of cows such as are making the best records today.

FEED SPARINGLY; REAP SPARINGLY.

After we are in possession of the cows we need for a profitable dairy business and the right kind of sire at the head of the herd, our next step is to see that these cows receive the right kind of food and plenty of it. You show me a dairyman who feeds sparingly and I will show you a man who reaps sparingly. I have found from experience that it pays to feed a cow all she will consume, providing she is the right kind to respond. I will not say how much grain I feed my cows because the amount varies according to the cow and the amount of milk she yields. I provide all kinds of food—bran, oats, gluten meal, oil-cake, ensilage, roots, and always try to have good clover hay, and I should have alfalfa.

I find that it does not do to let everybody feed grain to cows. This part of the feeding requires someone who is acquainted with the requirements



Annie Laurie 2nd, 15,588—the Highest Record Ayrshire Cow Yet Known

Mr. Emmerson Cohoon, of Middlesex Co., Ont., who owns this cow, writes to Farm and Dairy concerning her as follows: "Her record is 15,134.4 lbs. of milk; 598.5 lbs. butter fat in 365 consecutive days, she having dropped shire cow yet known."

ous breeds, but outside of this let us always be fair and impartial to all breeds.

It is not necessary to have pure bred cows to procure the most milk. I would rather have a good grade cow than two poor pure bred. At the same time we should aim to have our cows all pure bred as soon as possible, because while doing this we are accomplishing two things, namely, obtaining milk and adding value to our herd, while at the same expense for feed.

SECURE THE BEST.

With this aim in view, then, buy the best Lull obtainable, pure bred, of course, the bull having the best possible milking strains on both sides, and combining this with constitution and type. Buy such a bull regardless of cost; but never sacrifice production for type. Too many dairymen are losing money in buying cheap, common cows and bulls. They have not much invested and consequently get small returns. Always raise the heifer calves from the best cows, and after they mature, cull out the poor ones, not by selling them to your neighbors, as is too often the case, but to the butchers. The man who follows this rule will not be the loser; he will work up a reputation which will be lasting and profitable and at the same time he will be helping someone else along the good way. There should be no end to

of each individual cow. If judgment and skill are not exercised in this particular, the balance may soon be on the wrong side when feeding a large herd of cows. Farm and Dairy readers should be convinced that it pays to feed generously when I state that my herd of 50 cows averaged for the year 1909 \$110 each, besides milk for calves and for three families.

DETAILS AS TO CARE.

Good common sense would tell us that it would be comparatively useless to try to breed dairy cows and feed them as I have pointed out without giving them the proper care. Breeding, feeding and care all go together if one would be successful. I believe in being regular; milking at the same time, and starting with the same cow each and every time. Feed them regularly. I always feed my cows after milking, as they are then more quiet while being milked. I believe in having water before the cows all the time and in turning them out each day, unless it is very stormy. Even though it may be very cold, I would let them out for a short time, for this tends to keep them more healthy and vigorous than they would be if closely confined. Keep the stable well lighted, ventilated and clean and put all the time possible into the work of cleaning the cows off each day. Give them a good bed, that they may