Winnipeg, June, 1909.

Low Problem Figured Out.

If by weighing and testing the milk of each cow at regular intervals during the year, a dairyman should discover that twelve cows of his herd produced only 1132 pounds butterfat and returned only 77 cents profit per cow per year, like the lowest one fourth of the 554 cows tested by this experiment station, how much would it add to his annual income if he were to replace them with twelve cows producing 301 pounds of butterfat, and making 31.12 dollars per cow per year, like the highest one-fourth of the same 554 cows? The twelve poor cows would return a total profit of 12 times 77 cents, or 9.24 dollars. The twelve good cows would return a profit of twelve times 31.32 dollars, or 875.84 dollars for the year. The difference in these two profits is 366.60 dollars. This change of cows would increase the dairyman's annual profits 366.60 dollars.

Suppose the poor cows were sold to the butcher at 35 dollars per head, and the twelve good cows were bought at 70 dollars each, how much new capital would be invested in this dairy? The added profit would be what per cent. of this investment?

The twelve poor cows at 35 dollars each would bring 420 dollars. The twelve good cows at 70 dollars each would cost 840 dolars. It would be necessary to double the money received for the poor cows; that is, to put in 420 dollars of new capital, to pay for the twelve cows bought. The annual increase of profit, 366.60 dollars, is over 87 per cent. of the new capital. Isn't an investment returning 87 per cent. annual interest mod enough to warrant such an exchange of cows?

NOTES.

Ten minutes cleaning up the farm, machinery and oiling it will save a week's wear.

We are using about three times as much timber as our forests grow annually. What are we going to do about it?

The other day I saw a wagon in actual use that was built forty-five years ago. Frequent painting and good care did it.

Don't fret and worry about the cloud over there; you will not get wet until it rains, and one umbrella will do more good than much worrving.

Too much breakfast makes some people stupid and quarrelsome all day. Better a light breakfast, full dinner, with an hour's rest, and a light supper. Then you feel better. How we dispise what wc call a bad

How we dispise what we call a bad temper in a horse or cow. Now, what must these creatures think of us, when we flourish a whip or stick and shout until we can be heard in the next township?

Look after the pigs carefully, and see that they get a good start, for there is money in them.

Get them out on the ground as soon as possible.

Be sure that they have a warm shelter and a clean, dry bed, or have access to the pig house.

Don't allow them to get chilled—but it is essential that they have exercise.



The Calandar for June.

June weather seems to be a regular tonic which puts vim in the poultry man.

Everything seems to vie with the weather, and this is especially true of the young chicks that are so full of life.

The matter of shade for both old and young stock should now be looked into, that the fowls may find a cool spot later on in the season.

Do not overfeed the growing chicks, or they may become stunted.

Look out for hidden rests. This seems to be the time when the hens delight to go to some hidden nook to lay.

lay. The price of table eggs is on the decline. Why not turn them into chicks?

The market for broilers is good. The weights should be from one and a quarter to two pounds each.

The Hebrew holidays make great demand for live poultry this month.

