

As the summer wears away and the pasture gets somewhat bare, a good plan to tide over a drought is to have an acre or two alongside the pasture seeded to rape. Let the lambs on to this rape when the pasture gets short. Leave a hole for the young things to crawl through. They will soon find it, and it is astonishing how much good it will do them. As they grow older and get used to it they can be weaned and left on it altogether, thus giving the ewes a chance to put on a little flesh before breeding time comes around again. These may seem "small things," but it is just these small things that draw the line between profit and loss, success and failure.

The General Purpose Horse

The brisk condition of the horse market and the high prices realized during the past few years have given a decided impetus to breeding operations throughout the country. In view of this fact the question might be asked how large a proportion of the colts on Canadian farms to-day will be sold at maturity at a price that will prove remunerative to the farmers who raised them? My answer to that question is that it will depend to a great extent on how they have been bred.

In the opinion of the writer one of the greatest drawbacks to our horse breeding industry is the indiscriminate mixing up of the different breeds. As a result of this I fear that the condition will arise in the future, which has repeatedly arisen in the past, when there will be on the farms of Ontario a large number of good serviceable horses which cannot be sold for enough to re-imburse the man who raised them. This, because they will not class as anything but general purpose animals.

NOT A UNIFORM MARKET FOR HIM

Now, the general purpose horse is at right in his place. He is usually a useful animal, and much in demand for farm work, but is not the kind that commands a uniform market. On the other hand, the breeder who produces a "special purpose" horse such as the draught, carriage, road, or saddle horse is always sure of at least a fair price on the market.

These "special purpose" horses can only be produced by breeding along special lines, whereas the general purpose horse is not represented by any particular breed, but is usually a cross-bred animal produced by the injudicious mixing of the different breeds. There is as a rule only a very limited market demand for this latter class of horses and they are unfortunately often produced in great numbers. The other classes, however, are in constant demand, usually at a fair price and with rare exceptions at a good price. Even in such times as the present when a good horse of any class will command a good price we find that general purpose horses will not sell for nearly as much as horses of the other classes.

Realizing the foregoing statements to be facts, the careful breeder will endeavor to specialize in his breeding operations. A breeder will find that as a financial proposition the special purpose horse is far ahead of his general purpose brother. There are two reasons for this condition. First he will bring a higher price in the market every time, and secondly (if we can be guided by market conditions in the past) there is no danger of over production of the special purpose animal.—"Centaur."

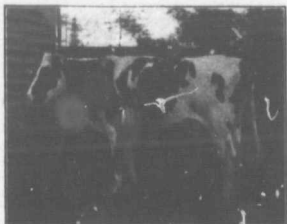
My experience after 25 years among dairy cattle has taught me that, in order to build up a good producing herd, one has got to select and breed from cows with a known record. It is right here that the advantages of cow testing associations are manifested.—E. Hawthorne, Peterboro Co., Ont.

AT THE FARM HOME OF A PROGRESSIVE DAIRYMAN

"Brockholme," near Ancaster, the home of Mr. R. S. Stevenson, which was recently visited by an Editorial Representative of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

THE thousands of farmers in Ontario and in other sections of Canada who have had the pleasure of listening to Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, address Farmers' Institute meetings, would be profited could they visit his excellent dairy farm, Brockholme, near Ancaster, some six miles out of Hamilton. Mr. Stevenson is not one of these farmers who is content to work along in a rut. This is shown by the number of improvements he has made in his farm during the past 30 years. Any methods that will save labor are quickly adopted by Mr. Stevenson.

One of the features of his farm is a splendid herd of Holstein Friesian cattle. Most of the milk is sold in Hamilton. Some of it is separated on the farm and the cream is shipped to the city, the separated milk being fed to the young stock on the farm. For some years Mr. Stevenson used to haul his ice several miles. On some of the lower portions of his farm there are several springs. This led Mr. Stevenson to erect a dam some six or seven feet high in a gully on the farm. The springs keep this dam filled with the result that Mr. Stevenson now is able to get his ice on his farm. Thus each year he saves a great deal of time and labor. "We cannot have these little conveniences," said Mr. Stevenson, to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World who visited his farm recently.



May Consuela 2nd

Four years old. She has averaged 30 lbs. of milk a day for the last three months. Owned by R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

cently, "unless we think them out for ourselves, and unless we are willing to put in the work they necessitate."

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY

Another feature of the farm is its water system. Some 25 years ago Mr. Stevenson had a ram put in below a spring in a gully on the farm. At that time his neighbors laughed when they heard what he was doing and some remarked that he was a fool to spend his money in such a manner as he would not be able to get the water up to his barn and house. The ram has now been in use for 25 years. It raises the water 130 feet to the house and forces it a distance of 1,500 feet. During all that time it has seldom been out of order and has necessitated only very slight repairs. It not only furnishes water in the cow and horse stables, but also in the milk house as well as in the farm house. Last year Mr. Stevenson installed a bath room and closet in the house, the water for which is supplied from this ram. In both the house and in the cow stable there are large cisterns which are kept filled with water.

The farm consists of 256 acres, of which 190 acres are under cultivation and some 66 acres in permanent pasture. At the time of our visit Mr. Stevenson was milking some 20 cows. Some seven cans of milk a day were being sent to Hamilton. Mr. Stevenson had an arrangement with

three neighbors by which they took turn about in hauling their milk to Hamilton.

AN IMPROVED FARM HOME

Mr. Stevenson's house is about 100 years old. Sometime ago Mr. Stevenson effected a great improvement in it by taking out the closets that separated two large rooms on the main floor thus making one large room. This room is now used as a dining and living room. It has windows on three sides and is a most comfortable room. In the centre there is a large chimney on two sides of which there are grates. The room affords an excellent example of what can be done to remodel an old farm home.

Like her husband, Mrs. Stevenson believes in labor saving devices. The water system in the house is much appreciated by her. She uses such improvements as the washing machine, and has things so arranged that all the milk is kept in the milk house, the only milk brought to the house being that required for family use.

A BELIEVER IN LUCERNE

"I feel as though I cannot say too much in favor of lucerne," said Mr. Stevenson. "It is an especially valuable crop for a man who is engaged in dairying. This year I am growing some six acres, from which I expect to get some 20 tons of hay in three cuts. About the middle of July is the best time to sow lucerne. Up to that time the ground should be thoroughly worked. Once the crop has been sown, if it gets a good start it will last 10 years. There is no hay that we feed our cows that gives as much milk as lucerne and we have fed all kinds. I consider that a ton of lucerne hay, when saved in good condition, will give as good results as a ton of bran. It is possible to cut three crops in a year from it when it is not affected by drought."

FEEDS ENSILAGE

One of the principal crops of the farm is corn. This year some 20 acres of corn are being grown including 14 acres in one field. The corn is sown in hills. "I used to sow my corn in drills," said Mr. Stevenson, "but like this way better even if it does take a little longer to sow, because it is possible to cultivate better and thus to keep the corn cleaner." There are two silos at the barns including a stave silo erected last year at a cost of about \$25. The lumber was secured on the farm. Had it been necessary to buy all the lumber, Mr. Stevenson estimates that the silo would have cost about \$125. It has a stone foundation and holds about 125 tons of silage. Last year the silage in this silo came out in excellent condition. "No man," said Mr. Stevenson, "can carry on dairy farming to advantage without a silo. I have had a silo for 16 or 17 years. A lot of silos have been erected in this vicinity during the past few years."

SOME FINE CATTLE

Mr. Stevenson has an exceptionally fine herd of pure bred cattle. His foundation stock imported from Holland consisted of animals selected from a noted milk producing strains, and the high standard of the herd has been maintained year after year. The milk is weighed every milking. The pasture on the farm is ideal. At the time of our visit the grass was luxuriant. There are several springs in the pasture and plenty of shade trees. Both the young and the old stock were found to be in a thrifty condition. Mr. Stevenson does not believe in stinting his cattle on feed during the winter months even when feed is scarce and dear. The reason he gives is because "it does not pay." The cattle are so accustomed to being gently treated that when