



## Which Cows Would You Sell?

On the Hit-or-Miss Plan

If you wanted to sell three or four head of cattle to reduce your stock would you know just which were the **right** ones to sell. Suppose a buyer came along to look at them would you let him "take his pick" of the herd or would you **know**, to a certainty, just which were the most profitable cows to sell and which to keep?

Cattle buyers are pretty wise. They are pretty shrewd guessers. When they buy by guess they usually guess better on **their** side than on yours. But when you sell your cattle by actual **knowledge** instead of "hit-or-miss" it's a fair shake for both and you get all that is coming to you every time.

You can't sell or buy intelligently or profitably without a good reliable Scale on your farm. The man who buys your cattle or anything else by "hit-or-miss" usually "hits" and you "miss."

For a very few dollars you can have the best of all farm Scales—the Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale—guaranteed by the Canadian Govt., and delivered to you on our "pay as it pays" plan. Thousands of farmers are finding the "Renfrew Handy" a daily money saver and money maker. They wouldn't be without it for several times its cost. Many of them have made enough profit by this scale the **first** month to pay its cost several times over. They find it as convenient and profitable as a hired man.

The Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale is **more** than a scale. It is a convenient, profitable farm **necessity**—as much so as a horse and wagon. If you don't know about the money saving possibilities of this Handy Little Truck Scale drop us a letter or post card to-day and we will send you facts and figures that will tell you all about it and show you how it **pays for itself** from the start.

## The Renfrew Scale Company

RENFREW, ONT.

## The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

### Feeding Hints

J. G. Taggart, B.S.A., Frontenac Co., Ont.

Protein is a large constituent in the make up of milk, flesh and bones. Consequently dairy cows and young growing animals of all kinds require more protein in their ration than do fattening animals. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

A cow producing 90 lbs. of milk a day will need two and three-quarters pounds of protein in her food to supply the protein for the milk alone. When we take into consideration the protein content of her body, a 50 lb. cow should get over three pounds of digestible protein each day.

A fine point in feeding is to supply enough of each constituent to meet the animal's requirements and not too much of any one. Over supply of any constituent is waste.

Here is a case in which I have often come in contact: A farmer goes to town to buy feed. He finds that one feed is a few dollars cheaper a ton than another. He buys it for that reason. The cheap feed may have been the most expensive on the market when results are considered.

Most feeds grown on the farm are deficient in protein. In buying feed therefore we should aim to buy feed that will strengthen the farm ration. That means a feed rich in protein. Many used to buy bran for this purpose but are now beginning to doubt its economy. Bran has 12.8 per cent. of protein, but oil cake meal has 30.4 per cent. of protein. Compare prices and decide which you can afford to buy.

Three pounds of linseed meal would supply sufficient protein to maintain an animal. From the amount of milk that the cow is giving the additional amount required to meet all her demands can then be figured out. Of course, however, one would not supply all the protein from the linseed meal. Cotton seed, too, is rich in protein.

Either linseed or cotton seed meal must be fed in moderate quantities; not more than three or four pounds to an animal.

A few years ago I was working as a hired man on a dairy farm where we were feeding bran, oats and home-grown fodders. I induced my employer to get some cotton seed meal. I could see the difference in milk flow immediately.

Milk is 87 per cent. water. Hence a good supply of water and not too cold is one of the first essentials in successful feeding of dairy cattle.

### The Feeding Problem

We are getting 100 lbs. of milk a day from four cows in two milkings. We are feeding straw and two quarts of barley chop. The cows are out on pasture good days. They are grade Ayrshires and Jerseys. Do you think this is a fair return? Would you make butter, or ship cream or milk?—L. F. D., New Westminster, B.C.

With the little information at hand it is impossible to say whether our subscriber's four cows are doing him justice or not. If the cows freshened last spring and have been milking all summer, 25 lbs. of milk a day from each would be satisfactory milking. If, however, the cows are fresh, they should be giving 40 lbs. a day at least, to be considered profitable. Many herds would average very much better than this.

The feed given is rather scanty for cows milking even as little as 25 lbs. a day. A good rule is to feed cows one pound of grain to every three

and one-half or four pounds of milk, and this in addition to hay containing a good percentage of clover. We would suggest that a mixture of three parts barley chop, two parts wheat bran, one part oats, one part corn, two parts of oil meal or cotton seed depending on the price, would be much more satisfactory for milk production than the barley chop alone. This grain mixture would need to be varied according to local prices for the various grains.

As a general rule when one is handy to shipping facilities to a good market, it is more profitable to ship milk or cream than to make butter. It all depends on the expense of carrying the milk and cream from the farm to the shipping point, and this can be determined only by local conditions. Shipping cream has an advantage in that the skim milk is retained at home, and so much fertility is not shipped away from the farm.

### A "Back to the Farm"

Experience

(Continued from page 4)

write Boston first to be sure about the two cars. In the office of the hay money came and the bank loaned me \$200 I had just one day's grace before the mortgage foreclosed.

"Back to the Farm" sounds good to hundreds of men in my position in Montreal; but few of them can afford to take the risk of leaving their situation, no matter how meagre the returns from it are, and take the risk they have to face to take advantage of the present Minister's (Hon. Martin Burrell) famous election cry, "Back to the Farm," with its little sop in way of a few thousand spent to educate the farmer, I feel I have a right to criticise that cry strongly, as I have tried it. We have the Experimental Farm at Ottawa; we have the Macdonald College of St. Anne de Bellevue, and we have such journals of agriculture, as Farm and Dairy, to educate us, and I have with the knowledge gained from that source run a 230 acre farm, getting on to the 18th of May, raised 90 tons of hay and marketed half of it, got 150 bags of green mountain potatoes in my cellar, 250 bushels oats, 250 bushels buckwheat in my barn, and paid \$900 all told in principle interest and taxes. My four milk cows gave me \$1.25 a day from the creamery, and the separated milk fed four calves and two Tamworth pigs. My son, a boy of 17, who was never on a mowing machine or rake in his life, never held a plow, no more than I have, done all the work, with some extra help in haying.

A TIP TO GOVERNMENTS

If our Government is in earnest with their "Back to the Farm" cry, let them take off the hay duty and give me back the \$100 I paid for the privilege of selling my hay in Boston where Montreal can't get it on a market. Let them take some of that \$35,000,000 they are so anxious to give away, and place it where it will help the hundreds of men in Montreal, not mentioning those elsewhere, who would go back to the farm if they could see the ghost of a chance to go and stay and eat until they got on firm ground.

Back to the Farm is the thing, but how is the ordinary man to stay there even if he has nerve enough to go under the present conditions? We have to face a tariff that takes every cent it can from us, and a bank system that does not recognize us half as much as it does a vendor at some little dinky peanut stand, with his stock under his arm, or a broker doing business in his hat; either of these can get accommodations easier than a farmer can, and they can move out any moment they feel like it, while the farmer can move only his own hide in the same length of time.

## Principles of H

G. H. Mark, Vie

In preparing with a house containing a few cows, the following plan will com-

modation for the Have a frame bu- elevation of ground, ings, single board- tened, a good shing- of windows and do- all times without draught.

Above all have for the sheep so the of exercise, as this- tions of greater v- ally to the breedin-

My own pen has at the end of my bar- single board and b- tested the bar- sheep pen. I keep the sheep dry, air, and exercise an- stock away from the

## Summer Mor

C. F. Whitley, in Ch

The average yield- tested in dairy rec- tained by the Dairy

Produce Southern Ontario count- cows were seen in stock- of a mixed variety for

in Ontario, Quebec, time Provinces in a pounds of milk, 3.6 to of fat, almost indist- average yields in Aug- 1911.

Concealed beneath blanket of such a gen- widely different yields, vines, counties, and instance, at St. Joseph's average yield was 40 lbs. of milk, at St. Prosper, pounds, at Woodstock, pounds. Similarly they varied from 17 to 27 p-

By comparing dist- widely apart: The tot- cows at Farmer's U. 10,472 pounds of fat, fewer cows at Frank- yield of fat was 880 lb. in the St. Hyacinthe, a more startling com- is the fact that one h- produced actually 4.9 milk more than another.

Similar comparison made for herds of 100 or more cows, the results are not so striking, but what is of concern to the average comparative yield of a cow composing his herd the far-seeing dairyman his records, so easily he each cow gives, not or month, but for the who he strides towards i-