

the summer when the cows are pastured at a profit. During the remainder of the summer season, they do not much more than pay for their feed.

LATE SEASONS.

"The seasons seem to be changing. We used to turn our cows out to pasture about May 10th, but now it is generally about June 10th before we can let them out. As far as possible, I like my cows to calve in the fall of the year. When they have plenty of good ensilage, cows will milk more evenly when comfortably housed in the stables in winter with water before them, and when spring comes, they do just as well in June and July as though they had only freshened."

"While the grass is poor and the flies are bothersome, let the cows go dry in August and September, in order that they may freshen again in October."


"In this section, there is no feed that we can depend on like oil-cake, cotton-seed meal and bran. More milk can be secured from them for summer feed than from any other grain on the market. The day is coming when we will have to furnish enough ensilage in the fall to last the cattle all through the year. Stable feeding is bound to come because pasturing is the dearest feed we have and because

equal amounts of these grains with the ensilage and straw. Owing to the shortage in the hay crop, very little hay was fed."

The Dairy Cow in Manitoba

C. F. Nizon, Marquette Co., Man.

An expression of our sentiments concerning the old milk cow would cover most of the Old Stock of pioneers of North Western Manitoba. Were we to speak candidly, for, if any of us, would be here to-day if it were not for that old lady, the dairy cow. There was a time in the history of this part of Canada when the early settlers were troubled with summer frosts. Year after year before there was much land under cultivation, the crops were frozen so as to be almost worthless. There was, however, one crop that never failed. It was the produce of the dairy cow. The old cow was our best friend. We often think that a suitable monument to the old lass would not be out of place on some of our public squares. Dairying is decidedly on the decline in this part of the world. Wild land trouble is still taken up and it is more used to be when the cattle had large range on unsettled land. The pre-



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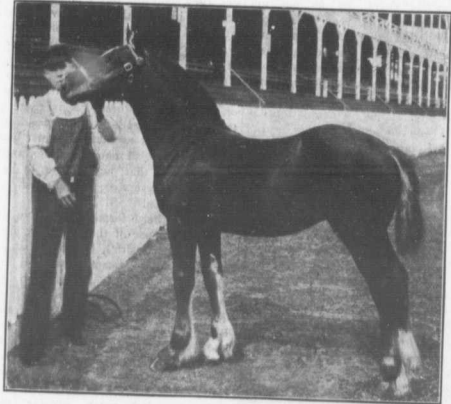
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we can grow more feed on five acres than 40 acres of pasturing will give us in a season like we had last summer.

"Last summer, I required 50 acres to pasture 52 head of stock, and I grew enough corn for silage on 17 acres to last the same stock during the seven months of this past winter. I fed bran, cotton seed and oil-cake in the summer as freely both to milk cows and growing stock, as I am feeding it in winter. The stock was fed

sent may be styled, "the period of the passing of the milk cow in this part of Canada." It is a nice and an easier way to make a living, by raising grain and selling it at the prices that have prevailed the last few years, than the everlasting job of milking cows. This is all very well as long as the land holds out, but we firmly believe that a system of grain after highway robbery. Those who live long enough will see the shortightedness of this style of farming.

STAY WITH THE COW.

We still stay with the cattle partly for the aforementioned reasons. Some claim that our land does not need manure. I am satisfied, however, that the manure loaded direct to the land pays our winter wages. Again, to have a nice little herd of cattle to turn on the stubbles after the harvest, has its effect on the next year's weed crop.

We must have the cattle. To raise cattle and to make them pay the only way is to milk the cows and raise the calves. To keep a cow a whole long year and feed her, say six months, and at the end of that time have a

calf worth say, \$10 or \$12, might pay out on the ranches. It won't here. We want just as good or a better calf at the end of the year and \$40 or \$50 from the cow besides. We can obtain this by making butter or by sending cream to the creamery. The paid feed calf, if given a chance, makes a better steer than the suckling, as the latter goes back at weaning time and bawls for a couple of months, making life miserable around the stable.

STRAIGHT DAIRYING.

We have tried every way imaginable to make money out of cows. I tried letting the calves suck, putting two calves on one cow, etc., always to go back to the old style of straight dairying. The two calf idea proved to be too hard on the cow. The cow had to be stall fed to keep her alive the following winter. Another drawback to this practice is that a cow will seldom come in season when raising two calves if they follow her. To keep the calves stabled as some advise, we would rather milk a cow and be done with it. There would be less work and half the cussing.

We keep on an average about 10 cows which average a return of a little better than \$50 a month from the creamery. The cream is shipped by train once a week or when we get a 10 gallon can.

I am very fond of Farm and Dairy, and think it is a good paper for farmers to have. It contains so much helpful reading, and I am always anxious to see what is in the next issue.—Ed. Tenner, Bruce Co., Ont.

Send us the Names of your friends and neighbors who do not take Farm and Dairy, that we may send them sample copies. If the paper helps you, it will help them. You can thus spread the gospel of good farming, and confer upon us a favor that we will appreciate.

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