

Cattle Fed at \$1.58 a Ton

John Fitzer, Farm Supt., Macdonald College
The following figures give the cost of producing
corn ensilage on the Macdonald College farm.
Thirty-four acres yielded 640 tons.

Rent of Land at \$4 an acre.....	\$ 136.00
Manure 18 tons an acre, one-third charg- ed to each crop at an acre.....	204.00
Plowing 23 days at \$3 a day.....	69.00
Disc harrowing and harrowing 8 days.....	24.00
Seed 17 bush. at \$1.50 a bush.....	25.50
Sowing and Planting.....	18.00
Cultivating 6 acres a day.....	66.00
Hoeing and thinning 43 days at \$1.50.....	64.00
Cutting with Binder 10 days at \$3.....	30.00
Twine 204 lbs. at 11 cents.....	22.44
Teams drawing to silo 34 days at \$3.....	102.00
Men loading, unloading and tramping in silo 115 days at \$1.50.....	172.50
Use of Engine and cut box, 10 days at \$7.....	70.00
Use of general farm machinery at 30 cents an acre.....	10.20

Total crop, 640 tons; total cost.....\$1,013.64
Cost per ton \$1.58; yield per acre 18 tons, 1,657
pounds.

Winter Dairying Practised

C. H. Johnson, Dundas Co., Ont.

I prefer winter dairying, first, because we get
more clear profit from winter dairying than from
summer dairying; secondly, in winter there are



One of the Essentials to Cheap Pork Production is a Suitable Piggery

The splendid pig pen on the prize winning farm owned by Mr. Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont., is here shown. Exception of brood sows, require to be well and comfortably housed in winter.

no flies to bother the cows and reduce milk yields; and thirdly, we have more time to look after the wants of the cow and care for milk in winter than in summer. We keep about 20 cows and try to have 10 or 12 of them fresh in October and November. Our farm consists of about 70 acres. During seven winter months we ship our milk to Montreal getting from 18 cents to 20 cents a gallon. In summer the price ranges from 14 to 15 cents a gallon delivered in Montreal. During the summer we generally send our milk to the condenser receiving \$1.05 a cwt. Last year we sold milk to the value of \$1,700.

Two acres of corn of the Leaming variety is sufficient to feed our cattle for seven and a half months. We have two silos, 12 by 15 feet and 30 feet high. The grain mixture consists of one part glutens meal, one part shorts, and two parts of peas, oats and barley. Four pounds of this mixture is fed twice a day to cows in full milk. When we have clover, it is fed in the middle of the day. When clover runs out, straw is used. Cows are watered in the stable and turned out on fine days for exercise. With such care and management as this, cows will milk just as well as they will on the grass.

Every farmer should have a field of roots. There is nothing to take the place of roots in making up a profitable ration. The grain is mixed with

the ensilage as it is thrown out of the silo. Lately I have been planning to have all of our cows fresh in the fall and dry in August and September. I believe we can make more profit in this way. Everyone cannot ship milk to the city but nearly every one can send it to a skimming station and raising calves, is now a profitable business. Taking into consideration the small amount of land necessary to provide feed for wintering the cows in comparison to what it takes to pasture them in summer, winter dairying becomes all the more preferable.

Some Experiments with Swine

That every man should carefully investigate his own method of feeding was contended by Prof. G. E. Day of the O.A.C., in one of his addresses last week at the Guelph Winter Fair. Farmers should be very careful in making statements; and he believed that in estimating the cost of feeding, the cost of production, and not the top market value of the feeds used, should be considered. Live stock afford the means of marketing farm products frequently at a little more than their market value, and at the same time they return to the soil something that lessens the cost of production.

In an experiment this year, with middings at \$22; barley, \$22; oil cake, \$38 a ton; and skim milk at 20 cents a cwt., it cost \$2.46 each to raise 72 pigs from nine sows to an average age of 11 weeks. This figure does not include interest on investment, risk, labor, and manure.

Profits Made from Hogs

Peter Brodie, Queen's Co., P.E.I.

For 10 years I have been raising bacon hogs, and I find that there is money in them. I prefer to have my litters come about April 1st, so that they can get on the grass with their mothers by May 1st, or about that time, according to the weather. From the time they are able to eat, I have a trough for them by themselves, feeding skimmed milk and boiled potatoes. I do not wash them until they are about eight weeks old.

After weaning they are kept on pasture, fed skim milk, potatoes, and a little shorts and wheat bran, either scalded or soaked for 12 hours. I have fed rape for some years, but am going to give it up, as I consider peas and oats sown together, two parts peas and one part oats, cut green and thrown into the pasture twice a day, better feed than rape. New clover makes the best pasture, as the hogs eat it off clean. This feeding is kept up till they are four months old. They are then fed crushed grain, such as the farmers of Prince Edward Island generally grow for feeding purposes—barley, oats and peas, mixed with boiled potatoes while hot, and made soft enough to run out of the pail.

PORK AT FOUR CENTS A POUND

Hogs fed this way will dress 150 lbs. to 190 lbs. at eight months old. I believe that a farmer who keeps five or more milk cows, by pasturing his hogs in summer, feeding the skim milk, and the unsaleable potatoes and mangels, can raise pork for four cents a lb. When using potatoes always boil them. If feeding mangolds or turnips, pulping is best mixing with middings or cracked grain.

Pigs should be kept clean, provided with plenty of bedding in a dry place, but allowed to go in and out as they like. It is hard, however, to get out of the old system of giving the hog the poorest attention of any animal on the farm. Most of us still keep on feeding our young pigs shut up in pens all the time. Pigs so raised never breathe the pure air or bask in the sun as they like to do. And no man has a right to keep any animal in such a way that is intended for human food.

\$91.22 PROFIT ON 10 HOGS

I will give you the figures of two litters of pigs that I have raised. The first pen of 10 pigs was farrowed August 1st, and killed when six months old. When dressed they weighed 1,802 lbs. and were sold at 8½ cents a lb. for \$151.67. They were fed 45 bus. grain at a cost of \$21.45; 145 bus. potatoes, \$36.50; 40 lbs. skim milk a day, \$8.50; total cost of feed, \$66.45—a profit of \$91.22. The potatoes used were the small ones. Labor was not counted, as we considered that the manure paid for the work.

Lot No. 2 of nine hogs was farrowed October 2nd, and killed at four months and two days old. They weighed 990 lbs., sold at 8½ cents a lb., for \$86.62. The feed consumed by these hogs was 12 bus. mixed grain, weighing 40 lbs. to the bushel, at \$1.40 a cwt., \$6.72; 2,000 lb. skim milk at 20 cents a cwt., \$4.00; 50 bus. potatoes and turnips at 12 cents a bus. (the unsaleable ones), \$6.00; nine pigs at \$2.00 each, \$18.00; total cost, \$34.72—a profit of \$51.90 on nine pigs.

One great trouble that we find here is that the Luyer makes no difference between the short fat hog and the bacon hog. My opinion is that if used the right way the bacon hog can be produced as cheaply if not cheaper than the short fat hog. But as the farmer is more used to raising the short fat hog, while the buyer makes no difference in the price, he will continue raising the type he has been used to, despite the fact that the bacon type is the one required for the English market.

How careless or thoughtless so many are about the condition of the well. The cost of keeping the well in sanitary condition would not go far in paying a doctor bill, to say nothing of the distress and suffering of those affected, as well as the suspense of those in attendance.—J. R. Philp, Grey County, Ont.