

as these serve to show the material of which men are made.

For Mr. Ness the chief pleasure of his farm operations lies in the management of his splendid herd of Ayrshires. At the time of our visit Mr. Ness had 128 head of cattle on his 160 acre farm. He milks from 35 to 50 cows, the milk being shipped to a retail dealer in Montreal. His herd is the pride of the farm and of the countryside. We doubt if his record as a showman can be equalled elsewhere in Canada. At the greatest exhibitions of this country and at great International Fairs as well, Mr. Ness has repeatedly carried off the lion's share of the awards. He has sold individual animals for as high as \$1,200 and at the Ormstown sale last spring he realized \$1,100 each on several of the heifers offered. Although Mr. Ness is a large breeder and many animals are raised at Burnside each year, he is also a large importer, and the composition of the herd undergoes frequent changes. One of the features of the parlor in the Ness home is a glass case filled with cups, medals, and ribbons that show the success that has attended Mr. Ness's efforts as a showman.

COWS MUST BE PRODUCERS

Mr. Ness does not believe in cows that are for show only. Every cow that finds room in his stables must be a good, profitable producer. Daily records are kept of milk production, and all two-year-olds that do not show producing ability are got rid of at the first opportunity. Mr. Ness does not wish to make his accounts public, but we ascertained that last year he had almost \$2,000 net profit from his farming operation after all expenses and interest in investment had been subtracted and this viewing his farm on a purely commercial basis the profits from the sale of pure bred stock not being taken into consideration at all.

"I aim to have every cow calve as near the first of October as possible," said Mr. Ness, "that I may catch every drop of the dear milk. By doing this I estimate that I make 25 per cent. more out of my cows than I otherwise would. By feeding liberally during the six or seven months they are in the stable they are in good condition when they go on grass. They then do as well as cows that freshen in March. I prefer to have them calve in time to bring milk for the high prices starting in October."

IT PAYS TO BUY FEED

Mr. Ness is a good feeder. Cattle such as his are not produced on scanty rations. And such cattle will pay well for good feeding. The basis of Mr. Ness's ration consists of corn ensilage, clover hay, and home-grown grains. Mr. Ness also buys much concentrated feed and considers it a good investment, both from the standpoint of milk produced and added fertility for the farm. And when Mr. Ness says that buying feed is a profitable proposition he knows whereof he speaks, as accurate accounts are kept with every department at Burnside Farm, and the profits from each are known down to a cent.

It is not often that we see such splendid crops as were found on this farm. An idea of the productivity of the land may be gathered from the fact that the 40 acres of pasture had sustained 60 head of cattle since spring, most of them mature animals, and had the grass been cut for

(Continued on page 84)

Where There is Money in Hogs

A. R. Bishop, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Hogs have been running about the \$8 mark for almost a month now. But if hogs are high grain is even higher. With oats around 45 cts., millfeed (the most common food for hogs) at record prices, and cornmeal simply out of sight, it will keep us going to make any money in the hog department of our farms if we must buy all the feed. And then, there is no telling when the market may take a flop downwards. I remember that at this time last year prices were pressing fairly close on the \$8 mark, but just as soon as the summer's crop of pigs began to be mar-

or three weeks. The hogs are most healthy and vigorous, and there is no trouble in getting them to put on gains rapidly and economically.

I do not attempt to raise market hogs in the winter. Nor would we attempt to produce hogs feeding them on high priced mill stuffs mixed with water. I do not consider that there is any money in that method. Even at best there is little enough. I don't know who gets the rake off, but I am sure it isn't the farmer.

A Mistaken System of Breeding

G. D. Mole, Prescott Co., Ont.



"The Only Way to Make Money out of Hogs"

That's the way a farmer expressed it who called at the Farm and Dairy office recently. A field of pigs is a valuable asset on the farm where hogs are numbered among the money makers.

—Photo, courtesy J. H. Grisdale.

keted prices gradually dropped until they were nearer \$6.

I believe, however, that there is still some money in hogs where there are gone into a moderate way and the most economical methods of feeding followed. After I have skimmed the cream for the city trade I have a lot of valuable skim milk that must be disposed of to advantage. I keep enough hogs to consume the milk, the number of hogs depending upon the size of the herd. Instead of feeding all milk feeds, we plan to make green feeds form at least a portion of the hogs' ration. From their pasture in the orchard (this is good for the orchard, too)

of years and his herd showed the beneficial effects of this breeding. He decided to make a change. He put at the head of his herd a bull of one of the beef breeds. He bought a fine pure bred animal that weighed over a ton.

When the heifers from this sire were three years old they freshened, and out of seven, six were useless as milkers and were sent to the butcher, with the seventh following not long after. This bull so impressed himself on these Ayrshire cows that six out of the seven heifers sired by him showed no signs of their dam's qualities.

The only wise manner to avoid such a result is to continue in the breed that we have chosen. There are good cows in all the different dairy breeds, but stick with one.

The Case for the Dual Purpose Cow

Thos. McMillan, Huron Co., Ont.

No one can have studied the reports of the investigation into the actual facts as to the reality of the milking Shorthorns in Britain, which a couple of years ago appeared in leading Canadian and American journals, without concluding that altogether too much has been said and written in that respect to lead the breeding world astray; there is a dual purpose cow. At the present juncture in the development of the beefing trade, the great importance of giving prominence to the possibilities of the dual purpose cow cannot be too strongly emphasized. Let us see what Old Countrymen have to say of the dual Shorthorn.

Go to the Berkeley Estates of Lord Fitzharing, near Bristol, in England, and what do we find? Milking Shorthorns galore! Let the manager, Mr. James Peter, tell his own tale respecting these cows. "A cow must have milk, or else she is not a cow, and it is very much in the way she is treated when she is a young thing. Milk is secreted from the blood, and if the arteries are clogged with fat while she is a heifer, she can never become as good a milker as she should. If she is not milked she will never develop as she should. Milk in a Shorthorn is essential.

(Continued on page 10)



"A Harvest Scene in Prince Edward Island—Even the Children Help"

they derive considerable nourishment. Peas and oats and similar green feeds grown for the cows are fed to the hogs also. Immediately after the hay is cut I plan to plow up a few acres, work it down as well as possible and sow rape in drills. When this has attained a good growth the hogs are turned into it and from then on the question of economical pork production is practically solved. I regard this rape as worth about \$20 an acre for hog pasturage.

I find also that hogs fed a large proportion of green feed seem to make a much more economical use of the grain that they are fed. This is particularly noticeable when we start with heavy grain feeding for the finishing off period of two



In one co
averaged
first inst
total of 5
referred
weight, y
cows! In
similar co
Could f
One can
men striv
vices, the
from lack
actually h
of their r
tain as m

Are we
yields per
pliances I
factory sys
neighbor

