

Reduce Cost of Marketing

Prof. C. Larsen made a most telling comparison between dairy versus general farming at a convention held at Waterloo, Iowa, recently. He claimed that it would cost \$31.40 to market the feed of a cow shipping from Sioux City to Chicago, while the butter that a cow would produce could be marketed for \$3.25. Here is the way he figured it out:

"During the winter months a dairy cow will eat about three tons of hay and one ton of grain. To get this feed for one cow from the farm to Chicago market will then cost:

- Hauling from farm to shipping point 3 loads of grain at \$4\$12.00
- Hauling from farm to shipping point 1 load of grain at \$4 4.00
- Transportation of freight on 3 tons of hay from shipping point to Chicago at 20¢ per cwt..... 12.00
- Transportation or freight on one ton of grain at 17¢ per cwt. 8.40
- Total cost of marketing feed for one cow per year . .\$.31.40

"This cost has been calculated on the basis of carload lots, and does not consider elevator charge or commission for handling and selling at central market places.

"One work of the dairy cow is to reduce this marketing expense. A fairly good dairy cow should be able to change this feed into 300 pounds of butter. The cost of shipping 300 pounds of butter from Sioux City, Iowa, to Chicago, is \$1.35. Adding \$2 for hauling it from market to shipping point the 300 pounds of butter would therefore be about \$3.35. The cost of marketing the feed necessary to produce this butter as shown above, is about \$31.40. The dairy cow thus reduces the cost of marketing field crops from \$31.40 to \$3.35, or to about 1-9 of its cost.

Good Dairying in Hastings

A. D. McIntosh, B.S.A., Hastings Co., Ont.

Mr. W. E. Tummon of our county is a farmer of whom we are all proud. He has dairying down to a fine science. His well managed 150 acre farm and his splendid herd of 30 pure bred Ayrshires attest the truth of this statement, and his neighbors all agree that "Tummon has things down pretty fine."

For the past four years Mr. Tummon has been sending the product of his cows to the City Dairy of Toronto, and for the past three years has milked the year round. He tells me that winter dairying has almost doubled the income from his herd. He has a dairy attached to the ice house, where the cream is separated from the milk by gasoline power. His cream is saved sweet by using a tank which Mr. Tummon had built according to his own instructions. Here is a description of the tank:

CRIMPS WELL KEPT

There are two thicknesses of steel with an air space between—bottom, sides, lid and all being thus. The lid is fitted so that when shut no air can get in. In this tank is kept the water and ice. Mr. Tummon had two cans made that would hold the cream of one milking. As soon as the separating is done he sets the cream into the tank and closes the lid. He told me with satisfaction that he has not had one pound of sour cream in the two years in which he has had the outfit; and

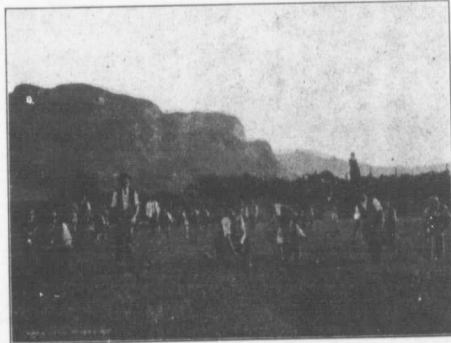
the cream has sometimes been kept three to four days in the warmest weather. This tank was built at a cost of only \$14. Another proof of its satisfying qualities may be found in the fact that Mr. James Anderson, treasurer of the E. O. Dairymen's Association, asked Mr. Tummon to build one for him, which is also giving the best results.

Mr. Tummon believes the silo to be almost indispensable for milking cows, and although he has a large run of rough, natural pasture, yet



View of the Once Rat Infested Vineyards of the Austrian Tyrol

never misses more than two months of the year that the milking cows are not fed ensilage twice a day. His 10 x 24 ft. silo for summer feeding cost only \$45, and a neighbor also built one 12 x 30 ft. for \$70. These silos have wooden hoops made of 3/4 x 4 inch rock elm bent to the size of circle required, following this with three more ply breaking joints until there is a hoop four inches wide and two inches thick. These hoops are put on three feet apart on the silo, and one



Austrian Grape Growers Fighting One of Their Own Peculiar Pests

The Austrian Tyrol, one of the greatest grape producing sections of the world, has recently suffered from an invasion of field rats, which threatened to completely destroy their vineyards. A modern "Fied Piper of Hamelin," Dr. Danvers of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, came to their assistance, and under his direction several tons of crushed oats, impregnated with a commercial poison, Danysin Virus, were distributed in the method suggested in the picture. The operations have proved remarkably successful. It is prompt measures like this that ensure success in fighting all pests in the orchard and vineyard.

inch lumber slightly bevelled, nailed to these hoops (on the inside of hoops), following again with a second supply of lumber breaking joints. These, when properly erected and painted, will make very serviceable silos and keep ensilage with the best. His second silo, 12 x 30 ft., is an "ideal." Mr. Tummon grows 12 or more acres of corn.

Freezing in the Silo

By A. D. Wilson

None of the types of silos put upon the market so far will keep silage in this latitude without more or less freezing taking 'sice during the winter months, although those having air spaces in the walls seem to freeze somewhat less than the type having solid walls.

Experience has shown, however, that freezing can be kept within reasonable limits in silos of any common type by the exercise of a little extra care. A good tight roof should be provided and the doors should be kept closed as much as possible to prevent circulation of air above the silage and to keep in the heat generated by the silage.

In using, it is important to keep the surface of the silage level, or even a trifle high in the middle, not allowing a hole to form in the centre as is sometimes done when silage begins to freeze around the edges. We have never had any bad results from feeding frozen silage, but it will not keep long after thawing out.

Since most of the freezing is due to cold air above the silage it is possible to afford considerable protection by keeping the surface covered with hay or straw, or better still, a blanket of canvas.

If in addition to these precautions it is convenient to build the silo in a sheltered place there should be little loss or trouble from freezing.

The Why of a Rotation

J. H. Grisdale, Supt. Dominion Experiment Station, Farms

In order to lower the cost of production the first step is the introduction of a proper rotation, such as a rotation of corn, grain and clover. Do you ask 'why'?

It facilitates the operation of a farm. It is always easier to grow grain after corn, as provided for in the rotation I have mentioned, than it is to sow it on only plowed land. It is easier to prepare seed for corn than it is to prepare it for any other crop for the reason that it gives you more time to work it.

You want to put your grain on the ground that is ready to receive it the soonest and I know of no ground that is as near ready for the grain crop in the spring as corn land. I know of no land that is better prepared for the grain crop than corn land. It has a good solid foundation and a solid seed bed and at the same time it is in good condition for drainage and it is ready early in the spring. It has also the manure in it in just such a stage of decomposition and disintegration as fits it best for the requirements of the tiny grains of grass seed. It is in every way in ideal condition for growing grain.

The corn comes, in a three or four year rotation, just where it gets what suits it, abundance of coarse feed in the way of rotten manure and decaying grass roots, and has received that pulverizing which enables the roots to go into the soil and get more food from the sub-soil and more or less moisture. It is in fact, an ideal condition for the corn, and the

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THERE is a plan for the International Contest at Colton, Col. The White Wyand Creek, Ont., heavily as but two eggs in the first incenssors of the good year well in the ishish tied among the White Legh White Moore with The Canada get going the year the latter pen hens this time double colony laid 681 eggs or 15 hen pens sprinkling of the hen pens white leghorns eggs against hens laid 807

The chief to English White from Carforth for egg production eggs these five the year each, eggs. They s week and from in the pen to the 8th to 12th pullet wasn't

A N "Baroness I national record comes the title Canada and E eggs during t was done by horn which m Missouri conte with two eggs below four a seventh week She laid 10 eggs the contest. N a day and for twice, as indic her egg laying "Baroness I the best pair



The White Wyand from the same fa