**JANUARY 23, 1908** 

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cow, with a minimum of \$1.00 per herd, he explained in Quebec, and others, who grow fifteen to twenty tons that a few who had been in the co-operative associations were evidently under a misimpression. One man though it would be unnecessary to continue next year, as he would be having the same cows as last. Of course, he had missed the idea, as the object of the testing was to weed out the poor cows. He urged creamerymen and cheesemakers to take up the work for their own advantage, stating that where they were prepared to do the testing, the Department of Agriculture was prepared to allow 5 cents per test to any maker who proved competent to do the work, payment to be made on a basis of the reports sent in to Ottawa.

# WEIGH THE MILK EVERY DAY.

A. Groh, of Waterloo County, rose to remark that he knew of one herd (which he modestly refrained from stating was his own) in which the milk of every cow had been weighed twice every day for the last nine years, and at the end of each year the totals were made up before the new year was twenty-four hours old, and not one member of the family ever thought of regarding the record-keeping as drudgery. Weighing three days a month is not enough. If you weigh every day you derive a double benefit, for the milk scales are a barometer of the feeding, and much better results are secured from the herd. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist. of the Central Experimental Farm, strongly endorsed this idea. It is good, he said, to know, in a general way, what your cows are doing. It is of infinitely greater importance to know what they are doing every day. Weigh the milk twice every day.

## FARM MANAGEMENT FROM THE DAIRYMAN'S STANDPOINT.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, repeated his Picton address, ringing in some new matter which we synopsize, in part, as follows: The average farmer, with 100 acres, receives an annual revenue in the neighborhood of \$600 to \$700. The points he desired to impress were, first, that this is quite inadequate; second, the possibilities of farming, and, third, the fact that we are not living up to our possibilities. Two faults with our present agriculture are the disinclination to employ more help and do more work, and the disinclination to follow a systematic practice

He urged the application of more labor to the land, citing some of the large farms in Lobo Township, Middlesex Co., where the land has been leased by cattle men, and yields an average return of but \$3 or \$4 per acre To the complaint that help could not be had, he said Secretary Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, and that in his district there is comparatively little trouble in securing men when they are employed by the year. We are fortunate enough to live in a country where it is not necessary, as in Europe, for the women to work in the fields. We have no cheap labor, but every farm will yield good wages if properly run. But we are not keeping enough cattle or enough men. We are not half utilizing the land we have. Many of us are land-poor. It isn't necessary to have a big farm to make a good revenue. He knew of a 120-acre farm in Dundas County whose owner, a few years ago, was putting away \$2,000 a year, after keeping a family and hiring some help.

ONE HEAD OF STOCK PER ACRE. ought to set before our minds an ideal of one

of corn per acre on the stiffest clay. If you can't have summer silage, set aside twelve or fifteen acres near the building, and grow on it a three-year rotation of soiling crops-corn, mixed grain, seeded to clover, cropped one year and broken again for corn. For the rest of the farm he recommended a four-year rotation. The man who doesn't follow a rotation isn't giving his land a fair show. He is over-working some parts and over-cropping others. There is a besetting temptation to go on in this old way, putting the corn near the buildings and mixing the other crops up, just as it comes handy. Because a certain field has given a good crop of oats in a year, oats are put there again, and so on, and thus the haphazard system of cropping is continued. It is of the greatest importance to adopt a definite system of rotation and stick to it.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



#### Frank Herns.

Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario.

A ton of green manure is worth as much as a ton of rotted, and it takes two tons of green manure to make one ton of rotted. His practice in manuring is to apply the manure direct to the fields in winter, spreading on the snow as long as this can be done without too much danger of overlapping, and, after that, putting the litter in small heaps to be spread early in spring. The latter practice is commonly adopted in manuring the hillsides. A member of the audience suggested that in winter spreading, a good plan is to mark the borders of the last course by piling up a few forkfuls of manure.

What about hauling out to

## THE CHEAP PRODUCTION OF MILK.

The cow is the machine in the hands of the farmer for the production of milk. It is important to have good machines. Manufacturers scrap their old machinery as soon as they can find new that will accomplish their purpose a little more economically than the Having obtained good cows, feed them well. old. Bran, he agreed with the previous speakers, is one of the best feeds we have for the dairy cow, but at present prices there is not much profit in feeding it. He recalled the time when spouts from the grist mills were turning the bran into the river. Since then, press, college and Farmers' Institutes have preached up the value of bran, until now it is out of sight in price. But we need bran or some other feed rich in protein to feed with our corn silage. Silage is deficient in protein, and we can no more get milk from a ration without protein than we could get flour out of a mill by putting in sawdust. He then discussed the culture of alfalfa, bringing out much the same points as the previous week in Picton. In seeding, he recommended sowing with a nurse crop of about three pecks of barley per acre, which evoked from J. N. Paget, of Haldimand, the fact that in his county and the neighboring one of Brant they had had excellent success in seeding with peas, which, he believed, were usually a short-strawed variety.

#### NITRO-CULTURE.

The remaining points have been already covered, or will be covered, in our report of Mr. Glendinning's addresses on this subject. Suffice to note here that he strongly recommends the use of nitro-culture in treating alfalfa seed to be sown on ground that has never previously grown the crop, and in this connection strongly advises the sowing of the seed in front of the grain drills, afterwards harrowing, rolling, and scuffling with the weeder. The advantages claimed are more even distribution and evener covering of the seed, and the protection of the seed from sunlight, which would destroy the bacteria with which it was inoculated, and nullify the effects of the treatment with nitro-culture.

#### SALTING OF HAY IS NOW CONDEMNED.

He disapproved the salting of any kind of hay in the mow, asking his hearers if any of them ever saw good bright, green hay come out of a mow in which salt had been used? When salted, it comes out brown. and the leaves drop off.

#### CAUSES OF FAILURE WITH ALFALFA.

Common failures with alfalfa he attributed to poor quality of seed, lack of inoculation, and, above all, to pasturing, especially in the fall. He repeated his estimate that he could grow and harvest alfalfa hay for \$2.00 per ton, and, on submitting his itemized statement, was not contradicted. For the past two winters he has fed his herd corn silage, straw, alfalfa hay and mangels, without bran or any grain, except the corn in the silage. He mentioned the case of the cow spoken of in our last week's report, and also another, a Jersey, some two weeks fresh, which, in seven days, yielded 2901 pounds of milk, or an average of 411 pounds per day. Owing to the corn crop being short last year, his supply of silage is more limited than usual, and the cows are therefore getting an unusually small allowance of it. The quantity and cost of her daily ration, not allowing anything for the straw, is as follows . Fifteen pounds silage, at \$2.00 per ton, 1; cents per day; 60 pounds mangels, at \$2.00 per ton,

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reach it, but was satisfied it was a possibility. At the tion about that. The plan has some advantages, but Experimental Farm some years ago, they set aside 40 he was inclined to favor the other way for the sake of acres of land, and gradually increased its stock-carry- earlier seeding. ing capacity till it was able to keep 28 head of cattle the year round; supplying all bedding and feed. On the 200-acre farm, they now have 118 horses and cattle, 30 sheep and a large herd of swine.

It should be our aim to utilize every acre to the best possible advantage. To this end we must grow suitable crops, such as roots or, preferably, corn-corn preferably because it yields almost as many tons per acre, containing a larger amount of nutrients, and it requires much less labor of a less arduous kind. Roots, however, are excellent feed, and a combination of roots and corn silage will give the best results. Then, we want clover. It should be almost the only kind of hay grown. A little timothy may be raised for the driving horses, but there is nothing better than well-cured clover for working horses. Then in the way of grains, grow oats, peas and barley. He did not believe in owing much wheat. Even in Manitoba, in some of e older sections, he found them tired of growing all wheat; it was exhausting the land.

Having raised the crops, the handling and feeding is of utmost importance: caring for the cows ought to be a dairyman's first work, not the last. The man who calls the care of his cows a chore is not a real dairy farmer. Liberal summer feeding is important. For supplementing mid-summer pasture he strongly commended the silo. The dairyman without a silo is mak-Ing a great mistake. He would not dairy a week without planning to build one. He had undertaken to run a dairy farm near Ottawa, and, after building a silo, it seemed to double the value of the corn crop. sived a lot of bad language and dried-up cows. opping out cornstalks in winter is no joke. If you haven't a silo, begin now to save up a dollar a day dea that corn cannot be grown on clay is nonsense aun it, get some humus in it, cultivate it, and it will

head of stock per acre. He did not say everybody could distributing with the spreader in spring ? It is a ques-



A Pair of the Best Cows in Mr. Thompson's Herd.

The cow on the right gave 11,234 pounds of 3.2-percent. milk in seven months. Cow on left gave 10.970 pounds of 3.2-per-cent, milk in

6 cents per day; 20 pounds alfalfa hay, at \$2.00 per ton, 2 cents per day; making up a daily ration at a cost of 91 cents. It is all produced cheaply on the farm, and yields good returns and liberal profits in milk production.

### THE POLITICIANS' INNINGS.

Wednesday evening was given over largely to the politicians. After Dairy Commissioner Ruddick had delivered his interesting stereopticon-illustrated, lecture on "Some Phases of Dairying Abroad," Donald Sutherland, M. P. P., spoke briefly, but to the point, recalling the inspiring example of the late E. D. Tillson, who built up such a wonderful dairy herd. In 1898 his 55 cows averaged 10,242 pounds of milk, and the next year 10,933 pounds. In one year one cow gave 20,132 pounds of milk, and in four years 37 tons.

M. S. Schell, M. P., who followed, quoted statistics showing the wonderful growth of the export dairy trade in the past forty years. In 1868 our exports of cheese amounted to \$55,000; in 1907 to \$22,686,500. Adding to this the exports of butter and bacon, we find that, in some of the better years, the combined shipments totalled up to 48 or 49 millions a year, besides the large amount consumed at home. He urged better dairy practice, especially better feeding of the cows in summer. Corn silage will give as good results in' summer as in winter feeding; perhaps they are even more appreciable. Every dairy farmer should grow a good crop of corn. It doesn't pay to allow the cows to come out in a weakened condition in the spring, and it pays even less to let the milk flow go down in the summer months. Feed succulent feed ; feed ensilage, beets, alfalfa, clover, for 365 days in the year.

DAIRYING THE RIGHT ARM OF AGRICULTURE.

The dairy industry is the right arm of agriculture in Ontario, said Hon. Nelson Monteith, and he believed that the \$66,000 or so spent by his department last year in assisting it had been wisely expended-this by way of appreciation of the staff of instructors and those engaged in the industry. To-day, the consensus of information from Montreal is that, during the past year,

# FUJI MICRO SAFETY . N