

land the profit in soiling is great. Many more cows can be kept on a given area and the productive capacity of the land can be rapidly increased. The saving of manure and its application to best advantage is one of the great gains in soiling. For this system of feeding stock a variety of green crops is necessary, grown so as to come to best feeding condition in well arranged succession throughout the growing season. There must be no breaks; the supply must be certain and sufficient. It is just as well to aim to grow about twice as much of every crop as one expects to use; any surplus can be saved by drying or putting in a silo. Crops well adapted to soiling in most parts of the country are these:

Oats, spring barley, and peas, sown early in the spring; vetches, also corn and bean, planted or sown in May; cowpeas, corn, millets, and Hungarian grass, sown in June—these for cutting in the Summer and Fall. The first and second crops from the regular mowing lands of grass and clover will fill in the gaps.

A good deal of skillful management is needed to bring on the crops at the right time in proper succession and in sufficient quantity. At least 110 pounds of green forage should be provided daily, on the average, for every 1,000 pounds weight of cow; the quantity will vary much with the character of crop. By the soiling system, well managed, one acre may feed two cows for five or six months, and three acres for five cows is a conservative estimate.

One of the points of gain by soiling is saving the food expended by the animal in its exertion to procure its food at pasture.

But moderate exercise should accompany soiling, and a small pasture lot or large paddock should be provided convenient to the cow house for use of the herd, especially at night.

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### TURNIPS FOR MILK PRODUCTION

ED. HOARD'S DAIRYMAN:—Sitting down to dinner at the Russel House, Charlottetown, during the Fruit Growers' Meeting last week, Hon. Joseph Wise, Milton, referring to a handsome sample of butter on the table said to me: "Mr. McDonald, taste that butter, see if you can detect any turnip flavor." I tasted it and replied that I could not detect any turnip flavor. Mr. Wise

then asked Mr. Lavehlin McDonald, manager of the East Point Dairying Association to try it. He did and said that he could not detect any turnip flavor and added: "Although I cannot taste any turnip flavor in this butter, yet a more expert buyer might." Mr. Wise then asked Mr. Scrimgeur, of Cardigan, to taste it. Mr. Scrimgeur did so and replied: "I cannot taste any turnip flavor in this butter. No, the cows from which this butter was made, could not have been fed any turnips, or if they have, it has not had any effect on the butter." "Well, then," Hon. Mr. Wise said, "The cows from which this butter was made, are eating ninety pounds turnips a day." This was certainly a surprise to the whole of us. "Yes," Mr. Wise said, "I brought in that butter this morning, and I feed my cows a half bushel basketful three times a day."

The subject then drifted on feeding turnips to dairy cows. Mr. Scrimgeur said that he feeds turnips to his cows right along and that there is no more profitable crop for the Prince Edward Island farmer to grow than Swedish turnips. Not only for dairy cows but swine, sheep and fattening steers also. He said he was now fattening twenty-five hogs; the bulk of the feed was Swedish turnips. He, however, qualified his remarks about feeding turnips to dairy cows, saying that he always fed them after milking, and that he fed a bushel a day in two feeds, morning and evening. Mr. Wise said that he would not risk to feed turnips before or just at milking, but always after milking. He also fed a basketful at noon. He found, too, that straw, and preferably wheat straw, was just as good as hay to feed with turnips. He would just as soon have good, bright straw as common hay. He never depended on straw and turnips, however, for his dairy, but always fed a gallon of crushed grain a day in addition to the ninety pounds turnips and straw *ad libitum*.

Mr. Scrimgeur did not feed grain to his cows, but much preferred hay to straw with Swedish turnips. Mr. McDonald, like all factory men, was quite shy of turnips and always fed them sparingly, making it a point to feed just after milking. Mr. McDonald is the largest patron of the factory of which he is manager. He said he raised large quantities of turnips every year, raising corn enough only sufficient for fall forage, but he could not realize how Mr. Wise was feeding 90 lbs. turnips to his milk cow a day. Yet here was